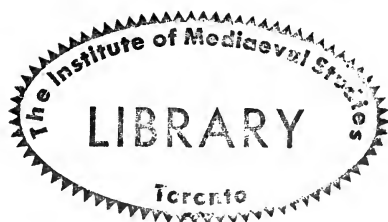


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ANNALS OF CAMBRIDGE.

INTERREGNUM.

1688.

The High Sheriff, nobility and gentry of the county of Cambridge signed an Address to the Prince of Orange, imploring his protection and aid to rescue the three kingdoms from slavery and Popery, and assuring him that they would contribute their utmost endeavours in perfecting so glorious a work. They also returned his Highness unfeigned thanks for the progress he had made therein with great cost, labour, and hazard both by sea and land.⁽¹⁾

1688 } There was a contest on the election of members to represent the
— }
89 } University in the Convention. The candidates were Sir Robert Sawyer Knt. M.A. of Magdalene College, Isaac Newton M.A. fellow of Trinity College, and the Hon. Edward Finch M.A. of Christ's College. The numbers polled were, Sawyer, 125, Newton, 122, Finch, 117. The Town on the 11th of January, elected as members of the Convention the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Chicheley and John Cotton Esq.

(1) Oldmixon's Hist. of Addresses, 187.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1688.

1688 } The 14th of February was observed as a thanksgiving day for the
 89 } deliverance of the nation from Popery and arbitrary power. A sermon was preached at St. Mary's, by Mr. Laughton of Trinity College. On the same day the proclamation of King William and Queen Mary was posted in Cambridge.⁽¹⁾

Some delay took place in the proclamation of the King and Queen owing to the absence of the Undersheriff. On the 18th of February, about two in the afternoon, that functionary proclaimed their Majesties in the Castle Yard and at the Market Cross. The same afternoon about three, they were proclaimed by the Mayor and Aldermen in scarlet on horseback, the Common Council on horseback in their gowns, with many who had passed offices and freemen, accompanied by all the military officers with about fifty soldiers, the trumpets and kettle drums of the military and the town waits. After the ceremony Sir Richard Bassett the commandant of the military drank wine with the Mayor at the Town Hall, and wine was sent to the troopers on the Market Hill. The bells rang all the afternoon and at night there were bonfires.

About ten the following morning, proclamation was made by the University who were preceded by the town waits and attended by the officers and troops. The officers afterwards dined with the Vice-chancellor, and the soldiers had ten guineas given them for drink.⁽²⁾

Charles Bumpsted and Hugh Grogan the town treasurers make these charges in their accounts :—

To Mr. Ewin for tobacco pipes & Candles at the proclaiming the King & Queen, 19^s. 6d.

To 7 harnes men waiting on Mr. Maior at proclaiming the King & Queen, 5^s.
 8 harnes men for serving halfe a day on the thanksgiving, 4^s.⁽³⁾

(1) Ald. Newton's Diary.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, Michaelmas 1687, to 14 March 1688-9.

The settlement of the Crown upon William and Mary was celebrated by the publication of a collection of verses entitled "Musæ Cantabrigienses serenissimis Principibus Wilhelmo et Mariæ Angliæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Regi ac Reginæ Publicæ Salutis ac Libertatis Vindicibus Hæc Officii & Pietatis ergo D.D."⁽¹⁾ Amongst the authors are John Montagu Master of Trinity College and Vicechancellor, Joseph Beaumont Master of Peterhouse, Dr. Coplestone Provost of King's College, and Dr. Oxenden Master of Trinity Hall.

As late as the 23rd of February the University do not appear to have entirely relinquished the expectation that Archbishop Sancroft would accept the Chancellorship;⁽²⁾ but he positively declined to do so, and from conscientious motives refusing to acknowledge William and Mary, subsequently lost his Archbishopric.⁽³⁾ The University, on the 8th of March,⁽⁴⁾ elected Charles Seymour Duke of Somerset, K.G. whose letter of thanks and acceptance bears date the 20th of the same month. This nobleman held the office for nearly sixty years.⁽⁵⁾

(1) "Cantabrigiæ Ex Officina Joann. Hayes Celeberrimæ Typographi, 1689." 4to.

(2) Vide Vol. iii. p. 642.

(3) D'Oyly, Life of Abp. Sancroft, 2nd edit. 243.

(4) Ald. Newton's Diary.

(5) Charles Seymour Duke of Somerset, who was born August 12th, 1662, succeeded to the title in 1678, on the death of his brother Francis. He was one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to James the Second, who however dismissed him from that situation and from the command of a regiment of dragoons for having refused to attend the Pope's Nuncio to his audience at Windsor. He joined in the Revolution, and towards the latter end of King William's reign was made President of the Council. On the 9th of July, 1702, he was appointed Master of the Horse, from which situation he was removed the 17th of January, 1711-12. He was again appointed to that office on the 27th of September, 1714, and resigned 25th of October, 1715. The Duke of Somerset died at his fine seat Petworth, in Sussex, on the 2nd of December, 1748, and was interred in Salisbury Cathedral. There are two statues of the Duke of Somerset in Cambridge, the one in the Senate House the other in Trinity College Library. He was commonly called "The Proud Duke of Somerset," and seems well to have deserved the title. His servants obeyed him by signs. When he travelled the roads were cleared that he might pass without obstruction or observation. "Go out of the way," said one of the duke's attendants to a countryman who was driving a hog. "Why?" said the man, "Because my lord duke is coming and he does not like to be looked upon." The man enraged seized the hog by his ears and holding him up exclaimed, "I will see him and my pig shall see him too." His first duchess was the heiress of the Percy family. His second duchess who was daughter of the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, once familiarly tapped him on the shoulder with her fan. Turning round indignantly, he exclaimed, "My first duchess was a Percy, and she never took such a liberty." His children obeyed his mandates with profound respect. His two youngest daughters used to stand and watch whilst he slept in the afternoon. Lady Charlotte, being tired, once sat down. The Duke waking, declared he would make her remember her want of decorum; and by his will he left her £20,000. less than her sister. The Duke had employed James Seymour to paint the portraits of his horses at Petworth, and condescended to sit with his humble namesake at table. One day at dinner his grace filled his glass, and saying with a sneer, "*Cousin Seymour, your health,*" drank it off. "My lord," said the artist, "I believe *I have* the honour of being related to your grace." The proud peer rose from table, and ordered his steward to dismiss the presumptuous painter and employ a humbler brother of the brush. This was accordingly done; but when the new painter saw the spirited works of his predecessor, he shook his head, and retiring said, "No man in England can compete with James Seymour." The duke now condescended to recall his discarded cousin. "My Lord," was the answer of Seymour, "I can now prove to the world that I am of your blood—I *wont come*." Sir James Delaval laid a wager of £1,000, that he would make the duke give him precedence. Having one day obtained information of the precise time when the duke was to pass a narrow part of the road in his way to town, he stationed himself there in a coach with the Howard arms, attended with servants in the Howard liveries, who, when the Duke of Somerset approached called out "The Duke of Norfolk." Somerset fearful of committing a breach of etiquette, hurried his postilion under a hedge, where he was no sooner safely fixed than Delaval passed; who leaning out of the

On the 16th of March, the royal assent was given to an act granting an aid for six months. The monthly contribution of the County of Cambridge, exclusive of the Isle of Ely, was fixed at £1020. The Commissioners for the University and Town were the Vicechancellor and Mayor for the time being, Sir Thomas Chicheley Knt., Hon. John Montague D.D., Sir Robert Sawyer Knt., John Cotton Esq., George Chamberlain, Joseph Beaumont, John Coplestone, Humphry Gower, Thomas Smolt, Doctors of Divinity, George Oxenden, William Cooke, Doctors of the Civil Law, Isaac Newton Esq., Samuel Newton, Thomas Story, John⁽¹⁾ Ewen, Thomas Fowles, Isaac Watlington, Thomas Fox, John Pepis, Aldermen, and Robert Drake gent. The sites of the Colleges and Halls, and the stipends of the members thereof, and of the Readers officers and ministers of the Universities, were exempted from charge.⁽²⁾

1689.

On the 24th of April, the royal assent was given to an act for abrogating the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, and appointing other oaths.⁽³⁾ This act contains the subjoined clause:—

AND BEE IT FURTHER ENACTED That if any Person or Persons now being Master Governour Head or Fellow of any Colledge or Hall in either of the two Universities or of any other Colledge or Master of any Hospitall or Schoole or Professor of Divinity Law Physicke or other Science in either of the said Universities or in the City of London shall neglect or refuse to take the Oaths by this Act appointed to be taken in such Manner and before such Persons as by this Act is directed before the First day of August in the Yeare One thousand six hundred eighty nine Every such Person and Persons soe neglecting or refusing shall be and is and are hereby declared and adjudged to be suspended from the Execution of his or their Office and Employment and from his or their Mastershipp Government Fellowship and Professorship respectively for the space of Six Months to be accounted from the said First day of August, And if the said Person or Persons (soe having neglected or refused) shall not within the said space of Six months take the said Oaths in such

carriage window, bowed with a familiar air, and wished his Grace "good morning." He indignantly exclaimed, "Is it you, Sir James? I thought it had been the Duke of Norfolk." The wager thus won was paid and the town made merry with the stratagem. (Noble, Biog. Hist. of England, ii. 27; Cunningham, Lives of British Painters. &c. iii. 49.)

(1) Thomas?

(2) Stat. 1 Gul. & Mar. c. 3.

(3) The new oaths were as follow:—

"I A. B. doe sincerely Promise and Swear That I will be Faithfull and beare true Allegiance to their Majestyes King William and Queene Mary.

"SO HELPE ME GOD, &c."

"I A. B. doe Swear That I doe from my Heart Abhor Detest and Abjure as Impious and Hereticall that Damnable Doctrine and Position That Princes Excommunicated or Deprieved by the Pope or any Authoritie of the See of Rome may be Deposed or Murdered by their Subjects or any other whatsoever.

"And I doe Declare That no Forreigne Prince Person Prelate State or Potentate hath or ought to have any Jurisdiction Power Superiority Preeminence or Authoritie Ecclesiasticall or Spirituall within this Realme.

"SOE HELP ME GOD, &c."

Court or Place and before such Persons and in such Manner as they ought to have taken the same before the said First day of August That in every such case the said Office and Employment Mastership Government Fellowship and Professorship of every Person soe neglecting or refusing shall be void and is hereby adjudged void.(1)

On the 11th of May, the King sent the following letter to the Vicechancellor:—

To our trusty and well-beloved the Vice Chancellor of our University of Cambridge, to be communicated to the Senate there.

WILLIAM R.

TRUSTY and well-beloved we greet you well. WHEREAS several persons in that our University, who should have received Degrees since Christmas last, have been delayed, by reason the abrogated Oaths could not be taken, and thereby lost their year, WE doe hereby authorise you to restore all those that have been so delayed to their yeare, and wholly indemnify them from any disadvantage or incapacity they may have incurred by reason of such delay, for and in respect of the respective Degrees to which they were intituled, or of any their pretension within our said University; PROVIDED ALWAYS, that they now proceed, and take the new Oaths lately appointed in Parliament, and do all other things pertaining to those Degrees, though it be out of the due time and order prescribed by your Statutes: any Statute, Constitution, or Custome of our said University, to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding. And so we bid you farewell. GIVEN at our Court of Whitehall the 11th day of May, 1689, in the first year of our reigne.

By his Majesties command,
NOTTINGHAM.(2)

On the 30th of May, the installation of the Duke of Somerset as Chancellor of the University took place in London. "The University met at Merchant Taylor's Hall, where by his Grace's Order they were entertained with a noble Collation. From thence they went in procession through the City in their proper Habits to the Three Cranes, in all about 700, the City Marshall attending them at the water side, they were received into Barges and carried to Northumberland Stairs. His Grace met them in the Garden (Drums beating and Trumpets sounding from the top of the House) and led them into a spacious Room where the usual Ceremonies were performed. The Vice-Chancellor Dr. John Covell and the Public Orator Dr. Henry Felton made two Eloquent Speeches to which his Grace returned an obliging Answer and concluded all with a most magnificent Entertainment."(3)

On the 20th of June, the House of Commons made an enquiry respecting certain copies of King James's Declaration(4) which had

(1) Stat. 1 Gul. & Mar. c. 8. s. 8.

(2) Corrie, *Brief Historical Notices of the interference of the Crown with the affairs of the English Universities*, 85.

(3) *London Gazette*, June 6th to 10th, 1689, No. 2100.

(4) Dated at Dublin Castle, 8th May, 1689, and printed in *Commons' Journals*, x. 195, and (with the date 18th May,) in *Cobbett's Parliamentary Hist. of England*, v. 303.

been sent to Cambridge. The subjoined entry appears in the Journals :—

JOVIS, 20^o. DIE JUNII;

Sir John Guise acquaints the House, That several of the Declarations of King James the Second have been taken at Cambridge; and that there was one Thomas Fowler at the Door, to give an Account thereof.

Resolved, That he be called in.

He was called in; and was, at the Bar, examined concerning the same; and gave an Account, that they came down by Carriers in Boxes, directed to the Master of Queen's College, and Master of St. John's College:

And then withdrew.

But Sir Robert Sawyer, One of the Burgesses for the University, acquainted the House, That he had received Information, that the Boxes were both carried to, and now remain with the Vice-Chancellor.⁽¹⁾

On the 22nd of June, the royal assent was given to an act for granting their Majesties an aid of twelve pence in the pound for one year. The sites and rents of the Colleges in the Universities, as also the stipends of the Masters, fellows, scholars and officers thereof, and of the Readers, officers and ministers of the University, were exempted from charge.⁽²⁾

On the 25th of July, the royal assent was given to the following act:—

AN ACT TO VEST IN THE TWO UNIVERSITIES THE PRESENTATIONS OF
BENEFICES BELONGING TO PAPISTS.

WHEREAS in and by a certaine Clause mentioned in one Act of Parlyament made in the third yeare of the Raigne of King James the First Entituled An Act to prevent and avoid Dangers which may grow by Popish Recusants⁽³⁾ It is enacted That every person or persons that is or shall be a Popish Recusant Convict durence the time that he shall be or remaine a Recusant shall from and after the end of that present Session of Parlyament be utterly disabled to present to any Benefice with Cure or without Cure Prebend or any other Ecclesiasticall Liveing or to collate or nominate to any Free Schoole Hospitall or Donative whatsoever and from the beginning of the said Parlyament shall likewise be disabled to grant any avoidance to any Benefice Prebend or other Ecclesiasticall Liveing BEE IT ENACTED by the King and Queens most excellent Majestyes by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spirituall and Temporall and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authoritie of the same That every person who shall refuse or neglect to make repeate and subscribe the Declaration mentioned in one Act of this present Parlyament Entituled An Act for the better Secureing the Government by disarming Papists and Reputed Papists⁽⁴⁾ when the same shall be tendred to such person by any two or more justices of the Peace as in the said Act is enacted or who shall upon notice given as in the said Act is directed refuse or forbear to appeare before them for the making repeating and subscribe-

(1) Commons' Journals, x. 190.

(2) Stat. 1 Gul. & Mar. c. 20, s. 19.

(3) Vide Vol. iii. p. 21.

(4) Stat. 1 Gul. & Mar. c. 15.

ing thereof and shall thereupon have his Name Sirname and usuall place of abode certified and recorded at the Generall Quarter Sessions to be holden for the Shire Rideing Division or Liberty for which such two Justices shall be Justices of the Peace by the Clerke of the Peace or Towne Clerke as in the said Act is appointed Every such person soe recorded shall be from and after the time of such Record made adjudged taken and esteemed disabled to make such Presentation Collation Nomination Donation or Grant of any avoidance of any Benefice Prebend or Ecclesiasticall Liveing as fully and amply as if such person were a Popish Recusant Convict by the Laws or Statutes of this Realme any Law Statute or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding And that the Chancellor and Schollers of the University of Oxford and the Chancellor and Schollers of the University of Cambridge by what Name or Names soever they or either of them are incorporated shall respectively have the Presentation Nomination Collation and Donation of and to every such Benefice Prebend or Ecclesiasticall Liveing Schoole Hospitall and Donative sett lying and being in the respective Counties Cities and other the Places and Limitts in the said Act of the third of King James mentioned as in and by the said Act is directed and appointed soe often as any of them shall become void according to the Limitations Directions and Provisions in that behalfe limited enacted and provided.

AND BEE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the authoritie aforesaid That where any person or persons are or shall be seised or possessed of any Advowson Right of Presentation Collation or Nomination to any such Ecclesiasticall Liveing Free Schoole or Hospitall as aforesaid in Trust for any Papist or Popish Recusant who shall be convicted or disabled according to the true intent and meaning of the said Statute made in the third yeare of the Reigne of the said King James the First or by this present Act Every such person and persons soe seised and possessed in Trust for any Papist or Popish Recusant convict or disabled shall be and are hereby adjudged to be disabled to present nominate or collate to any such Ecclesiasticall Liveing Free Schoole or Hospitall or to grant any Avoidance thereof and their and every of their Presentations Nominations Collations and Grants shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever And the Chancellors and Schollers of the said respective Universities as aforesaid upon every Avoidance shall have the Presentations Nominations and Collations to such Ecclesiastical Liveings Free Schooles and Hospitalls in such manner as they should have the same in case such Recusant convict or disabled were seized or possessed thereof And in case any Trustee or Trustees or Mortgagee or Grantee of any Avoidance hereafter present nominate or collate or cause to be presented nominated or collated any person to any such Ecclesiasticall Liveing Free Schoole or Hospitall whereof the Trust shall be for any Recusant convict or disabled without giving notice of the Avoidance in Writeing to the Vice-Chancellor for the time being of the University to whome the Presentation Nomination or Collation shall belong according to the true intent of this Act within three months after the Avoidance shall happen such Trustee or Trustees Mortgagees or Grantees shall forfeit and pay the summe of five hundred pounds to the said respective Chancellors and Schollers of either of the said Universities to whom such Presentation Nomination or Collation shall belong according to the true intent of this present Act to be recovered in any of their Majestyes Courts of Record by Action of Debt Bill Plaint or Information wherein noe Essoigne Protection or Wager of Law shall be allowed PROVIDED ALWAYS That the said Chancellors and Schollers of either of the said Universities shall not present or nominate to any Benefice with Cure Prebend or other Ecclesiastical Live-

ing any person as shall then have any other Benefice with Cure of Soules And if any such Presentation shall be had or made of any such person soe beneficed the said Presentation shall be utterly void any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding PROVIDED That if any person soe presented or nominated to any Benefice with Cure shall be absent from the same above the space of sixty dayes in any one year that in such Case the said Benefice shall become void PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS That if any such person shall present himselfe before the Justices of the Peace at the Generall Quarter Sessions to be holden for the County Rideing Division or Liberty where his name was recorded and shall there in open Court make repeate and subscribe the said Declaration and take the severall Oaths contained in one Act of this present Parlyament Entituled An Act for the Abrogating of the oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance and appointing other Oaths⁽¹⁾ he shall from thenceforth be discharged of and from the said Disability and be enabled to make such Presentation Collation Nomination and Donation and Grant of any Avoidance to any Benefice Prebend or Ecclesiasticall Liveing Schoole or Hospitall as if this Act had not beene made.⁽²⁾

John Billers the Public Orator was deprived of that office for refusing the oaths to the Government.⁽³⁾

On the 24th of August died Dr. John Coplestone Provost of King's College. The King designed Mr. (afterwards Sir) Isaac Newton, of Trinity College, as his successor, but on the 29th of August it was debated before the King and Council, whether he or any other not of the foundation of King's College was eligible as Provost; "& after the reasons shewed & argued, Mr. Newton was laid aside." On the 2d of September, John Hartcliffe M.A., fellow of King's College and Master of Merchant Taylor's School, brought down the King's letters recommending him as Provost. On the following day, thirty-three fellows met in the Chapel, three only voted for Mr. Hartcliffe, the others elected as Provost Dr. Charles Roderick who went over to Buckden to be admitted by the Bishop of Lincoln, but he made some objection. During the King's visit on the 7th of October, he, on the petition of the fellows, ratified their choice, and on the 12th of that month Dr. Roderick was admitted Provost.⁽⁴⁾

On the 30th of September, the Corporation made the following order:—

WHEREAS we hear his Majestie doth intend shortly to come to this Towne, IT IS AGREED & ORDERED that such present shal be made to his Majestie

(1) Stat. 1 Gul. & Mar. c. 8.

(2) Stat. 1 Gul. & Mar. c. 26.

(3) Masters, Life of Baker, 35 n.

(4) Ald. Newton's Diary; Birch, Life of Archbishop Tillotson, 239.

For many years the Provostship of King's College was reputed to be in the gift of the Crown, in consequence of the fellows usually electing the parties recommended by the King.

Mandates for masterships and fellowships were generally disused from this period, but it is said that Dr. Bramstone was appointed Master of Trinity Hall by Queen Anne. (Compleat History of Europe for the year 1703, p. 496.)

by this Corporacion as Mr. Maior & the more part of the Aldermen shall think. And that the charge thereof and all other charges in relation to the recepcion of his Majestie by this Corporacion shal be borne by the Corporacion, and Mr. Maior is desired to take care thereof.(1)

The following account of a visit of the Vicechancellor and Heads to the King at Newmarket, and of the King's visit to Cambridge, appeared in the Gazette:—

CAMBRIDGE OCTOB. 8.

On Sunday last, the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of the Colledges, and Doctors in all Faculties, with several Regents and Non-Regents, in their proper habits, waited upon His Majesty at Newmarket, being introduced into his Royal presence by his Grace the Duke of Somerset, Chancellor of the University. The Reverend Dr. Covell, Vice-Chancellor, addressed himself to His Majesty in a proper and elegant speech, congratulating the Glorious successes His Majesty had been bless'd with in his endeavours to rescue this Church and Nation from the imminent dangers that threatened both, and which were more particularly pointed against the Universities: And concluded with an humble recommendation of themselves to His Majesty's Protection, wherein the Protestant Religion had so much concern. To which his Majesty was pleas'd to return in answer, That as God had blessed Him in this undertaking, so He should faithfully discharge his trust in preserving the Church of England, and giving all Protection and favour to the Universities. They then waited upon His Majesty to Church, and at their return from thence were conducted to the King's House, where by Directions from His Majesty, they were received and splendidly entertained at Dinner by Sir James Forbes, Clerk of the Green Cloth.

The next day His Majesty was pleas'd to make a Visit to the University, and arrived here in the morning, being met without the Town by the Mayor and Aldermen of the Corporation in their Formalities, who complimented His Majesty by Mr. Pepys, their present Mayor, and made a present of a large basin and ewre. They marched before him into Town, at the Entrance whereof His Majesty was received by Rows of Scholars, according to their several Degrees, on each side of the Streets leading to the Publick Schools, and amidst the loud Acclamations of all sorts of Persons. His Majesty allighting at the Schools, received there the Publick Thanks of the University, by the Vice-Chancellor and their Orator, for the great Honour that was then done them; and an extraordinary Commencement being held on this signal occasion, for conferring Degrees on persons of Worth in all Faculties, Mr. Kidder and Mr. Pelling were created Doctors in His Majesty's presence, being presented by the Regius Professor, Dr. Beaumont, with that unimitable Elegancy which is so peculiar to him.(2)

From the Schools His Majesty walked to King's College, where Mr. Lay-

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) The King had written from Newmarket to the Vicechancellor and Senate, notifying his intention of visiting the University, and empowering them before the 18th of October, to confer degrees in the respective faculties on such persons as should be nominated by their Chancellor the Duke of Somerset, as also the degree of Master of Arts on such persons of birth and estate as the Vicechancellor should nominate.—MS. Baker, xxx. 344.

The degrees conferred on this occasion were Richard Kidder afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells, Monsieur Allix afterwards Dean of Ely, Monsieur Spanheim and twelve others, Doctors in Divinity, Colonel Cutts, Sir Robert Dawes and five others, Doctors of the Civil Law, seven Doctors of Physic, eight Bachelors of Divinity, Monsieur Facher and four others, Masters of Arts, and two Bachelors of Physic.—MS. Baker, xxx. 355; xxxii. 192.

ton, a Fellow of that Society, declaring in his Speech the Apprehensions they were under least they might have offended His Majesty by a late Petition, wherein they only mentioned one single Person as duly qualified to succeed in the Vacancy of their Provost, and humbly beseeching His Majesty's favourable Construction of that matter, His Majesty was pleased (that none might be left there doubtful of His Favour) graciously to assure them, That He willingly granted all they desired, or could wish, and that they might admit Dr. Roderick to be their Provost as soon as they pleas'd, which they received with the greatest joy and Gratitude imaginable.(1)

After that His Majesty went to Trinity College, and in the first Court thereof was Congratulated by the Honourable Dr. Montagu, the Master, and in the second by Mr. Norris, a Fellow of that College, and with a Copy of English Verses in the new built Library, the Structure whereof His Majesty was very well pleased with. And here His Majesty was pleased to accept of a Dinner provided by the University in the Colledge Hall, where, at the upper end, was a Table raised five Steps above the floor, at which sate His Majesty, and at one end His Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, who attended him hither; and at the other Tables on each side of the Hall were their Excellencies the Spanish and Dutch Ambassadors, with several other Foreign Ministers, together with the Nobility and principal Gentry in great numbers. All which His Majesty was Graciously pleased to accept, sending from Table a message to his Grace the Chancellor, That he drank to him, and wished Prosperity to the University of Cambridge. Immediately after Dinner His Majesty returned to Newmarket through infinite throngs of People, who crowded from all parts to have the happiness of seeing His Majesty.(2)

Subjoined is Alderman Newton's account of the King's visit:—

7 OCT. 89. Munday morning about halfe an houre after ten came his Majestie King William to Cambridge, the Maior & Aldermen in Scarlet on Horseback y^e 24 on foot on Christ's College Peice being alighted & kneeling on pesses or matts received him. Mr. John Pepys then Maior went & yeilded his Mace to him, which y^e King retourn'd, and then made a short speech & presented from y^e Corporacion to his Majestie a bason & Ewer of about y^e value of 33^{li}. brought down by John Disbrow goldsmith from London who was sent up thither to buy a cup of about 50^{li}. value but it could not be had; after y^e Mayor ended his speech, y^e Maior and Aldermen on horseback & y^e 24 y^e juniors first & Maior next y^e King's Coach, went before y^e King to y^e Regent walke, where wee left them, & then on horseback went with Mr. Maior to his house where y^e Maior & Aldermen onely at y^e Corporation charge dined.

The King dyned at Trinity Coll. Hall, & about 3 of y^e Clock went out of Cambridge to Newmarket from whence that morning he came, there was none of y^e King's Macebearers nor Kettle drums here nor above 4 or 25 of y^e King's guards. George Prince of Denmark was with y^e King at y^e head end of y^e Coach and its said 2 dutch Embassadors at y^e other end for 4 was in y^e King's Coach with himselfe, the King goeing to King's College chappell, a petition or speach was presented to him from that Coll. on y^e behalfe of Dr. Roderick, y^e King tould them thereupon that he accepted of their submission & granted their request, w^{ch} was that Do^r. Roderick might be y^e Provost of King's College.(3)

(1) Vide ante, p. 8.

(2) London Gazette 10 Oct. to 14 Oct. 1689.

(3) Ald. Newton's Diary.

Mr. Pepys the Mayor made the following charges in his account :—

	£.	s.	d.
Paid Homage fees	41	06	8
Paid Mr. Disbrow for the present	50	10	06
Paid the Waites	02	00	00
Paid the harnesmen	00	08	00
Paid the Ringers	00	06	00
Paid for making the Conduit run wine	01	10	00
Expended at Mr. Pepys his house upon the Entertainment	12	00	00 ⁽¹⁾

On the 16th of October, William Russell Earl of Bedford⁽²⁾ K.G., was elected Recorder of the Town.⁽³⁾

An action of trespass was brought by J. Skinner against Cæsar Crouch one of the Proctors of the University, for goods seized by him going down the river to Sturbridge fair, the duty for them not being paid to the University. The defendant pleaded the privilege of the University, and after this the action abated by the death of the plaintiff. His executors brought another action for the same trespass. The defendant, who at the time this second action was brought had left the University, in Michaelmas Term this year, moved the Court of King's Bench that the privilege of the University might be allowed him and that he might not be put to the charge of pleading it specially. It was ruled by the Court that the defendant should plead the University charter. Mr. Justice Dolben intimated his opinion that "the Defendant ought to have this Privilege, being sued for a Matter done by him as Proctor of the University." Lord Chief Justice Holt however said "Privilege respects the Person, not the Cause."⁽⁴⁾

The 4th of November, being the King's birth day, Dr. Johnson the new Vicechancellor "immediately after admission to his Office, "gave particular order that bonfires should be made in every College, for the more solemn keeping his Majesties Birth-day, which "was accordingly observed by all with great acclamations of joy."⁽⁵⁾

On the 4th of December was read a first time in the House of Commons "A Bill for Confirmation of the Charters of the Two Universities, and their Liberties and Privileges." On the 13th, was read a petition from the city of Oxford praying to be heard by counsel against this bill. On the 20th of January, a motion being made that the bill should then be read a second time, the house divided, when

(1) Corporation Common Day Book, 26 Sept. 1693.

(2) In April, 1694, created Duke of Bedford and Marquess of Tavistock.

(3) Tanfield Lemon Esq. was sworn as Deputy Recorder 28th March, 1690.

(4) Comberbach's Reports, 171.

(5) London Gazette, 7 Nov. 1689.

there were, Yeas 109, Noes 151, so it passed in the negative, but it was ordered that the second reading and the hearing of counsel thereupon should be adjourned till the 23rd. The bill was read a second time on the 24th, and afterwards the counsel for the city of Oxford were heard against the bill, and the counsel for the University of Oxford in answer. Both sides being withdrawn the bill was committed.⁽¹⁾ The Parliament was prorogued on the 27th of January, and before the day of re-assembling was dissolved.

On the 16th of December, the royal assent was given to an act for a grant to their Majesties of an aid of 2s. in the pound for one year. The Commissioners appointed to raise this aid in the University and Town were the Vicechancellor and Mayor for the time being, Sir Thomas Chichely Knt., Sir John Cotton Bart., Sir Robert Sawyer Knt., the Hon. John Montague D.D., Joseph Beaumont, George Chamberlain, John Covell, Thomas Smolt, Thomas Bainbridge Doctors of Divinity, George Oxenden, William Cooke, Charles Roderick Doctors of the Civil Law, Isaac Newton, Andrew Pern Esquires, Samuel Newton, Thomas Story, Isaac Watlington, John⁽²⁾ Ewen, Thomas Fowles, Thomas Fox Aldermen, and Robert Drake Gent. The sites and estates of the Colleges and Halls, and the stipends of the Masters, fellows, scholars and officers thereof, and of the Readers, officers, and ministers of the University, were exempted from charge.⁽³⁾

1689 } On the 20th of January, Sir Robert Sawyer, one of the Members
— } of Parliament for the University, was, by 131 against 71, expelled
90 } the House of Commons for having been concerned in the prosecution of Sir Thomas Armstrong. On the 23rd, a new writ was ordered.⁽⁴⁾

1690.

This year, died Dr. John Peachell Master of Magdalene College, He is said to have starved himself to death. Archbishop Sancroft having rebuked him for setting an ill example in the University by drunkenness and other loose conduct, he did penance by four days abstinence, after which he would have eaten but could not.⁽⁵⁾

On the 23rd of April, the royal assent was given to an act by

(1) Commons' Journals, x. 300, 301, 308, 332, 333, 336, 337, 343.

(2) Thomas?

(3) Stat. 1 Gul. & Mar. sess. 2, c. 1.

(4) Commons' Journals, x. 337, 340; Cobbett's Parliamentary Hist. of England, v. 516—527. The Parliament was soon afterwards dissolved. Sir Robert Sawyer was elected one of the members for the University in the next Parliament, during which he died.

(5) Memoirs of Pepys, v. 69 n.

which the County of Cambridge, exclusive of the Isle of Ely, was charged in an aid with the monthly sum of £2040. The Commissioners for the University and Town were the Vicechancellor and Mayor for the time being, Hon. John Montague D.D., Sir Thomas Chichely Knt., Sir John Cotton Bart., Sir Robert Sawyer Knt., Hon. Edward Finch, Granado Pigott Esq., George Chamberlaine, Joseph Beaumont, Humphrey Gower, Thomas Smolt, John Balderston, John Covel, Thomas Bainbridge Doctors of Divinity, Charles Rodericke, George Oxenden, William Cooke Doctors of Civil Law, Samuel Newton, Thomas Story, John⁽¹⁾ Ewen, Thomas Fowles, Isaac Watlington, John Pepis, Thomas Fox, John Fage Aldermen, William Baron, Robert Drake Gentlemen, James Johnson, Isaac Newton, Samuel Perne Esquires. The sites of the Colleges and Halls, and the stipends of the Masters, fellows, and scholars, and of the Readers, officers, and ministers of the University were exempted from charge.⁽²⁾

About this time,⁽³⁾ David Loggan, a native of Dantzic, published a collection of views of the Colleges and public buildings, with two views of the Town, a map of Cambridge, a plate of the costumes of the University, and a view of Eton College. The title is "*Cantabrigia Illustrata sive Omnium Celeberrimæ istius Universitatis Collegiorum Aularum Bibliothecæ Academicæ Scholarum Publicarum Sacelli Coll. Regalis nec non Totius Oppidi Ichnographia. Delineatore & Sculptore Dav. Loggan Utriusque Academiæ Calcographo.*"

At this time was living⁽⁴⁾ Thomas Mace who is said to have been a native of Cambridge,⁽⁵⁾ and was the author of a book published in 1676, with this title: "*Musick's Monument; or a Remembrancer of the Best Practical Musick, Both Divine, and Civil, that has ever been known, to have been in the World. Divided into Three Parts. The first Part, shews a Necessity of Singing Psalms, Well in Parochial Churches, or not to sing at all; Directing, how They may be well Sung, Certainly; by Two several Ways, or Means; with an Assurance of a Perpetual National-quire; and also shew-*"

(1) Thomas?

(2) Stat. 2 Gul. & Mar. sess. 2, c. 1.

(3) Loggan's prints were probably published at various times before they were collected. Thus the views of King's College are dedicated to three succeeding Provosts, Sir Thomas Page, Dr. Copleston, and Dr. Roderick. One of the views of St. John's College is dedicated to Bishop Gunning, who died in 1684.

(4) See in Burney's Hist. of Music, (iii. 482,) an advertisement from whence it appears Mace, who was 77 years old, was in 1690, in London, "in Devereux-court, next the Grecian coffee-house at the Temple back-gate," for the purpose of selling musical instruments and books, and assisting those desirous of partaking of his experimental skill. Old and deaf as he was he taught the theorbo the French lute and the viol, as also composition and "the knack of procuring invention to young composers."

(5) MS. Baker, xxxiv. 363.

ing, How Cathedral Musick, may be much Improved and Refined.
 "The Second Part, Treats of the Noble Lute, (the Best of Instru-
 "ments) now made Easie; and all its Occult—Lock'd-up—Secrets
 "Plainly laid Open, never before Discovered; whereby It is now
 "become so Familiarly Easie, as Any Instrument of Worth, known
 "in the World; Giving the True Reasons of its Former Difficulties;
 "and Proving its present Facility, by Undeniable Arguments; Direct-
 "ing the most Ample Way, for the use of the Theorboe, from off
 "the Note, in Consort, &c. Shewing a General Way of Procuring
 "Invention and Playing Voluntarily, upon the Lute, Viol, or any
 "other Instrument; with Two Pritty Devices; the One, shewing
 "how to Translate Lessons, from one Tuning, or Instrument, to
 "Another; The other, an Indubitable Way, to know the Best Tuning,
 "upon any Instrument. Both done by Example. In the Third Part,
 "The Generous Viol, in its Rightest Use, is Treated upon; with
 "some Curious Observations, never before Handled, concerning It,
 "and Musick in General. By Tho. Mace, one of the Clerks of Tri-
 "nity Colledge, in the University of Cambridge."⁽¹⁾

I have not discovered when Mr. Mace, who was perhaps in holy orders,⁽²⁾ was appointed a clerk or singing man of Trinity College. It appears from his book that he was born in or about 1613, that he married in or about 1636, was in York during the siege of that city in 1644, taught music in the University, and initiated Sir Robert Bolles in that art, had broken both his arms and was deaf, and that he had several children, of whom the youngest named John attained great proficiency on the lute, principally by reading his father's book. Mr. Mace invented an instrument called the dyphone or double lute,⁽³⁾ but his fame principally rests upon his book,⁽⁴⁾ which is known to

(1) "London, Printed by T. Ratcliffe, and N. Thompson, for the Author, and are to be Sold by Himself, at his House in Cambridge, and by John Carr, at His Shop at the Middle-Temple Gate in Fleetstreet, 1676." 4to.

(2) On the 16th of August, 1667, Thomas Mace was elected one of the bailiffs of the Town, but was discharged from that office on account of his being in priest's orders on September 24th.—Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) There is an engraving of the dyphone in Musick's Monument (p. 32), with these verses around it:—

"The Lute Dyphone
 "Or Two Lutes in One.
 "The English & the French Lute Joy-ned are
 "Both which have made a Lute beyond Compare."

(4) The subjoined extracts from this work will give a good idea of the author's style. The first of these extracts relates to a lesson for the lute, to which he gave the name of "the Author's Mistress:":—

"It is (This very Winter) just 40 Years since I made It; (and yet It is New, because All like It) and Then, when I was past being a Suitor to my Best Beloved, Dearest, and Sweetest Living-Mistress; But not Married; yet Contriving the Best, and Readiest way towards It: And Thus It was,
 "That very Night, in which I was Thus Agitated in my Mind, concerning Her, (My Living Mistress;) She being in Yorkshire and Myself at Cambridge,) Close shut up in My Chamber, Still, and Quiet, about 10 or 11 a Clock at Night, Musing, and Writing Letters to Her; Her Mother, and some other Friends, in Summing up, and Determining the

all who are curious in the history of music, and which from its quaint language and gossiping character is not without interest to the general reader. Mr. Mace's portrait, engraved by Faithorne from a painting by Henry Cooke, is prefixed to "Musick's Monument."

1690 } On the 23rd of March, Queen Mary addressed a letter to the
91 } Vice-Chancellor and Senate, requiring that all persons admitted to Degrees under Letters Mandatory should pay fees, subscribe in the

"whole Matter, concerning our Marriage: (You may conceive, I might have very Intent Thoughts, all that Time, and might meet with some Difficulties. (For as yet I had not gain'd Her Mothers Consent.) So that in My Writings, I was sometimes put to My Studiings. At which times, (My Lute lying upon My Table,) I sometimes took It up, and Walk'd about My Chamber; Letting my Fancy Drive, which way It would, (for I studied nothing, at that Time, as to Musick) yet my Secret Genius, or Fancy prompted my Fingers, (do what I could) into This very Humour; So that every Time I walk'd, and took up My Lute, (in the Interim, betwixt Writing, and Studiing) This Ayre would needs offer It self unto me, Continually; In so much that at the last, (liking it Well, and lest It should be Lost,) I took Paper, and set It down, taking no further Notice of It, at That Time; But afterwards, It pass'd abroad, for a very Pleasant, and Delightful Ayre, amongst All; yet I gave It no Name, till a long Time after; nor taking more notice of It, (in any particular kind) than of any other My Composures, of That Nature.

"But after I was Married, and had brought My Wife Home, to Cambridge; It so fell out, that one Rainy morning I stay'd within; and in My Chamber, My Wife, and I, were all alone; She Intent upon Her Needle-Works, and I Playing upon my Lute, at the Table by Her; She sat very Still, and Quiet, Listning to All I Play'd, without a Word a Long Time, till at last, I hapned to Play This Lesson; which, so soon as I had once Play'd, She Earnestly desired Me to Play It again; For, said She, That shall be Called, My Lesson. "From which Words, so spoken, wth Emphasis, and Accent, It presently came into my Remembrance, the Time when, and the Occasion of Its being produced, and returned Her This Answer, viz. That It may very properly be called Your Lesson; For when I compos'd It, You were wholly in my Fancy, and the Chief Object, and Ruler of my Thoughts; telling Her how, and when It was made: And therefore, ever after, I Thus Call'd It, My Mistress; (And most of my Scholars since, call It, Mrs. Mace, to This Day.)"

"I have known a Reverend Dean of a Quire (a very notable, smart-spirited Gentleman) Egregiously Baffled by one of the present Clarks; who to my knowledge was more Ignorant in the Art of Song, then a Boy might be thought to be, who had Learn'd to Sing but only One month; yet could make a shift to Sing most of the Common Services and Anthems, by long use and habit, (with the Rest) pritty well, (as Birds in Cages use to whistle their Old Notes.)

"Yet I say, This Dean being known by This Bold-Confident-Dunce-Clark (who you must know took himself to be a kind of Pot-Wit) to have no Skill at all in the Art of Musick; The Dean, I say, upon a Time (after Prayers) coming out and following This Great-Jolly-Boon-Fellow, and as he was pulling off his Surplice, began to Rebuke him sharply, (and indeed very justly) for a Gross Absurdity committed by Him in That very Service Time, by reason of his Great-Dunstical-Insufficiency in Singing of an Anthem alone; in which he was so Notoriously and Ridiculously Out, as caused All, or most of the Young People then present, to burst out into Laughter, to the Great Blemish of the Church-Service, and the Dishonour of God, (at That Time, and in That Place.)

"But Thus it fell out, (in short) viz. that after the Angry Dean had Ruffled him soundly in very smart Language, so that he thought he had given him Shame enough for his Insufficiency and Duncery;

"How think ye This Blade came off?

"Why, most Notably, and in such a manner as made all the standers by Wonder and Admire Him; venting himself in These very Words, (for I my self was both an Eye and Ear witness) with a most stern Angry Countenance, and a vehement Rattling Voice, even so as he made the Church Ring withall, saying, Sir—r—r—r (shaking his head) I'd ha' you know I Sing after the Rate of so much a year, (naming his Wages) and except ye Mend my Wages, I am resolv'd Never to sing Better whilst I live.

"Hark ye Here, Gentlemen! was there ever a more Nicking piece of shrewd Wit, so suddenly shew'd upon the Occasion, than This was? Yea, or more Notable and Effectual to the Purpose? as you shall hear, by the Sequel.

"For the Cholerick Dean was so fully and sufficiently Answer'd, that turning immediately away from him, without one word more, He Hasted out of the Church, but Never after found the least Fault with This Jolly Brave Clark; who was Hugg'd more then sufficiently by all the Rest of the Puny-Poor-Fellow Clarks, for This his Heroick Vindication and Wit.

"I have here set down This Story out of no Jocundity, or Jolly-Light-Humour, (God knows) but only to shew what Confidence many such Ignorant Clarks have grown up unto, meerly as it were to shroud themselves in their Insufficiency; and seemingly likewise to Justifie the same, only for want of Better or more sufficient Allowances."

common form and words and perform (or give sufficient caution for the performance of) all statutable acts and exercises.⁽¹⁾

1691.

About this time, Dr. Symon Patrick Bishop of Ely established Lectureships in St. Botolph's and St. Clement's, "allowing to each "of them thirty pounds a year, for an afternoon Sermon every "Sunday."⁽²⁾

By an Act which received the royal assent on the 24th of December, the county of Cambridge, (exclusive of the Isle of Ely) was charged in an aid to the Crown with the monthly sum of £2040. The Commissioners for the Town and University were the Vice-chancellor and Mayor for the time being, and the same persons who were named in the Act of 1690⁽³⁾ with the addition of Tanfield Leman Esq. The sites of the Colleges and Halls, and the stipends of the Masters fellows and scholars, and of the readers officers and ministers of the Universities were exempted from charge.⁽⁴⁾

1691 } On the 20th of January, the House of Lords passed and sent
92 } to the House of Commons. "An Act for confirming the Charters
"of the University of Cambridge, and the Colleges and Halls there-
"in."⁽⁵⁾ It was read in the Commons the first time on the 26th,
and on the 9th of February was read a second time and com-
mitted. On the 13th, the Committee reported the bill without any
amendments.⁽⁶⁾ On the 19th was presented a petition from Mrs.
Hammond against the bill. On the 22nd, the House heard coun-
sel against and for the bill which was read a third time. After
rejecting one amendment and agreeing to others, the question being
put that the bill do pass, it was rejected by 119 against 69. The
votes of the 19th and 22nd of February are subjoined:—

DIE VENERIS, 19^o. FEBRUARII;

4^o. GULIELMI ET MARIE.

A PETITION of Anne Hamond, Relict of Anthony Hamond, of Somersham in the County of Huntingdon, Esquire, was read; setting forth, That whereas there is a Bill depending before this House: intituled, An Act for confirming

(1) MS. Baker, xxx. 344.

(2) Bayle, General Dictionary, ed. Bernard, Birch, & Lockman, viii. 197; Bp. Patrick's Autobiography, 163, 220.

(3) Vide ante, p. 13.

(4) Stat. 3 Gul. & Mar. c. 5.

(5) This bill was read a first time in the House of Lords, on the 21st of December, 1691. It was read a second time on the 9th of January 1691-2, and on the 13th committed to a Committee of the whole House, and then to a special Committee, who on the 16th reported the bill with amendments, which being agreed to, the bill was ordered to be engrossed. On the 20th it was read a third time, and upon the question passed.—Lords' Journals, xiv. 696; xv. 22, 28, 33, 39.

(6) Commons' Journals, x. 634, 642, 657, 661.

the Charters and Liberties of the University of Cambridge, and the Colleges and Halls therein; wherein there is a certain Clause inserted, whereby (inter alia) That the Rectory of Somersham, with Colne and Pidley, should stand appropriated to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the said University, and their Successors for ever, in Trust, for the better Support of the Regius Professor of Divinity in the same University; and that the respective Professors for the Time being, and their Executors and Administrators, should be thereby impowered, in the Name of the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, to sue for and Recover all Tythes, and other Profits, arising by the said Rectory: And whereas Dr. Beamont, the present Regius Professor of Divinity, having, for several Years, pretended to hold and enjoy the said Rectory, without Institution and Induction therein, or taking the Oaths for the same, as by Law required, he having already as many Benefices, as he is by Law qualified to hold; which hath occasioned divers Suits and Controversies between him and the Petitioner, who hath a considerable Estate within the said Parish, and several other of the Parishioners thereof; and in which Suit the Petitioner hath obtained Sentence against him the said Dr. Beamont, in the Court of Delegates, by reason of his not being instituted and inducted, and otherwise qualified, as aforesaid; therefore, forasmuch as the above-recited Clause does alter the Nature of the said Rectory, and creates a Title thereto without Institution and Induction, contrary to the true Intent of the said Bill; and will be prejudicial to the Revenue of the Crown, by taking away the Payment of the Tenths and First-fruits: and is an Encouragement to Pluralities, and purely designed for the Service of the said Dr. Beamont, to the great Prejudice of the Petitioner, and other the Inhabitants of the said Parish; therefore praying, That, before the said Bill be passed, the Petitioner may be heard at the Bar of this House, by her Counsel.

ORDERED, That the Petitioner be heard, by her Counsel, at the Bar of this House, upon Monday Morning next, against the Bill, intituled, An Act for confirming the Charters and Liberties of the University of Cambridge, and the Colleges and Halls therein.

ORDERED, That the King's Counsel be heard also, upon Monday Morning next, against the said Bill; And that, afterwards, the said Bill be read a Third time.

ORDERED, That the several Charters recited in the said Bill be produced to this House upon Monday Morning next.⁽¹⁾

LUNÆ, 22 DIE FEBRUARII;

4^o. GULIELMI ET MARIE.

(According to the Order of the Day) the Counsel for Mrs. Amy Hamond, and also for the University of Cambridge, were called in; and heard against, and for, the Bill, intituled, An Act for confirming the Charters of the University of Cambridge, and the Colleges and Halls therein.

And being withdrawn;

The Bill was read the Third time.

An ingrossed Clause was offered, as a Rider to the Bill, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Masters, Provosts, and such Fellows, who by the Statutes and Usage of the respective Colleges and Halls, are Governors thereof, to allow, by Warrants, under their hands and Seals, any Number of Fellows, not exceeding one third of the whole number of Fellows at a time, to profess Law or Physick; any Statutes, Ordinances, or Usages of the said

(1) Commons' Journals, x. 680.

University, Colleges, or Halls, to the contrary notwithstanding: And all Statutes and Ordinances of the said University, Colleges, and Halls, as to such Clause or Clauses in them, which oblige the Masters, Provosts, or Fellows, to the contrary; and all Oaths, or Part of any Oath, appointed to be taken by them, relating thereunto: are hereby abrogated, and made void. Provided nevertheless, That when, and as often as, any Fellow of any College or Hall in the said University, allowed to profess Law or Physick, by virtue of this Act, is in actual Possession of any Civil Office or Employment, of the yearly value of Sixty Pounds per Annum, that then his fellowship shall be made void, in like Way and Manner, as it might have been, if the said Fellow were inducted into an Ecclesiastical Benefice of the like Value, by the Statutes and Ordinances of the respective Colleges or Halls, before the making of this present Act.

And the same was twice read.

And the Question being put, That the Clause be read the Third time; It passed in the Negative.

Another ingrossed Clause was offered, as a Rider to the Bill, That this Bill shall not prejudice their Majesties, or their First-fruits and Tenths, but that the said several Professors of Divinity, upon their Admittance into the said Places, and during their Continuance therein, shall pay to their Majesties the First-fruits and Tenths, due for the said Rectories, in such manner, as if they had been instituted into the said Rectories; any thing in this Bill to the contrary notwithstanding.

And the same was thrice read; and, with some Amendments made, the same was, upon the Question put thereupon, agreed upon to be made Part of the Bill.

Another Proviso was offered, as a Rider to the Bill, That this Act, nor any thing therein, shall prejudice or preclude Sir John Bolles of Scampton in the County of Lincolne, Baronet, his Heirs, &c. of or from any Right, Title, Claim, or Demand, either in Law or Equity, that he or they now have, or at any time hereafter may have, against the Masters, Fellows, and Scholars of Sidney Sussex College in the University of Cambridge, or their Successors; any thing in this Act contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And the same was thrice read; and upon the Question put thereupon, was agreed upon to be made Part of the Bill.

Then an Amendment was proposed to be made to the Bill.

Pr. last, L. * after "Cambridge," to insert "or to the President and College of the Physicians, London."

And the same was, upon the Question put thereupon, agreed unto by the House.

Then the Question being put that the Bill do pass;

The House divided.

The Yeas go forth.

Tellers for the Yeas, { Mr. Bickerstaffe, } 69.
 { Mr. Mountague, }

Tellers for the Noes, { Sir Walter Young, } 119.
 { Mr. Bennet, }

So it passed in the Negative.⁽¹⁾

On the 25th of January, died in the 91st year of his age, George Foxcroft Esq. sometime Governor of Fort Saint George in the East

(1) Commons' Journals, x. 683.

Indies. He was born at Cambridge, on the 24th of May, 1601, being fifth son of Richard Foxcroft of Cambridge, by Alice his wife, daughter of — Hodson. His funeral sermon was preached by Mr. Price at Saint Mary le Bow in London, February the 4th, 1691-2.⁽¹⁾

On the 17th of March, the Corporation appointed a committee to treat with the gentlemen of the county who wished to erect a house for holding the assizes near the Guildhall.⁽²⁾

1692.

On Hock Tuesday, the 10th of April, the Corporation made an order⁽³⁾ that if any one who then was or thereafter should be a Common Councilman should leave the Town, and not return to dwell with his family in the Town within one year, the Common Council or the major part of them should choose another Common Councilman in his room, unless upon good cause shewn he should be dispensed withal.⁽²⁾

On the 25th of June, a commission for repair of the Great Bridge was directed to William Earl of Bedford, Sir Thomas Chicheley Knt., Sir Christopher Hatton, Sir John Cotton, Sir Levinus Bennett Barons, Sir Robert Cotton Knt., Henry Pike gent. Mayor, John Montague D.D., John Colville D.D., William Cooke LL.D., Samuel Newton, Thomas Fox, Thomas Ewin, Nicholas Eagle, Thomas Fowle, Isaac Watlington, John Fage, John Pepys, and Charles Chambers Aldermen. On the 3rd of December, a return of the lands liable to contribute to the repair of the bridge was made by a jury, and on the 13th of December, the Commissioners made an assessment on these lands at the rate of £1. 10s. per hide.⁽⁴⁾

On the 8th of September, between 2 and 3 in the afternoon, there was a slight earthquake felt at this place for a minute or two.⁽⁵⁾

On the 26th of September, the Corporation made an order that there should not be more than eight attornies admitted or sworn to practice in the Town Court at one time; but this order was repealed on the 13th of October.⁽²⁾

On the 21st of November, there was a contested election of a Burgess in Parliament for the University in the room of Sir Robert Sawyer deceased;⁽⁶⁾ the candidates were the Honourable Henry

(1) MS. Baker, xxxiv. 356.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) A similar order respecting the Aldermen is contained in the code of Bye Laws made 1686.

(4) Pontage Book, 81—84, 96.

(5) Ald. Newton's Diary. See Burnet, Hist. of his own Time, ed. 1838, p. 583.

(6) New Writ ordered 4th of November, 1692.—Commons' Journals, x. 696.

Boyle⁽¹⁾ M.A. of Trinity College, and John Brookbank⁽²⁾ LL.D. fellow of Trinity Hall; of whom the former was successful. The Duke of Somerset, Chancellor, was present and took the votes in the Regent House, Dr. Oxenden the Vicechancellor elect being detained in London by illness, and not having been admitted.⁽³⁾

1692 } The royal assent was on the 20th of January given to an act grant-
 — } ing an aid of 4s. in the pound. The Commissioners for the Town and
 93 } University were the Vicechancellor and Mayor for the time being, Hon. John Mountagu D.D., Sir Thomas Chicheley Knt., Sir John Cotton Bart., Hon. Edward Finch, Hon. Henry Boyle, Granado Pigott, Esq., Joseph Beaumont, Humphrey Gower, Thomas Smolt, John Balderston, John Covill, Thomas Bainbridge, Doctors of Divinity; Charles Roderick, George Oxenden, William Cooke, Doctors of Civil Law; Tanfield Leman, Esq., Samuel Newton, Thomas Story, Thomas Ewen, Isaac Watlington, John Pepys, Thomas Fowles, Thomas Fox, John Fage, Aldermen; James Johnson, Isaac Newton, Samuel Perne, Esquires; Dr. Greene and Francis Todd gent. The sites of the Colleges and Halls and the stipends of the Masters fellows and scholars and of the readers officers and ministers of the Universities were exempted from charge.⁽⁴⁾

The sums raised in the Town and University under the foregoing act (5) were as follow:—

Parishes.	TOWN.			On personal property.		
	On real property.			£	s.	d.
All Saints	148	8	0	16	9	0
Saint Andrew the Great	214	5	0	32	4	11
St. Andrew Barnwell ..	233	13	0	1	11	6
St. Benedict	119	14	9	20	19	6
St. Botolph	129	13	0	17	0	3
St. Clement	169	7	10	48	6	11
St. Edward	178	8	0	18	7	3
St. Giles.....	153	8	6	4	14	6
St. Mary the Great	317	2	10	98	5	9
St. Mary the Less	125	18	6	17	8	0
St. Michael	83	5	0	11	11	0
St. Peter	65	12	4	7	14	0
St. Sepulchre	98	14	9	27	5	0
Holy Trinity.....	200	10	6	19	17	6
	£2238	2	0	£341	15	1

(1) He was brother of Charles Boyle second Earl of Burlington, and was appointed a Lord of the Treasury in 1699, and Chancellor of the Exchequer 27th May, 1701. He was Secretary of State from 1704 to 1710. On the 20th of October, 1714, he was created Baron Carleton of Carleton in the county of York, and in 1721, was constituted Lord President of the Council. He died without issue in 1725.

(2) "Although unsuccessful, he had a respectable poll, in which there appear many of the "first names in the University; and, above all, he was honoured by the vote of Sir Isaac "Newton."—Monk's Life of Bentley, i. 187.

(3) Ald. Newton's Diary.

(4) Stat. 4 Gul. & Mar. c. 1.

(5) The assessments under this act are made the basis of the assessments to the land tax, by the Stat. 38 Geo. III. c. 5, s. 7.

UNIVERSITY.			
Colleges.	£	s.	d.
St. Peter's College.....	13	4	0
Clare Hall	10	16	0
Pembroke Hall	11	2	0
Caius College	13	4	0
Trinity Hall	2	8	0
Corpus Christi College	6	0	0
King's College	24	0	0
Queens' College.....	19	4	0
Catharine Hall	6	0	0
Jesus College	26	0	0
Christ's College	47	14	0
St. John's College.....	21	6	0
Magdalene College	1	4	0
Trinity College	39	0	0
Emmanuel College	13	4	0
Sidney College	12	0	0
	£266	6	0(1)

On the 5th of February, was buried at Great Saint Mary's, Cap-tain Edward Story.⁽²⁾ By his will⁽³⁾ he gave and bequeathed his real and personal estate, after payment of his debts, unto his son Edward Story,⁽⁴⁾ and the heirs of his body, with remainder, if he should happen to die without issue of his body, to James Holman, of Gonville and Caius College, William Barron and Robert Drake, of Cambridge, upon trust, that they should, out of the rents and profits, within some convenient time, purchase a piece of ground in some clean and convenient place, as to them should seem meet for that purpose, within the bounds of the town of Cambridge, and thereupon build ten almshouses of brick, with tile coverings, every one of them containing one low room, with a chimney and buttery, and one upper room with a chimney therein, for a lodging room; the same to be, from time to time, disposed of by his trustees for the time being, or the major part of them, in manner following; viz. to four widows of ministers of the Church of Eng-land, two widows and one maiden in the parish of Saint Giles, and three maidens in the parish of the Holy Trinity, in the town

(1) Duplicate in the Exchequer.

(2) Mr. Story writes himself Gentleman in his will. In 1668 he is called bookseller (Corporation Common Day Book, 12 Jan. 1668-9). James the Second nominated him an Alderman and Justice of the Peace, which offices he gave up just before the Revolution. (Vide Vol. iii. p. 637.) Near the west end of Great St. Mary's Church is a mural tablet with these arms:—Or, on a saltire sable, five cinquefoils of the field; impaling Argent, a raven proper: and the subjoined inscription: "Near this Placelyeth the Body of Elizabeth Story, Who de-parted this Life ye 18th of Janry. 1727. Here also was interr'd Her Husband Edward Story "Gent. late of this Town, And their Son Edward Story M.B. and Fellow of Magdalen "Colledge."

(3) Dated 29th of January, 1692-3, and proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Ely.

(4) He graduated as M.B. 1709, and was fellow of Magdalene College; he died, without issue, about 1710.

of Cambridge, every of which widows and maidens to be 40 years of age at least, and of sober life and conversation; and if any of them should happen to be otherwise, his will was, that it should be in the power of his trustees, or the major part of them, for the time being, to displace any such of them, and to place others in their rooms; and further, that his said trustees, and the survivor of them, should pay and allow to each of his said almshouses the yearly sum of £10. sterling, to be paid them out of the rents and profits of his estate, by equal payments, at Lady Day and Michaelmas; and also, that his trustees should allow every of them a gown of sad-coloured cloth, about the value of 20s. yearly, at Christmas, and to each two pairs of shoes and a pair of stockings at Christmas and Midsummer; and his will and meaning was that the houses and buildings upon his estate and his almshouses should be from time to time, sustained and kept in good and sufficient reparations, and the overplus of the rents and profits of his estate should be laid up and kept for a stock, to supply and make good all casualties that might happen to or upon the same; and he directed that, from time to time, when any of his trustees should happen to die, so that there should be but two of them remaining, the two surviving trustees should, in some convenient time, elect and nominate a new trustee, and make such legal settlement of his estate upon themselves and such new elected trustee, as by counsel should be advised, subject to the trusts afore-said; and that the executors or administrators of every trustee dying should account with the survivors, and pay over such sums of money, as he should happen to have received, remaining in his hands at the time of his death.⁽¹⁾

(1) Reports of Charity Commissioners, xxxi. 50—58.

The almshouses mentioned in Captain Story's will were erected about the year 1729. Those of the clergymen's widows were in Northampton street, and the others in a place adjoining called the Tan Yard. The number of almshouses has been increased by order of the Court of Chancery to 15, viz. 6 for clergymen's widows, 4 for maidens of Trinity parish, 3 for widows of St. Giles's, and 2 for maidens of that parish. New almshouses have been erected near Mount Pleasant, in St. Giles's parish. These were first occupied at Michaelmas, 1844. In consequence of the improved value of the estates and property belonging to this charity the allowances to the almswomen have been greatly augmented.

The following bequests and donations have been made to this charity:—

PETER STEPHEN GODDARD D.D., Master of Clare Hall, by will dated 23rd of September, 1781, bequeathed £3400. 3 per cent. consols, the annual dividends to be paid to the clergymen's widows. His estate proving insufficient to pay legacies in full, the charity received only £426. 2s. 9d.

REV. WILLIAM COLE M.A. of Milton, by will dated 12th December, 1782, gave the residue of the proceeds of certain property (after the death of his sister Jane Cole). The sum of £193. 12s. was received from this bequest.

REV. ROBERT TYRWHITT M.A. fellow of Jesus College, and THOMAS LOOMBE Esq., gave £300. 4 per cent. consols, for the benefit of the almswomen of St. Giles and the Holy Trinity.

AN ANONYMOUS BENEFACTOR, before 1819, gave £100, for augmenting the allowances of the clergymen's widows.

WILLIAM LUNN, who died about 1828, by will dated 30th November, 1821, gave £100. for augmenting the allowances of the clergymen's widows.

1693.

On Easter Day, the Communion plate belonging to Corpus Christi College was stolen from the Chapel.⁽¹⁾

The death of Sir Levinus Bennett Bart., of Babraham, occasioned a vacancy in the representation of the County, to supply which John Lord Cutts of Gowran in the kingdom of Ireland,⁽²⁾ and Sir

(1) Masters (Hist of Corp. Christi Coll. 174) says, this robbery was during the Mastership of Dr. Stanley, elected July 13th, 1693; but from the advertisement hereafter given, it appears to have been during the Mastership of Dr. Spencer. Dr. Stanley gave the College a handsome service of silver gilt communion plate which had been presented to him by the Queen:—

“Stolen out of the Chapel of Corpus Christi College in Cambridge on Easter day, two large Silver Flagon with the arms of the said College upon them being two coats quarterly the first a Pelican in her nest with her Wings displayed feeding her young the second 3 Lillies: Three silver and gilt Cups two of them weighing together 43 ounces whereof one of them is chas'd and hath the Arms of the Archbishop of Canterbury and is marked M.P. and the other with a Cover has the Earl of Rutland's Arms upon it together with the College Arms. One of the Persons suspected is of a middle stature aged about 20 wears a black short Periwig and a full dark Coat with a Cape. The other is of a middle stature and well set aged about 40 darkish Haird and wears a close Grey Coat with a Cape and pretends to be disorder'd in his mind. Whoever gives notice of the said persons and plate so as they be secured to the Butler of the said Colledge or to Mr. James Adamson Bookseller at the Angel and Crown in St. Paul's Church Yard London shall have 3 Guineas Reward.”—London Gazette, No. 2863, 17th to 20th April, 1693.

The following advertisements shew that other Colleges were robbed of plate in this and succeeding years:—

“Lost on Monday the 9th instant out of St. John's Colledge in Cambridge, several pieces of plate 5 silver Tankards viz.: one the Gift of Mr. John Browne with his arms engraven on it 4 others the Gifts of Mr. John Allport of Mr. Charles Downeing of Mr. Ellis Cooper and of Mr. Narcissus Lutterell with their and the Colledge Arms on them, the Colledge Arms being those of England, also 8 Silver Forks all marked with B. and a Spoon with B. and 2 others with the Inscription “Ex dono B. anno 1687.” Whoever can discover the said Plate shall have £10 or for a part proportionable giving notice to Mr. John Pepys Goldsmith next the Sessions House in the Old Baily.”—London Gazette, No. 2915, 16th to 19th Oct. 1693.

“Stolen out of Christ's College in Cambridge the 19th instant, 3 Silver Tankards 1 the Gift of Mr. Samuel Warner weighing 28 ounces ten penny weights, with his Name and a Coat of Arms. Another of the like weight of the Gift of Mr. Rawdon with his Name and Coat of Arms viz. a fess between 3 Pheons having on it likewise the College Arms which are France and England quarterly with a Border Gobony. The third weighing 18 ounces ten penny weight with a Coat of Arms viz. a Lion Rampant with 2 Dolphins endorsed quarterly as also a Rose and Portcullis. Taken away at the same time a Silver Tobacco Box with two Coats empal'd the first Barry of Eight a Bend charged with 3 Escallops Shells. The second in a chief 3 Pheons. Whoever discovers them to Mrs. Vernon at her Coffee House in Bartholomew Lane behind the Exchange London or to the Porter of the said Colledge so that they may be had again shall have 5 Guineas reward or proportionable for any of them.”—London Gazette No. 2986, 21st to 25th June, 1694.

“On Thursday the 4th Instant a Chamber in Jesus Colledge in Cambridge was broke open and from thence was taken 3 Tankards one of them engraven Ex dono Johannis Wentworth (another) Ex dono Francisca Fawks the other Ex dono Thomas Micklebrick and a Two Eared Cup all which had the College Arms upon them (viz.) a Fess between 3 Cocks Heads and a border of Crowns. Whoever gives notice of the said Plate so as it may be had again to Mr. Thomas Hussey Haberdasher of Hats in Fleet Street, or to Mr. Alexander Norfolk Butler of the said Colledge shall have £5 reward, or proportionably for any part.”—London Gazette, No. 3191, 8th to 11th June, 1696.

(2) “John Lord Cutts was a Cambridgeshire Gentleman of a pretty good Fortune; which was unhappily squandered for the most part away in a short time; which, as I have been inform'd, put him under a kind of Necessity of undertaking a Military Life, tho' it probable his Genius might likewise very much incline him to it: And there being at that time no War on foot in Europe, but that which Commenc'd between the late Emperor Leopold and Sultan Mahomet IV. in 1683, Mr. Cutts went a Volantier among many other Gentlemen into Hungary, and having distinguish'd his Valour to a very eminent degree at the Siege of Buda; he was some time after made Adjutant General to the Duke of Lorain, that being the first Commission he ever had.

“Mr. Cutts some time after this, and possibly foreseeing something of Revolution like to fall out in his Native Contry, left the Imperial Service, and retir'd to the Court of the Prince of Orange at the Hague, had a Command given by that Prince in one of the English Regiments in the Service of the States, and in 1688 came over Lieutenant Colonel in

Rushout Cullen Bart., of Isleham, offered themselves as candidates. Lord Cutts polled 928 votes, and Sir R. Cullen 921. The latter petitioned against the return and was declared entitled to the seat by the Committee, but this decision was overruled by the House at large.⁽¹⁾

1693 } An act granting their Majesties an aid of 4s. in the pound re-
— 94 } ceived the royal assent on the 25th of January. It contains a
proviso exempting the Colleges and the Readers and officers of the Universities.⁽²⁾

The ale-house licenses issued by the Vicechancellor at this period were in the form of that subjoined:—

TO ALL CHRISTIAN PEOPLE to whom these presents shall come to be read, William Stanley Doctor of Divinity and Vice Chancellor of this University of Cambridge sendeth greeting. KNOW YE that I the said Vice Chancellor have admitted and allowed William Bertram of Cambridge in the County of Cambridge Stationer to keep a Common Alehouse or Tippling-house within the Town of Cambridge aforesaid, having before taken Bond of him Will. Bertram by recognizance in the sum of Ten Pounds of good and lawful money of England and of William Cole of Cambridge in the County of Cambridge Cord-

“one of them with his Highness, to vindicate the Religion and Liberties of England from “Popery and Arbitrary Power.

“Mr. Cuts upon that Prince's assuming the Crown of England, began to make a considerable Figure, became soon Colonel, and was several times chosen a Member of Parliament for the County of Cambridge, and upon his Marriage with a Lady of Fortune and Merit, “King William was pleas'd to dignifie him with an Irish Peerage, by the Title of Lord Cuts, “Baron of Gowran.

“In the Wars of Ireland, this Lord signaliz'd himself very much, and receiv'd some dangerous Wounds, of which however he recover'd, and advancing still in Military Degrees, “upon the Death of Sir Robert Holmes, in or about 1693, the King in preference to many “other deserving Pretenders, was pleas'd to confer the profitable Government of the Isle of “Wight upon him: My Lord Cuts had his share in the unhappy Expedition to Camaret “Bay, in 1694, where we endeavour'd to make a Descent, and where Lieutenant General “Talmash, who Commanded there in the chief, was mortally Wounded: It's certain, if they “had prosecuted the Regular Landing which the Lord Cuts proposed, they would, in all “probability, have succeeded. However, the Death of General Talmash made way for “my Lord Cuts to come to be Colonel of the Second Regiment of Foot Guards.

“His Lordship during the remainder of the War, behav'd himself with distinguishing “Bravery, and more especially the next year, at the famous Siege of Namur, where he Commanded at the great and last great Attack against the Castle, and tho' Wounded, after “being drest, return'd to his Post again, and made a Lodgment. His Majesty King William “ever shew'd a very great Esteem for his Lordship, and advancing him more and more in “Dignities of Command, he appointed him and Mr. Charles Churchill, in 1701 to Command “his Troops in the Netherlands, that were to assist the Dutch against any attempts the “French might make upon them from Spanish Flanders now in their Possession. When “the present War broke out in 1702, he was continued in his Command of Lieutenant General: He Besieged Venlo, and having made very prudent Dispositions for the Attack of “Fort St. Michael, he and his Troops under his Command; never shew'd more Bravery than “in possessing this Place, upon which the Town soon surrender'd. My Lord Cuts had a “large share in the Success and Glory of the Day at Hochstet in 1705. In the Year following he was made General of the Forces in Ireland, Constituted one of the Lords Justices of “that Kingdom and General of the Forces, in the room of the Duke of Ormond the Lord “Lieutenant, and dy'd in February this Year, possessed of both those honourable Posts, “being highly esteem'd for his Valour, Affability and Generosity. He was justly reputed “to be one of the most daring Commanders of the Age, and however some have pretended “to derogate from his Conduct, and to charge him with Rashness; they will find it difficult “to produce one single Instance of it. He was indeed a Polite Gentleman, a Scholar and “a Friend to the Muses, and there are some Fragments of his Poetical Fancy extant, which “discover the Excellency of his Genius that way.”—Compleat Hist. of Europe for the year 1707, p. 455.

(1) Commons' Journals, xi. 27, 46, 84, 90, 91, 92, 93.

(2) Stat. 5 Gul. & Mar. c. 1.

wainer and of Richard Shilborn of the same Town and County Sureties of the said William Bertram in several sums of Five Pounds a piece of the like good and lawful money of England in the name of our Sovereign Lord and Lady K. William and Q. Mary for the due observation of all and singular the Statutes and Acts of Parliament in that behalf heretofore made and provided for the good ordering of Common Alehouses and also for the observing and keeping the clauses and Articles hereunder written. IN WITNESS whereof I have unto these presents set my seal of office to continue during the good Will and pleasure of me and my Successor. GIVEN at Cambridge the twenty sixth day of January in the year of our Lord 1693.

WILL. STANLEY, Vice Chan. (L. S.)

1. That you suffer no Scholars nor Neighbour's Children nor Servants nor any dwelling in your Parish to tipple in your House.
2. That you suffer none to tipple in your House on the Sunday Holidays or Thanksgiving days in the time of Sermon or Service or at any time after nine of the Clock at night.
3. That you suffer no carding dicing or other gaming in your House.
4. That if any vagabonds or suspicious persons come to your house youe shall acquaint the officers therewith and so shall ye likewise do if any goods be offered in your House to be sold by any.
5. That you suffer no Drunkenness nor dissolute disorder in your House and if any happen to be to acquaint the Constable of your Town and Parish with it that the offender may be punished.
6. That you draw your Beer by ale Quart or Pint and not by Jugs nor Cups.
7. That you shall not brew in your House either Ale or beer but take your Beer from the Brewer only at the prices allowed and to be allowed by the Vice Chancellor for the time being and at no other.⁽¹⁾

1694.

By the Stamp Act which received the royal assent on the 25th of April, the following duties were imposed, "For every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, upon which any Register, Entry, Testimonial, or Certificate of any Degree taken in either of the Two Universities, shall be engrossed or written, the sum of Forty Shillings." "For every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, and for every sheet or piece of paper, upon which any Matriculation in either of The Two Universities, shall be engrossed or written the sum of One Shilling."⁽²⁾

Twenty of the fellows of St. John's College neglected to take the newly appointed oaths.⁽³⁾ Whereupon the Court of King's Bench issued a mandamus to Dr. Humphrey Gower the Master, and the fellows and scholars to amove such persons from their fellowships. To this writ was returned the statute of 25 Edw. III. c. 4, by

(1) Original in University Registry. From a marginal note it appears Bertram's house was in St. Edward's. The sign is not mentioned.

(2) Stat. 5 & 6 Gul. & Mar. c. 21.

(3) Vide ante, p. 4.

which it was enacted that none shall be put out of his freehold unless he be duly brought in to answer and be forejudged by course of law, likewise the statute of 28 Edw. III. c. 3, that no man shall be put out of his lands or tenements without being brought to answer by due process of law, that the twenty persons mentioned in the writ were in the first year of William and Mary sworn fellows of the College, and were seized of a freehold in their fellowships, and that since the making of the statute,⁽¹⁾ they were not brought to any trial. It was further returned that it in no way appeared that the persons in question had not taken the oaths, and also that the College was founded by Margaret Countess of Richmond, that the Bishop of Ely for the time being was by the laws of the foundation appointed visitor, and that by particular statutes of the College it was provided that for great crimes the Master by the consent of the senior fellows upon examination and inquiry may proceed to an expulsion and that they cannot expel for any other cause. Several objections were taken to the writ and return in the Court of King's Bench, in Michaelmas Term, 1693, and in Trinity Term this year, when the Court refused to award a peremptory mandamus principally on the ground that the fellows who were ordered to be removed ought to have been made parties.⁽²⁾

This year, Felix Calvert Esq. of Childerley, Sir Christopher Hatton of Longstanton Bart., Philip Cotton of Conington Esq., Edward Pickering of Swavesey Esq., the societies of Queens' College, Corpus Christi College, Catharine Hall, and King's College, and other proprietors of pontage lands, were indicted at the assizes for not repairing the Great Bridge.⁽³⁾

At this time, was living in Barbican, London, at an advanced age, Richard Franck. He was born at Cambridge, in the reign of James the first. Whether he had the advantage of an academical education seems doubtful. About the beginning of the civil war he left Cambridge and went to reside in London. He afterwards served in the Parliament Army, in which he seems to have obtained the rank of captain. About 1656, he took a journey into Scotland. He entered that country by Dumfries and Sanquhar, traversed Ayrshire, came to Glasgow by Kilmarnock, visited Lochlomond and its romantic environs, went from thence to Crieff by Stirling, and from Crieff returned southward to Perth, whence he descended Strathmore by Meigle, Forfar and Brechin, and thence journeyed northward

(1) Vide ante, p. 4.

(2) Modern Reports, iv. 233; Skinner's Reports, 549; Comberbach's Reports, 282.

(3) Pontage Book, 105, 106, 108, 144.

by Fettercairn, Cairniemount, and Kincardine O'Neill to Loch Ness. From Inverness he proceeded to Sutherland and visited Dunrobin, and the small town of Tain in Ross-shire; he also visited Cromarty, came by Castle Gordon, Aberdeen, and the coast-road which traverses Stonehaven, Montrose, Dundee, and Bruntisland to Edinburgh, whence he returned by way of Dunbar and Berwick to Nottingham, where he seems to have been residing. At or soon after the Restoration he appears to have gone to America. In 1687, he published at London, "A Philosophical Treatise of the Original and Production of Things. Writ in America in a Time of Solitude." This work is also called "Rabbi Moses or a Philosophical, &c." In 1694, he published "Northern Memoirs, Calculated for the Meridian of Scotland. Wherein most or all of the Cities, Citadels, Sea-ports, Castles, Forts, Fortresses, Rivers, and Rivulets, are compendiously described. Together with choice Collections of various Discoveries, Remarkable Observations, Theological Notions, Political Axioms, National Intrigues, Polemick Inferences, Contemplations, Speculations, and several curious and industrious Inspections, lineally drawn from Antiquaries, and other noted and intelligible Persons of Honour and Eminency. To which is added The Contemplative and Practical Angler, by way of Diversion. With a Narrative of that dextrous and mysterious Art experimented in England, and perfected in more remote and solitary Parts of Scotland. By way of Dialogue.(1)

(1) The following panegyric on Scotland is a favourable specimen of the author's style:—"Scotland is not Europe's umbra, as fictitiously imagined by some extravagant wits: "No, it's rather a legible fair draught of the beautiful creation, drest up with polish'd rocks, pleasant savanas, flourishing dales, deep and torpid lakes, with shady fir-woods, "immersed with rivers and gliding rivulets; where every fountain o'reflows a valley, and "every ford superabounds with fish. Where also the swelling mountains are covered "with sheep, and the marish grounds strewn with cattle, whilst every field is fill'd with "corn, and every swamp swarms with fowl. This, in my opinion, proclaims a plenty, "and presents Scotland, a kingdom of prodigies and products too, to allure foreigners, "and entertain travellers."

Captain Franck tells us that he "lived in the reign of five kings, and in the time of four great worthies." The "four great worthies," were Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Russell, Algernon Sidney, and Alderman Cornish. His panegyrics on them are subjoined:—

OLIVER CROMWELL.

"That great English Hero was exemplary in piety, eminent in policy, prudent in conduct, magnanimous in courage, indefatigable in vigilancy, industriously laborious in watchings, heroic in enterprize, constant in resolution, successful in war; one that never wanted a presence of mind in the greatest difficulties; all the world owns him for a great general, that influenced all Europe, gave laws to all neighbouring nations, and disciplined France with English arms."

LORD RUSSELL.

"That great man of worth and honour, was truly vertuous; the patriot of his country, and the glory of the court, beloved of the people, and a lover of piety; who left legacies of love to the surviving natives, when he sealed his death with noble English blood."

ALGERNON SIDNEY.

"That great soul was too great for the world, whose life in a manner was a continued death, signified by those trophies of war he carried about him. He died but to teach his country-men the easy methods of honourable dying, to the astonishment of mankind, and foreign ambassadors."

ALDERMAN CORNISH.

"That brave and worthy citizen, to his eternal praise, sealed London's Magna Charta with a Christian exit, and a voice from heaven."

"Writ in the Year 1658,⁽¹⁾ but not till now made publick, By
"Richard Franck, Philanthropus. Plures necat Gula quam Gla-
"dius."⁽²⁾

1694 } Shortly after the death of Queen Mary (which occurred at Ken-
95 } sington on the 28th of December,) the University published a col-
lection of verses entitled "*Lacrymæ Cantabrigienses in obitum se-
renissimæ Reginæ Mariæ.*"⁽³⁾ Amongst the authors are Dr. Thomas
Browne Vicechancellor, Lord North and Gray of Magdalene College,
John Montagu Master of Trinity College, Joseph Beaumont Master
of Peterhouse, John Covel Master of Christ's College, Dr. Thomas
Smoult of St. John's College, Joshua Barnes of Emmanuel College,
Francis Hare of King's College afterwards Bishop of Chichester,
Anthony Collins of King's College, Thomas Sherlock of Catharine
Hall afterwards Bishop of London, Anthony Blackwell of Emmanuel
College, William Shippen of Trinity College, and John Leng of
Catharine Hall afterwards Bishop of Norwich.

On the 5th of February,⁽⁴⁾ the Corporation seal was affixed to
the subjoined Address of Condolence, which bears date the 2nd of
February :—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most Gracious and dread Sovereign.

WE the Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, Aldermen, and Burgesses of your
Majesties Town of Cambridge, being deeply sensible of the heavy calamity
which hath lately befallen both your Majesty and these kingdoms by the death
of your royal Consort our most gracious Queen, Do sincerely express our great
sorrow for the loss of so incomparable a princess whose memory will be pre-
cious to all posterity. And further we humbly beg leave to assure your Ma-
jesty that we will to the utmost of our powers assist your royal person and
maintain your government against all your enemies both at home and abroad,
and upon all occasions be ready to shew all possible demonstrations of service

The "astonishment of mankind and foreign ambassadors" in the panegyric on Sidney
is a curious instance of bathos.

In another place he alludes to "six great patriots of the English nation." Of these
"there were four great Harries, (viz.) Ireton, Vane, Nevill and Martin, and one marvel-
"lous Andrew, or Andrew Marvel." The sixth was "England's great general, the most
"renowned, valorous, and victorious conqueror, Oliver Cromwel."

Captain Franck "seems to have entertained peculiar and mystical notions in theology,
"yet in general, expresses himself as a good Christian and well-meaning man. His
"praise of Montrose and others, opposed to his own party, is, to say the least, liberal
"and candid; and his view of Scotland, under so many circumstances of national dis-
"couragement, and affording, doubtless, most exquisite reasons for the censure which
"the travellers occasionally cast upon the sluttishness of the cookery, and the inferiority
"of accommodation which they met with, indicates much good-humoured liberality."—
Sir Walter Scott.

(1) "But certainly not drawn out at length till 1685; so that the author's reflections often
"relate to events which took place long after the term of his own journey."—Scott.

(2) "London, Printed for the Author. To be sold by Henry Mortclock, at the Phenix, in
St. Paul's Church-yard. 1694." A new edition with a preface and notes by Sir Walter
Scott was published at Edinburgh, 1821, 8vo.

(3) "Cantabrigiæ Ex Officina Johan. Hayes celeberrimæ Academiæ Typographi 1694-5." 4to.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

and duty as becomes the best of loyal subjects. GIVEN under our Common Seal with free and unanimous consent this 2nd day of February in the 6th year of your Majesty's most gracious reign.⁽¹⁾

This address was presented to the King at Kensington, on the 7th of February, by the members for the Town, the Mayor and some of the aldermen and burgesses,⁽²⁾ the charges of whose journey to London amounted to £27. 19s.⁽³⁾

On the 11th of February, the royal assent was given to an act granting the King an aid of 4s. in the pound. The Commissioners for the University and Town were the Vicechancellor and Mayor for the time being, Hon. John Mountague D.D., Hon. Edward Finch, Hon. Henry Boyle Esq., Sir Thomas Chicheley Knt., Sir John Cotton, Bart., Granado Pigott Esq., Joseph Beaumont, Humphrey Gower, Thomas Smolt, John Balderston, John Covell, Thomas Bainbridge, Doctors of Divinity; Charles Roderick, George Oxenden, William Cooke, Doctors of the Civil Law; Tanfield Leman Esq., Samuel Newton, Thomas Ewen, Thomas Fox, Thomas Foules, Isaac Watlington, John Pepys, Aldermen; James Johnson, Isaac Newton, William Worts, and Samuel Pern, Esquires; Dr. Greene, Gerrade Herring, Robert Drake senr., and William Baron, gentlemen. The sites of the Colleges and Halls, the stipends of the Masters, fellows, and scholars, and of the readers, officers and ministers of the University were exempted from charge, as was the charity settled by Tobias Rustat then lately deceased upon the Master fellows and scholars of Jesus College in Cambridge in trust for six poor clergymen's widows.⁽⁴⁾

On the 14th of February, there was presented to the King at Kensington a most dutiful and loyal address from the Chancellor and Senate of the University, condoling the death of the Queen, whom they term "that incomparable Patroness of Religion and Learning," "and begging leave under the strictest obligations of Duty and Gratitude to give his Majesty the utmost assurance of their unalterable Loyalty to His Majesty and sincere affection to his Government and praying Almighty God to bless his Majesty with a long life and prosperous reign for the defence of His Church the Honour and Welfare of this Kingdom and the publick benefit of the Christian World." This address was presented by the Duke of Somerset Chancellor, accompanied by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of Ely, Norwich, Peterborough, Chichester,

(1) Corporation Coucher.

(2) London Gazette, No. 3052.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book, 8 Oct. 1695.

(4) Stat. 6 & 7 Gul. & Mar. c. 3.

St. Asaph, and Lincoln elect, and several of the Heads of Colleges. His Majesty returned a most gracious answer.⁽¹⁾

1695.

This year, an unsuccessful attempt was made to establish a public physic garden.⁽²⁾

On the 22d of April, the royal assent was given to an act imposing duties on marriages, births, and burials, and upon bachelors and widowers. It contains this clause:—

AND WHEREAS the Fellows Students Scholars and Exhibitioners of the Foundations or Endowments of any College or Hall in the Two Universities are by the Statutes in their respective Colleges and Halls to bee displaced from their Places and maintenance therein if they shall marry BEE IT ENACTED by the authority aforesaid That the rates and taxes by this Act imposed or to bee imposed on Batchelors shall not extend to such Fellows Students or Scholars of Houses or Scholars having Exhibitions in any such Colleges or Halls any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.⁽³⁾

By another act, which received the royal assent at the same time, it was declared that the stamp duty of 40s. laid upon the register or entry of any degree in any of the two Universities,⁽⁴⁾ should not extend to charge with that duty the register or entry of any Bachelor of Arts, who was thereby exempted from the payment thereof.⁽⁵⁾

On the 16th of May, Ralph Thoresby the Leeds antiquary was at Cambridge. An extract from his diary is subjoined:—

Morning, rose early, rode with the good company, per Godmanchester, to the deservedly famous University of Cambridge, where we enjoyed our late Vicar, the learned and obliging Mr. Milner's, good company, who showed us the delicate walks, &c. of St. John's College; but was yet more pleased with the curious library, where are some valuable manuscript Hebrew Bibles, delicately writ, and other old gilt ones, a book in the Chinese character, the Greek Testament used by King Charles I. and a serious book, richly embroidered by Queen Elizabeth; the pictures of the excellent Archbishops Grindal and Williams, Sir Robert Hare, noted benefactors, and Mr. Bendlows, who bestowed several curiosities; variety of natural marbles so delicately placed and inlaid as make curious prospects; we saw there also a little chameleon, &c. After dinner we viewed the Public Schools and Library, where I took chief notice of the manuscripts, Beza's Greek Testament, a Turkish Herbal, and the Autographs of King James I., and Sir Robert Naunton's, before his works when presented to the University, and the Lord Bacon's before his. There was also an imperfect collection of Greek and Roman coins, some very choice, others as mean, and all hand-over-head: observed also the Egyptian bark, with the Coptic cha-

(1) London Gazette, No. 3054.

(2) MS. Baker, xlii. 138 b.

(3) Stat. 6 & 7 Gul. & Mar. c. 6, s. 48.

(4) Vide ante, p. 25.

(5) Stat. 6 & 7 Gul. & Mar. c. 12.

racters, (of which I have some). We had not time to view the Library at King's College Chapel, but admired the fabric, which would have been, perhaps, one of the most noble things in the world if the designed college had been proportionable; then it might well have been Stupor mundi, as a foreign ambassador styled Trinity College, which we also viewed, with the delicate fountain lately erected, and the stately library, which is the noblest *case* of any, but not yet furnished. We were straitened in time, but enjoyed also the ingenious Dr. Archer's company, till we took horse, for we after rode by Fulmire and Barlow to Barkway, where we lodged at old Pharaoh's.(1)

On the 19th of October, the Corporation made the following order:—

IT IS THIS DAY AGREED & ORDERED, That all the Common Councilmen & other Burgesses of this Towne be ready at the Towne hall on Monday morning next by eight of the clock, to attend the Mayor & Aldermen to meet his Majesty if he comes to Cambridge.(2)

On Sunday the 20th of October, the Vicechancellor and principal members of the University waited on the King at Newmarket. The Vicechancellor made a short congratulatory speech upon his Majesty's success abroad and his safe return. The King in answer assured him of his royal favour and protection. After which they all kissed his Majesty's hand.(3)

1695 } Alehouse licenses were granted this year by Dr. John Eachard
— } Vicechancellor, with his assistant William Cook LL.D., one of his
96 } Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the University and Town.(4)

On the 13th of February, the royal assent was given to an act granting an aid of 4s. in the pound for carrying on the war against France.(5) The sites of the Colleges and the stipends of the Masters, fellows, and scholars, and of the readers, officers, and ministers of the Colleges and Universities, were exempted from this aid.(6)

On the 19th of February, there was a contested election for the office of Public Orator. The candidates were William Ayloff M.A.,

(1) Thoresby's Diary, i. 293.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) London Gazette, No. 3125.

(4) Original license to Edward Noble of All Saints, dated 12 Feb. 1695, in University Registry.

(5) COMMISSIONERS "FOR THE UNIVERSITY AND TOWNE OF CAMBRIDGE.

"The Vice-Chancellor for the time being, The Mayor for the time being, The Honorable "John Mountague Doctor of Divinity, The Honorable Henry Boyle Esq., Sir Thomas "Chichely Knight, Sir John Cotton Baronett, Granado Pigott Esquire, Joseph Beaumont, "Humphrey Gower, Thomas Smoult, John Balderston, John Colvill, Samuel Blithe, Thomas "Bainbrig, Miles Barne, James Johnson, Charles Roderick, Doctors in Divinity; William "Cooke, George Oxenden, Richard Berry, Doctors of Law; John Pepys, Isaac Watlington, "Tanfield Leman, Robert Drake junior, Esquires; Samuel Newton, Thomas Ewen, Thomas "Fox, Thomas Fowle Aldermen; Isaac Newton Master of Arts, Christopher Green Doctor "of Physick, William Worts, John Perne, Hugh Martin Esquires; Robert Drake senior, "William Baron, Gerrard Herring, Gentlemen."

(6) Stat. 7 & 8 Gul. III. c. 5.

fellow of Trinity College, who had 95 votes, and Robert Moss⁽¹⁾ M.A., fellow of Corpus Christi College (afterwards Dean of Ely), who had 91 votes.⁽²⁾

On the 19th of February, John Clarke M.A. fellow of Gonville and Caius College, was degraded and deprived of his licence as one of the University Preachers, for stealing books out of the Public Library.⁽³⁾

The association to support the King against the late King James and his adherents was signed by Lord Cutts,⁽⁴⁾ and Admiral Edward Russell⁽⁵⁾ members for the County, Dr. George Oxenden and the Hon. Henry Boyle members for the University, and John Pepys⁽⁶⁾ and Isaac Watlington members for the Town.⁽⁷⁾

On the 12th of March, the Corporation agreed to the following address and association:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's loyal and most dutiful subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, Town-Clerk, Common Council, Burgesses, and other inhabitants of the Town of Cambridge, in the County of Cambridge, Do most heartily congratulate your Majesties happy preservation from that horrid and detestable conspiracy formed and carried on by papists and other wicked and traitorous persons for assassinating your Majesties most sacred and royal person, in order to encourage an invasion from France to subvert our religion, laws, and liberties. WE whose names are hereunto subscribed, do not only thankfully acknowledge the signal Providence of God in discovering their most wicked intentions, and declare our detestation and abhorrence of so villainous and barbarous a design; but also do heartily, sincerely, and solemnly profess, testify, and declare, that your present Majesty King William the Third is rightfull and lawful King of these Realms. AND we do mutually promise and engage to stand by and assist each other to the utmost of our power in the support and defence of your Majesty's most sacred person and government, against the late King James and all his adherents. And in case your Majesty come to any violent or untimely death (which God forbid) we do hereby further freely and unanimously oblige ourselves to unite associate and stand by each other in revenging the same upon your enemies and all their adherents, and in supporting and defending the succession of the Crown according to an Act made in the first year of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, intituled an Act for declaring the rights and liberties of the subject and settling the succession of the crown.⁽⁸⁾

(1) It is said that Dr. Moss lost the office because the three bedels (whom he had offended by his speech as Prævaricator in 1691) voted against him.—Stevenson's Supplement to Bentham's Ely, 122.

(2) Ald. Newton's Diary.

(3) MS. Baker, xlii. 137 b.

(4) Elected also for Newport Isle of Wight, but made his election for Cambridgeshire.

(5) Elected also for Middlesex and Portsmouth, but made his election for Cambridgeshire.

(6) New writ ordered on his death, 20th October, 1696, and on the 6th November, Sir John Cotton Bart. was elected.

(7) Commons' Journals, xi. 470.

(8) Corporation Coucher.

This Address was signed by the Mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, town clerk, common councilmen, burgesses and other inhabitants present at the Common Day, and was ordered to be taken to such of the inhabitants as were absent to be signed by them. It was sent for presentation⁽¹⁾ to the Duke of Bedford the Recorder.⁽²⁾

The Mayor made the subjoined charges in his account:—

	£.	s.	d.
For carrying the Association to London	0	2	6
Tor two yards of ribbon to ty it up	0	0	6
For wine when the Association was signed & upon the Thanksgiving Day to Mr. Worts	4	9	10
To Mr. Rumbold for wine at the same time	2	10	0(3)

1696.

In consequence of doubts as to the validity of licenses of mortmain in the form which had been for many years adopted,⁽⁴⁾ the following act of Parliament, designed principally to encourage the foundation of Colleges and Schools and the augmentation of the revenues of existing institutions of that nature, was passed this year. The royal assent was given on the 27th of April:—

AN ACT for the Encouragement of Charitable Gifts and Dispositions.

WHEREAS it would be a great hinderance to Learning and other good and charitable Works if persons well inclined may not be permitted to found Colleges or Schools for Encouragement of Learning or to augment the Revenues of Colleges or Schools already founded by granting Lands Tenements Rents or other Hereditaments to such Colleges or Schools or to grant Lands or other Hereditaments to other Bodies Politick or Incorporated now in being or hereafter to be incorporated for other good and publick uses BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the King's most Excellent Majesty by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal & Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the Authority of the same That it shall and may be lawfull to and for the King our most gracious Sovereigne Lord and for His Heires and Successors when and as often and in such cases as His Majesty His Heires or Successors shall think fitt to grant to any Person or Persons Bodies Politick or Corporate their Heires and Successors Licence to aliene in Mortmaine and also to purchas acquire take and hold in Mortmaine in Perpetuity or otherwise any Lands Tenements Rents or Hereditaments whatsoever of whomsoever the same shall be holden.

AND IT IS HEREBY DECLARED That Lands Tenements Rents or Hereditaments so aliened or acquired and licensed shall not be subject to any Forfeiture for or by reason of such Alienation or Acquisition.⁽⁵⁾

On the 25th of June, the Corporation made an order that all those Aldermen who had borne or thereafter should bear the

(1) Presented at Kensington Palace, 29th March, 1696:—London Gazette, No. 3170.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book. George Skinner one of the common councilmen was deprived of his office "for want of signing the Association."

(3) Corporation Common Day Book, 11 June, 1696.

(4) Stephen, New Commentaries of the Laws of England, i. 427.

(5) Stat. 7 & 8 Gul. III. c. 37.

office of Mayor a second time should have precedency in all places of all those Aldermen who had but once borne that office,⁽¹⁾ except such of the Aldermen as then were or thereafter should be elected members to serve the Corporation in Parliament. A penalty of 20s. was imposed for every breach of this order, and any Mayor who should propose its repeal without the knowledge and consent of the major part of the Aldermen was to forfeit £30.⁽²⁾

The following orders respecting the Public Library were made by the Vicechancellor and Heads on the 30th of October:—

Our University Library having lately been notoriously and incredibly abused; At a meeting of y^e Vicechancellor and Heads it was then agreed (besides taking y^e oath) that these following orders be observed by all those who have occasion to borrow any Books out of y^e Publick Library.

1. That no Booke be taken out of y^e Library without leave being first given by the Vicechancellor or his Deputy; and y^e time entered when 'tis borrowed in a Booke provided for that Purpose.

2. That no Booke be taken out, but such as cannot be easily borrowed of some Friend or out of their owne Coll. Library.

3. That not above one Booke be borrowed at a time by y^e same Person: If more, to make up of some Friend to take it out in his owne name.

4. Not to borrow any Booke for above y^e space of a Month: if for a longer Time, leave to be renewed of y^e Vicechancellor for another Month.

5. Within which time, if y^e Borrower forgetts or neglects to send or bring home y^e Booke; He is not to take it amiss if y^e under Library Keeper calls for it, and expects somewhat for his paines.

Oct. 30, 1696.⁽³⁾

This year, the University Press was renovated principally through the exertions and agency of Dr. Richard Bentley afterwards Master of Trinity College. New buildings were erected and new presses and new types obtained by a public subscription aided by a sum of £1000. which the Senate borrowed for the purpose.⁽⁴⁾

A suit having been instituted in the Vicechancellor's Court against one Price for keeping a tavern, he, in Michaelmas Term, applied to the Court of King's Bench for a prohibition, which was granted on the ground that the University Court had no jurisdiction to entertain a suit for a penalty imposed by act of Parliament. An attempt was subsequently made to get rid of the prohibition, but it does not appear to have been successful.⁽⁵⁾

(1) By the Bye-Laws of 1686, the Aldermen who had borne the office of Mayor were to have precedency in all places according to the antiquity of their first being Mayors.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Cambridge Portfolio, 444.

(4) Monk, Life of Bentley, i. 73, 74, 153—156.

(5) "The University of Cambridge and Price." Skinner's Reports, 665. This seems to be the same case as that reported in Salkeld's Reports, ii. 450, 671, and Modern Reports, xii. 165, as "Hinton versus Hern," which is stated by Salkeld in the first instance to be a Cambridge case, and is afterwards spoken of by him as relating to the University of Oxford.

1696 } On the 22nd of January,⁽¹⁾ the Corporation seal was affixed to the
 — } subjoined petition :—
 97 }

To the Honourable the Commons of England Assembled in Parliament.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council,
 and Burgesses of the Town and Borough of Cambridge.

SHEWETH,

THAT the inhabitants of the said Town and Borough and the parts adjacent have at all times heretofore been well served and supplied with coals, fish, salt, and all sorts of foreign merchandize, from the port of King Lynn in Norfolk, at reasonable rates, by means of the rivers of Great Ouze and Grant, being great and navigable streams in which barges, boats, and vessels of great burden with such goods and merchandize heretofore have had their constant, free, and easy passage, to the mutual advancement of trade and commerce, and particular benefit of your petitioners and the neighbouring countries.

THAT by a sluice and dam erected by the adventurers for draining Bedford Level cross the said river of Great Ouze at Denver, the navigation in the said river is manifestly prejudiced and impaired not only by stops and delays in passing through the said sluice contrary to the laws and statutes of this realm, but also for that the said river of Great Ouze, from the said sluice to sea is much grown up, so as smaller boats and vessels cannot pass therein without great difficulties, delays, and danger and excessive charges, and the said navigation is very likely to be suddenly and irrecoverably lost. They therefore humbly pray

THAT the said obstructions may be removed and the navigation, trade, and commerce between the said port and Cambridge may be restored and preserved, by such means as to your great wisdom shall seem most meet.

AND YOUR PETITIONERS SHALL EVER PRAY &c.⁽²⁾

This petition was presented to the House of Commons on the 25th of January, when was also presented a petition from the Chancellor masters and scholars of the University, setting forth that the navigation from the town of King's Lynn to the University was of such importance that they could not reasonably subsist without it, that several laws had been made for its preservation, but that the petitioners were under great apprehensions of losing the benefit of the said navigation, which mischief was solely imputed to the works of the Bedford Level, and praying that they might be freed from the great inconveniences they apprehended themselves liable unto. Both petitions were ordered to lie on the table until the second reading of the bill for the better preservation of the port of King's Lynn.⁽³⁾

On the 28th of January, the Corporation resolved that a letter should be sent to the Duke of Bedford (Recorder of the Town and Governor of the Bedford Level), in answer to a letter from him, to acquaint his Grace that the sentiments of the Corporation were that

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Corporation Coucher.

(3) Commons' Journals, xi. 672.

the navigation of the Town was obstructed by the sluice at Denver Dam.⁽¹⁾

On the 29th of January, the royal assent was given to an act granting an aid to the King, as well by a land tax as by several subsidies and other duties payable for one year. The sites of the Colleges and Halls in the Universities, the stipends of the Masters fellows and scholars, and of the readers officers and ministers of the Universities were exempted from charge.⁽²⁾

The following graces for the imposition of an oath for the preservation of the Public Library and against the assumption here of degrees taken in foreign universities passed on the 19th of March:—

CUM indies in deterius eat bibliotheca publica oblito pene decreto quod in ejus commodum jampridem tulit academia posthabito prorsus a plerisque juramento quo literatos ferme omnes in eam tutandam sponte obstrictos voluit

PLACEAT VOBIS ut prædictum juramentum solenni isti quod gradibus competit adscribendum et per procuratores una recitandum præstare teneantur singuli quemlibet deinceps suscepturi gradum cui saltem bibliothecæ publicæ copia conceditur utque hoc placitum vestrum perpetui statuti loco habeatur.

CUM iisdem gradibus quos in exteris academiis immature præripiunt apud hanc exornari iniquissime affectent nostratium complures

PLACEAT VOBIS ut Anglis hisce transfugis ad doctoratus dignitatem omnis præcludatur aditus nisi facultatis quam profitentur gradu inferiori apud vos Oxonienses aut Dublinienses prius suscepto filiorum jus aliquatenus consequantur utque hoc decretum vestrum procuratorum libris inscriptum pro perpetuo statuto habeatur.⁽³⁾

1697.

This year, Charles Montagu Earl of Manchester⁽⁴⁾ was elected High Steward of the University in the room of the Earl of Craven deceased.

On the 1st of October, the Vicechancellor and Heads of Colleges decreed that every scholar should before his admittance into commons pay a sum of money by way of caution for the payment of his bills.⁽⁵⁾

In commemoration of the King's return to England after the peace of Ryswick, the University published a volume of poems entitled, "*Gratulatio Academiæ Cantabrigiæ de reditu serenissimi Regis Gulielmi III. post Pacem & Libertatem Europæ feliciter restitutam*"

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Stat. 8 & 9 Gul. III. c. 6, s. 38.

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 405.

(4) He was employed by King William and Queen Anne in embassies to Venice, Paris, and Vienna. On the 4th of January, 1701-2, he was constituted one of the principal Secretaries of State, but he held that office only till the 2d May, 1702. He was Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard from 1689 to 1702, and on the 1st of May, 1719, was created Duke of Manchester.

(5) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 507.

"ANNO MDCXCVII." (1) Amongst the authors are John Montagu Master of Trinity College, Sir William Dawes Master of Catharine Hall afterwards Archbishop of York, John Covel Master of Christ's College, Francis Hare of King's College afterwards Bishop of Chichester, Thomas Sherlock of Catharine Hall afterwards Bishop of London, Roger Gale of Trinity College, Robert Walpole of King's College, Robert Moss of Corpus Christi College afterwards Dean of Ely, John Leng of Catharine Hall afterwards Bishop of Norwich, and Joshua Barnes Greek Professor. The Vicechancellor presented a copy to the King at Kensington on the 2nd of December. (2)

On the 19th of November, the Duke of Somerset Chancellor presented to the King at Kensington a loyal address from the University on the conclusion of the peace of Ryswick. He was accompanied by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Ely, Norwich, Peterborough, Lincoln, and Chichester; together with the Vicechancellor, several Heads of Houses, the Proctors, and the two Members of Parliament for the University. The King received the address very graciously, and assured the University of his protection for the welfare of the Church of England and for the encouragement of learning. (3)

The address was in these terms:—

WE your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of your University of Cambridge, do with all humility congratulate your Majesties return to your Kingdoms in safety, as that great and comprehensive blessing, which completes and confirms to us the happiness we owe to your Majesty, in the conclusion of a most honourable Peace. For as we have a more than common share in the Universal satisfaction which all Europe expresses upon this joyful occasion; so we and all your Majesties Subjects must esteem ourselves to be peculiarly happy in the enjoyment of your Royal presence, and in the security it gives us, that your Majesties most sacred person, on whose safety that of this Kingdom so much depends, is no longer exposed to the hazards of a foreign Expedition.

THE large part we were to have had in those miseries that lately threatened the Liberties, Properties, and established religion of the nation, instructs us to receive with a suitable thankfulness the glorious accomplishment of the deliverance God has given us by your Majesty, under whose protection our entire confidence is, that we, and the whole Church of England shall still rejoice.

ON this occasion, your Majesty will graciously allow us the liberty, unanimously, and in the most solemn manner to profess that we hold it our duty and interest, to pray for your Majesty's long and prosperous Reign over us; and withall to assure your Majesty, that we will employ our Fortunes, Studies, and utmost endeavours in the defence, of your Majesties Sacred Person, and of your just and rightful Title to our Allegiance, against all your Majesties

(1) "Cantabrigiæ Typis Academicis." fo.

(2) London Gazette, No. 3346.

(3) London Gazette, No. 3342. See Oldmixon's Hist. of Addresses, 203.

Enemies and opposers whatsoever; and that we will use all possible care and diligence to instil those principles of Loyalty and firm adherence to your Majesty into all such persons as are, or shall be educated among us, which may demonstrate to your Majesty, and to the whole world, our unfeigned Zeal and entire affection to your Majesties Royal person and Government.

The following charges in the accounts of the treasurers of the town refer to the proclamation of peace and the thanksgiving :(1)—

To Fuller Carrow for attending to proclaim ye peace with his trumpet, 5^s.

To ye Lord Orfords man for ye present of a Buck, £1.

To Mr. Rumbold for wine on ye Thanksgiving day, 18^s.

To Mr. Lawson & partner for beer then, £1. 2^s.

To Mr. Briggs for Cakes then, 6^s.(2)

On the 4th of December, the Corporation seal was affixed to the subjoined address:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of your Majesty's Town of Cambridge.

GREAT SIR,

Your Majesty's safe return to your people, after the happy and honourable peace which your arms have obtained for us, as it hath filled our hearts with the truest sense of joy, so it raises in us the highest gratitude both to heaven and yourself by whom we are delivered from the greatest danger that ever these nations were threatened with.

THE difficulties your Majesty has gone through were so great that nothing could have conquered them but your Majesty's undaunted courage and resolution.

MAY your Majesty live to enjoy the fruits of peace, and may all your subjects be so sensible of the blessings they receive from you that we may make all the sincere returns of duty and allegiance.

AND that your reign over us may be easy and happy, shall ever be the earnest desire and constant endeavours of your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects.

GIVEN under our Common Seal with free and unanimous consent, the fourth day of December in the ninth year of your Majesty's most gracious reign.(3)

This address was presented to the King at Kensington, on the 8th of December, by Sir John Cotton Bart. and Isaac Watlington Esq. the representatives in Parliament for the Town, who were introduced by the Earl of Orford.(4)

The Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, High Sheriff, Deputy Lieutenants, justices of the peace, clergy, and gentlemen of the county also presented an address of congratulation on the peace.(5)

This year, a grace passed empowering the Vicechancellor, Dr. Balderston, Dr. Roderick, and the Proctors, or any two of them to

(1) On the 2nd of December.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, from Michaelmas 1696, to 14 March, 1697-98.

(3) Corporation Coucher; London Gazette, 6 Dec. 1697.

(4) London Gazette, No. 3347.

(5) Oldmixon, Hist. of Addresses, 208.

administer the oath for preservation of the privileges of the University to the Undersheriff and his officers.⁽¹⁾

Admiral Russell one of the Members for the county, having taken his seat in the House of Lords as Earl of Orford,⁽²⁾ a contest to supply the vacancy thus occasioned took place between Sir Rushout Cullen of Isleham Bart. and Granado Pigott Esq. of Abington Pigotts. The poll was taken on the 16th and 17th of December. On the first day, Mr. Pigott had a majority of 150, but on the second day Sir Rushout Cullen was returned. Certain freeholders⁽³⁾ petitioned against the return, but it was resolved that Sir Rushout Cullen was duly elected.⁽⁴⁾

1697 } A grace appointing syndics for the management of the University
98 } press passed the Senate on the 21st of January.⁽⁵⁾

1698.

By an act imposing a tax for disbanding forces, paying seamen, and other uses, which received the royal assent on the 2nd of April, the University and Town of Cambridge were charged £2,134 12s. 3¼d.⁽⁶⁾ The sites of the Colleges, the stipends of the Masters, fellows, and scholars, and of the readers, officers, or ministers of the Universities and Colleges were exempted from charge.⁽⁷⁾

On the 5th of April, the Vicechancellor and Heads went to Newmarket to congratulate the King on his arrival at that place. They were introduced to his Majesty by the Duke of Somerset Chancellor of the University.⁽⁸⁾

(1) MS. Baker, xlii. 138 b.

(2) His patent is dated 7th of May, 1697, but his Writ of Summons was not issued till the 1st of December. He took his seat in the House of Lords on the 6th of December.

(3) Sir Christopher Hatton, Sir Richard Bennett, Baronets; Altham Smith, Thomas Birch, Malbon Carol, John Millicent, Tyrrell Dalton, William March, Thomas Richards, Edward Nightingale, Robert Drake, John Brownell, and Theophilus Tyrrell, Esquires; James Saywell, Thomas Dod, Roger Pyke, Thomas Ewin, and Thomas Fowle, gentlemen. It appears that the Earl of Orford recommended Sir Rushout Cullen. Lord Cutts, Sir Henry Pickering, — Pickering, Esq., Tregonnel Frampton, — Rowland, Esq., — Loane, Esq., and Mr. Sizer are mentioned as amongst the most active of Sir Rushout Cullen's supporters.

(4) Commons' Journals, xii. 16, 77, 84.

(5) Lib. Grat. c. p. 428.

(6) COMMISSIONERS "FOR THE UNIVERSITY AND TOWNE OF CAMBRIDGE."

"The Vice-Chancellor for the time being, The Mayor for the time being, The Honorable John Mountague Doctor of Divinity, The Honorable Henry Boyle, Esq., Sir William Dawes, Baronett, Joseph Beaumont, Humphrey Gower, John Balderston, William Saywell, John Colville, Samuel Bliithe, James Johnson, Charles Roderick, Gabriel Quadring, William Stanley, Thomas Browne, Thomas Smoult, Thomas Bainbrigg, Miles Barne, Henry James, Doctors in Divinity; William Cooke, George Oxendon, Richard Berry, Doctors in Law; John Braddy, Christopher Green, Doctors in Physick; Isaac Newton, Master of Arts, Sir Thomas Chichley Knight, Sir John Cotton Baronett, Isaac Watlington Esquire, Tanfield Lemon Esquire, Robert Drake junior Esquire, Nathaniel Crabb, Samuel Newton, Thomas Ewen, Thomas Fox, Thomas Fowle, Nicholas Eagle, Charles Chambers, Thomas Walker, William Watson, John Frohock, — Newling Aldermen; William Worts Esquire, John Perne Esquire, Hugh Martin Esquire, Robert Drake senior gent. William Barron gent., Gerrard Herring gent., Daniel Love gent."

(7) Stat. 9. Gul. III. c. 10.

(8) London Gazette, No. 3381.

In Trinity term, the Court of King's Bench was moved to grant a mandamus, directed to the Mayor of Cambridge, commanding him to execute a judgment of nonsuit in the Town Court, in an action of debt for rent, by Wilkins against Mitchell, wherein the plaintiff was nonsuited. The Mayor refused to award execution for the defendant's costs, and took security from the plaintiff for his indemnity. The mandamus was refused on the ground that the defendant might have a legal remedy by writ de executione judicii out of Chancery.⁽¹⁾

Amongst the stamp duties granted by an act which received the royal assent on the 3rd of July, was an additional duty of one shilling on every skin or piece of vellum or parchment and for every sheet or piece of paper upon which should be ingrossed or written any matriculation in either of the two Universities.⁽²⁾

Previously to the election of members of Parliament for the University (which took place in July), the Duke of Somerset the Chancellor addressed the subjoined letter to the Senate on behalf of the Hon. Henry Boyle M.A. who was elected in conjunction with Anthony Hammond Esq.:—

For the Rev^d. Mr. Vicechancellor of Cambridge to be opened in full Senate.

London, July ye 7th, 1698.

Gentlemen,

If Mr. Boyle have by his actiones in Parliament deserved to bee continued farther as one of your Representatives then I doe with all duty & Service to your University humbly make an offer of him at your next Election which is not farr off, all people being in dayly expectation of his Majesty's soone dissolving this by Proclamation, & of issuing forth Writts to call a new one.

The Merrittes of this Gentleman I neede not enlarge on for y^e proofs hee have given to the world are demonstrationes thereof. Soe that I shall onely at present doe him that justice to say that his ambition is to bee continued one of your Representatives in the next Parliament, & that he hath at all times espoused your Interest with all y^e zeale, diligence, & integrity imaginable. If I may thus farr presume to write to the most famouse & most learned of all Universities in the behalf of my friend & my Relation I doe in the most humble manner submitt him and my Selfe unto you all; I having noe other thought or ambition then what is most entirely for your Service, which I think I have given some proofes of that already & I am sure more doe only want more opportunities to show to the wholle world that I shall at all times & for ever bee proude to own that I am

Gentlemen,

Your Most Obliged, most faithfull and most Obedient Humble Servant,
SOMERSET.⁽³⁾

(1) Modern Reports, xii. 196; Lord Raymond's Reports, i. 348; Salkeld's Reports, iii. 229.

(2) Stat. 9 Gul. III. c. 25. Vide ante, p. 25.

(3) MS. Baker, xxx. 356.

The Earl of Nottingham also wrote very zealously to the University in favour of Mr. Hammond.⁽¹⁾

On the 25th of July, Sir John Cotton and Sir Henry Pickering Baronets were elected members of Parliament for the Town. They seem to have been opposed, but the name of the other candidate does not appear.⁽²⁾

The following grace for regulating the right of voting in the Senate, passed on the 10th of October:—

Cum ortæ sæpius ob controversum suffragiorum jus offensæ litesque gravissimæ certius aliquid de iis statui postulare videantur

PLACEAT VOBIS ut nulli aut theologiæ baccalaurei aut artium magistri sive in propriis sive in conductis ædibus sive in collegio aliquo commorantes atque ibidem in tabulis nomina sua bona fide non habentes apud vos in posterum jure suffragii fruuntur nisi qui per sponsores idoneos a domino procancellario coram academiæ registrario approbandos omnia exercitia gradui et facultati suis competentia tum in templo beatæ Mariæ tum in scholis publicis se præstare pollicentur neque ut ad hoc jus admittantur nisi peracto integro trium mensium spatio post datam domino procancellario hac in re fidem utque hæc gratia vestra legis vigorem obtineat et procuratorum libris inscribatur.⁽³⁾

On the election of a fellow of Clare Hall on the foundation of Mr. Dickins, eight of the fellows voted for Mr. Jennings, whilst Dr. Blythe the Master and six of the fellows voted for another. The Master refused to admit Mr. Jennings, who obtained a mandamus from the Court of King's Bench, to which the Master and fellows returned their several statutes, by one of which the Chancellor of the University was appointed visitor of the College. An argument respecting this return took place in Michaelmas term, but it does not appear that the case was ever decided.⁽⁴⁾

1698 } On the 7th of February, Edward Russell Earl of Orford⁽⁵⁾ was
— } elected High Steward of the Town in the room of Sir Thomas Chich-
99 } ley Knt. deceased.

(1) Vernon Letters, ii. 151.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 406. See under 1728.

(4) Modern Reports, v. 404, 422.

(5) Edward Russell the second son of the Hon. Edward Russell (youngest son of Francis Russell the fourth Earl of Bedford) by Penelope daughter and co-heir to Sir Moses Hill, of Hillsborough Castle, in Ireland, and widow of Sir William Brooke, K.B., was born in 1652. He early embraced the naval profession; and after passing through the usual course of service, became the commander of several successive ships. He married his cousin the Lady Margaret Russell (daughter of William Russell fifth Earl and first Duke of Bedford) and was sometime one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to James Duke of York, but the execution of his brother-in-law, William Lord Russell, drove him from the Court. He was highly instrumental in bringing about the revolution, and commanded the ship which brought the Prince of Orange to England. On the accession of William and Mary he was admitted of the Privy Council and made a rear-admiral, and in May, 1691, he gained a splendid and decisive victory over the French fleet off La Hogue. In 1697, he was raised to the peerage by the titles of Baron Russell of Shengay, Viscount Barfleur and Earl of Orford. He was several times Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, First Lord of the Admiralty and one of the Lords Justices of England. He also held the offices of Treasurer of

1699.

On the 14th of April, the Vicechancellor and Heads went to Newmarket to congratulate the King on his coming thither, "which Sir William Dawes the Vice-Chancellor performed in a very handsome Speech, being introduced by his Grace the Duke of Somerset Chancellor of the University. His Majesty received them very graciously; and they were afterwards entertained at Dinner by His Majesty's particular Command."⁽¹⁾

On the 4th of May, the royal assent was given to an act for raising money for disbanding the army, providing for the navy, and for other necessary occasions. The quota of the University and Town was £2134. 12s. 3½d.⁽²⁾ The sites of the Colleges and Halls and buildings within the walls or limits thereof, and the stipends of the Masters, fellows, and scholars thereof, and of the readers, officers or ministers of the Universities and Colleges, were exempted from taxation.⁽³⁾

On the 23rd of May, the Corporation made the following ordinance:—

WHEREAS, according to the orders and constitutions of this Corporation, no Alderman who has borne the office of Mayor of this Corporation is compellable to hold and accept the said office until six years be ended after the expiration of his former Mayoralty.⁽⁴⁾ IT IS AGREED AND ORDERED by a general consent of the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Councilmen and Burgesses this day assembled, that no Alderman who has borne the office of Mayor of this Corporation shall be elected or eligible to the said office until the end of six years after the expiration of his former Mayoralty, and if any of the eighteen electors shall choose any Alderman into the office of Mayor, contrary to this order, then he or they so offending herein shall forfeit and pay to the use of this Corporation for every offence the sum of forty shil-

the Navy and Treasurer of the Household. In 1701, he was impeached but acquitted. He died without issue on the 26th of November, 1727, in the 75th year of his age. The Earl of Orford resided at Chippenharn, in this county, where he built and endowed a school. There was formerly a portrait of this nobleman in the County Club Room at the Tuns Tavern.

(1) London Gazette, No. 3488.

(2) The Commissioners were the same as appointed by the Act of 1698, (vide ante, p. 39) with the addition of the following "For the University and Towne of Cambridge:—"

"Sir Henry Pickering Baronett, Anthony Hammond, Anthony Thompson, William Layer, Thomas Archer junior, William March, Esquires, William Herring, Joseph Kettle, James Harrison, Christopher Richardson, John Craske, Thomas Gale, James Wendy senior, William Wendy senior, Francis Piercy, Brian Thornell, Thomas Allen senior, Thomas Gibbart, John Desborough, Nicholas Apthorpe, John Wardell, Thomas Crabb, Peter Bettson, William Wiseman, William Briggs, Robert Smith, Benjamin Young, Thomas Fowle junior, Thomas Fox junior, Roger Hurst, Thomas Lawson, Francis Brackenbury, Thomas Wendy, Richard Jordain gentlemen."

(3) Stat. 10 Gul. III. c. 9.

(4) By the Bye-Laws of 1686, it was enacted "That no Alderman having born the office of Mayoralty shall be compellable to bear the said office within the space of six years next after his first election, but shall be at liberty to accept or refuse the said office upon every election after his first election."

lings, and if any Alderman so elected into the office of Mayor, contrary to this order, do accept and take upon him to execute and enjoy the said office, then he shall forfeit and pay to the use of this Corporation for such his acceptance the sum of forty pounds for every time that he shall offend herein. And this order shall not be revoked or made void without the consent of the Mayor and six of the Aldermen present at the time of the proposing the same; upon pain that every person making any proposition contrary to this order shall forfeit the sum of forty pounds to the use of this Corporation.⁽¹⁾

On the 31st of July, Daniel Love, Robert Day, Edward Almond, Edmund Riches, and Thomas Gaile common councilmen, were removed for not having taken the sacrament. On the 16th of August five other persons were elected in their places. A mandamus for the restoration of the ejected common councilmen was obtained, to which the Corporation made a return. On the 26th of February,⁽²⁾ Love, Day, and Almond were fined 3s. 4d. each for intruding themselves into the seats appointed for the common council.⁽¹⁾

On the 24th of August, the Corporation made an order that whenever there was an equality of voices in the election of any of the four-and-twenty or common council, the Mayor should appoint which of the persons for whom the voices were equal, should be elected.⁽¹⁾

1699 } On the 18th of March, was presented to the House of Commons
1700 } a petition of the Mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen of the Corporation of Cambridge; setting forth, that by a vote of the House of the 7th instant, a clause was ordered to be added to the bill to prevent disputes that may arise by members of Corporations having neglected to sign the association, for indemnifying such members of Corporations as neglected to qualify themselves according to the act made to prevent dangers which may happen from popish recusants; which clause would not only encourage the disobedience to that law, by reinstating such as had been displaced thereby, and turning out those that had been admitted by the due qualifications thereof; but might "in time tend to the making that Law useless, which was, "in late times, known to be the great Bulwark and Support of "the Protestant Religion and Nation against the Oppression and "Tyranny of all its Enemies:" and praying to be heard by their counsel, before the bill should pass. It was thereupon ordered, that the petition should lie upon the table until the report was made from the committee on the bill.⁽³⁾

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) 1699-1700.

(3) Commons' Journals, xiii. 287.

1700.

On the 11th of April, the royal assent was given to "An Act for the ascertaining the Measures for retailing Ale and Beer." This act contains a proviso that nothing therein contained should extend or be construed to extend to any the Colleges or Halls in either of the Universities of this kingdom.⁽¹⁾ This proviso was probably designed to preserve the privileges of the Universities, but from the mode in which it was framed had no such effect. A clause saving the University privileges, and drawn with more attention to legal precision, was however inserted in a subsequent act.⁽²⁾

By a land tax act which received the royal assent on the 11th of April, the University and Town of Cambridge were charged with the sum of £1423. 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The sites of the Colleges and the stipends of the Masters, fellows, and scholars, and of the readers, officers, and ministers of the Universities and Colleges were exempted.⁽³⁾

On the death of William Duke of Gloucester, son of the Princess Anne (afterwards Queen), which took place on the 29th of July, the University published a volume of poems under the title of "*Threnodia Academiæ Cantabrigiæ in immaturum obitum illustrissimi ac desideratissimi Principis Gulielmi Ducis Glocestrensis.*"⁽⁴⁾ Amongst the authors are Thomas Greene Vicechancellor afterwards Bishop of Ely, John Covel Master of Christ's College, Richard Bentley Master of Trinity College, Joshua Barnes of Emmanuel College, Francis Hare of King's College afterwards Bishop of Chichester, and Peter Allix of Queen's College afterwards Dean of Ely.

On the 17th of September, Robert Drake Esq. was unanimously elected Recorder, in the room of the Duke of Bedford deceased.

On the 12th of November, the Corporation resolved to petition the House of Commons for an act for restoring the navigation of the Town, and that a committee should be appointed by the Mayor and aldermen to treat with persons apt and skilful in the management and doing what was requisite therein.⁽⁵⁾

1701.

On the 24th of June, the royal assent was given to an act imposing a tax for defraying the expence of the navy, guards, and gar-

(1) Stat. 11 Gul. III. c. 15.

(2) Vide p. 45.

(3) Stat. 11 Gul. III. c. 2.

(4) "*Cantabrigiæ Typis Academicis, MDCC.*" fo.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book.

risons. The quota of the University and Town was £2134. 12s. 3½d.⁽¹⁾ The sites of the Colleges and Halls, and the buildings within the walls and limits thereof, were exempted from charge, as were the stipends of the Masters, fellows, and scholars thereof, and of the readers, officers, or ministers of the Universities and the Colleges and Halls therein.⁽²⁾

In an act of Parliament⁽³⁾ which received the royal assent on the 24th of June, is a recital that by the recent act for ascertaining the measures for retailing ale and beer,⁽⁴⁾ it was enacted that every Mayor or chief officer of each city, town corporate, borough, or market town, should cause and procure all ale quarts and ale pints to be compared, sized, and equalled with the standard, and then signed, stamped, and markt. It is then enacted and declared, that nothing in the recited act contained should extend or be construed or taken to extend to deprive the two Universities of this kingdom or either of them, of their right privilege and usage of sizing, equaling, signing, stamping, and marking of measures of ale and beer within their respective limits and jurisdictions, but that they and each of them respectively should and might have and enjoy their said right, privilege, and usage, any thing in the recited act to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.⁽⁵⁾

The Mayor and Corporation having given a company of actors leave to perform at Sturbridge fair, without the sanction of the Vicechancellor and in defiance of his authority, the Senate, on the

(1) COMMISSIONERS "FOR THE UNIVERSITY AND TOWNE OF CAMBRIDGE."

"The Vice-Chancellor for the Time being, The Mayor for the Time being, The Honourable Henry Boyle Esquire, Sir John Cotton and Sir Henry Pickering Baronets, Sir William Dawes Baronet, Humphrey Gower, Thomas Smoult, John Balderstone, William Saywell, John Colville, Samuel Blythe, Gabriel Quadring, Thomas Bainbrigg, Henry James, Charles Roderick, Richard Bentley, Thomas Browne, Thomas Richardson, Thomas Green, James Johnson, Miles Barnes, Doctors of Divinity; William Cooke, George Oxenden, Richard Berry, Doctors of Law; Christopher Green, Doctor of Physick; Isaac Newton, Master of Arts; Samuel Newton, Thomas Ewens, Thomas Fox, Nicholas Eagle, Charles Chambers, John Frohock, William Watson, Thomas Lawson, Thomas Fowle senior, William Newling, James Fletcher, Thomas Fowle junior, Benjamin Young, Aldermen; William Downing, Anthony Thompson, William Worts, John Perne, Hugh Martin, William Layer, Thomas Archer junior, William March, Daniel Love, Esquires; William Baron, Gerard Herring, William Herring, Joseph Kettle, James Harrison, Christopher Richardson, John Craske senior, Thomas Gale, James Wendy senior, William Wendy senior, Francis Piercy, Brian Thornell, Thomas Allen senior, John Disborough, Nicholas Apethorpe, John Wardell, Thomas Crabb, Peter Betson, William Wiseman, William Briggs, Thomas Fox junior, Roger Hurst, Alexander Burrell, Thomas Wendy, Richard Jordan, Gentlemen."

(2) Stat. 12 & 13 Gul. III. c. 10.

(3) The title would not lead any one to expect any enactment respecting weights and measures. It is "An Act for granting to his Majesty several Duties upon Low Wines or Spirits of the First Extraction, and continuing several additional Duties upon Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Spices and Pictures, and certain Impositions upon Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen, and the Duty of Fifteen Per Cent. upon Muslins, and for improving the Duties upon Japanned and Laquered Goods, and for continuing the Coinage Duty for the several Terms and Purposes therein mentioned."

(4) Vide ante, p. 44.

(5) Stat. 12 & 13 Gul. III. c. 11, s. 15.

4th of September, passed a grace enacting that the privileges of the University should be defended and vindicated at the public charge; and in the meantime, to prevent a breach of discipline, the authority of Proctors during the time of the fair was conferred on sixty-two Masters of Arts, and it was decreed that whoever disobeyed them should ipso facto incur the penalty of expulsion.⁽¹⁾ It seems that the Vicechancellor (Dr. Bentley) committed Dogget the actor to gaol and ordered the booth built for the theatre to be demolished.⁽²⁾

On the 11th of September, a Greek prelate, Neophytos, Archbishop of Philippopoli, came to Cambridge, and was presented with the Degree of Doctor of Divinity.⁽³⁾

On Louis the Fourteenth's acknowledging the son of James the Second as King of England, the University voted the following address to King William:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of your University of Cambridge, having a just detestation of the indignity offered to your Sacred Majesty, by the French King, in setting up a pretended Prince of Wales, as king of these realms, humbly crave leave on this occasion to assure your Majesty, that from our hearts we own and assert your just and rightful title to the Crowns of these Kingdoms, and will contribute our utmost to its defence, with all the cheerfulness and affection, that becomes our duty to the best of Kings, and our gratitude to our happy deliverer.

WE can never forget the once deplorable state of the Church and Nation under the fatal influence of Popish and arbitrary power; when all our prayers and addresses to Heaven were for your Majesty's speedy arrival to rescue us from the imminent dangers of idolatry and slavery. And we are daily sensible, that we entirely owe the safety of our religion and liberties to your auspicious Government. Neither can we doubt but God will still support and enable you, not only to maintain your own Crown and dignity at home, but defend your injured neighbours abroad, and secure the threatened liberty of Europe.

MAY the same good Providence, that has hitherto protected you from so many secret and open attempts, preserve and prolong your sacred life, assist and prosper you in all your great and good designs, direct your subjects in Parliament to the wisest and best counsels, and continue these nations under the happy establishment of a Protestant successor.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Monk, *Life of Bentley*, i. 152.

(2) De Foe's Review, iii. 383.

It would appear that the performance of plays at Sturbridge Fair was soon afterwards connived at, for in a poem entitled "The Long Vacation, a Satyr address'd to all disconsolate Traders." (Lond. 8vo. 1708,) are these lines:—

"The Actors too, must take the pleasant air,

"To Oxford some, to Sturbridge some repair,

"And quite debauch the hopeful Students there."—p. 8.

(3) Monk, *Life of Bentley*, i. 152.

"Oratio Sanctissimi & Reverendissimi Viri Neophyti Phillippopolis ad Academiam Cantabrigiensem xiii. Septembris cum gradum Doctoratus in S. Theologiæ admitteretur." [Gr. & Lat.] Cantab. 4to. 1701.

(4) Monk, *Life of Bentley*, i. 153 n; London Gazette, 6th Nov. 1701. See Oldmixon, *Hist. of Addresses*, 222.

This address was presented to the King at Hampton Court on the 6th of November, by the Duke of Somerset Chancellor of the University, "attended by the Vice-Chancellor and several of the Masters and Scholars, who came to Town upon this occasion."⁽¹⁾

The following address "subscribed by 1137 hands," was about the same time presented to the King by the Earl of Orford, High Steward of the Town :—

TO HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY WILLIAM III., by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, Aldermen, Common Council-men, and Burgesses of the Town of Cambridge, and other the inhabitants of the same.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and Loyal Subjects, do heartily congratulate your Majesty's safe arrival to these your Kingdoms, and the more, it being at a time when your legal and undoubted title to the same is struck at by the aspiring Ambition of France, in proclaiming the pretended Prince of Wales King of these your Majesty's Dominions.

IN DETESTATION whereof, we humbly beg leave to assure your Sacred Majesty, That we will, to the utmost of our power, stand by and assist your Majesty upon all occasions, against the French King, the pretended Prince of Wales, and all other your enemies, Foreign and Domestick.

AND we most humbly beseech Almighty God to grant you a long and prosperous reign over us, in the exercise and enjoyment of the best and most Reformed Religion, as by Law established.⁽²⁾

At the general election in November, there was a contest for the representation of the University between the Right Hon. Henry Boyle⁽³⁾ M.A. of Trinity College, Isaac Newton M.A. of Trinity College, and Anthony Hammond M.A. of St. John's College. The votes at the close of the poll were Boyle 180; Newton 161; Hammond 64. Previously to this election the Earl of Jersey, Lord Chamberlain, wrote to the University in favour of Mr. Hammond.⁽⁴⁾

In the case of the College of Physicians against Dr. Levett, tried at Guildhall, London, on the 18th of November, before Sir John Holt Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, it was ruled that a graduate in physic of one of the Universities was liable

(1) London Gazette, 6 Nov. 1701.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Vide ante, p. 20.

(4) Vernon Letters, iii. 161..

to a penalty for practising in or within seven miles of London unless he had a licence from the College of Physicians.⁽¹⁾

1701 } On the 24th of February, was presented to the House of Com-
 2 } mons, a petition of the Vicechancellor, masters and scholars of the University, and the Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the Town and Borough of Cambridge, "setting forth, That the Rivers running from Cambridge to King's Lynn heretofore were great and "navigable Streams for Barges and Vessels; whereby the said "University, and Parts adjacent, were well served with Coals, "Fish, Salt, and other Commodities, at reasonable Rates; but for "want of sufficient Banks, Stanks, and Sluices, for keeping up the "Water in the shallow Places, the said River, in divers Places "between Cambridge, and a Place about Seven Miles below, called "Clayhive, is so silted, and grown up, that the said Navigation "will be wholly lost, if not timely prevented: And praying, That "leave may be given to bring in a Bill for cleansing and digging the Shallows of the Rivers running from the University and "Town of Cambridge to King's Lynn; and for making and erecting Sluices, and other Engines, on the said River; whereby the "Navigation and Commerce of the said Town may be recovered "and preserved." It was thereupon "Ordered, That Leave be given "to bring in a Bill according to the prayer of the said Petition: "And that Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer,⁽²⁾ and Sir John Cotton "do prepare, and bring in, the said Bill."⁽³⁾ On the 26th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to the House "a Bill for "clearing and making the River Cham, alias Grant, more navigable for Barges, Boats, Lighters and other Vessels, from Clayhithe, alias Clayhive, in the County of Cambridge, unto the King's "Mill in the University and Town of Cambridge."⁽⁴⁾ On the 2d of March, the bill was read a first time,⁽⁵⁾ and on the 6th it was read a second time and committed,⁽⁶⁾ but it did not pass in that session, in consequence, probably, of the King's death.

By an act which received the royal assent on the 2d of March, all members of Colleges and Halls in either University that were or should be of the foundation, (being of the age of 18 years) and all persons teaching pupils in either University or elsewhere,

(1) Lord Raymond's Reports, i. 472.

(2) Right Hon. Henry Boyle Member for the University.

(3) Commons' Journals, xiii. 758.

(4) Ibid. 766.

(5) Ibid. 770.

(6) Ibid. 778.

were required to take and subscribe the oath of abjuration⁽¹⁾ in the Courts at Westminster, or at the quarter sessions.⁽²⁾

(1) "I A. B. do truly and sincerely acknowledge profess testify and declare in my Conscience before God and the World That our Sovereign Lord King William is lawfull and rightful King of this Realm and of all other His Majesties Dominions and Countries thereunto belonging And I do solemnly and sincerely declare That I do believe in my Conscience that the Person pretended to be Prince of Wales during the Life of the late King James and since his Decease pretending to be and taking upon himself the Stile and Title of King of England by the Name of James the Third hath not any Right or Title whatsoever to the Crown of this Realm or any other the Dominions thereto belonging And I do renounce, refuse and abjure any Allegiance or Obedience to him And I do swear that I will bear Faith and True Allegiance to His Majesty King William and Him will defend to the utmost of my Power against all Traiterous Conspiracies and attempts whatsoever which shall be made against His Person Crown or Dignity And I will do my best endeavours to disclose and make known to His Majesty and his Successors all Treasons and Traiterous Conspiracies which I shall know to be against Him or any of them And I do faithfully promise to the utmost of my Power to support maintain and defend the Limitation and Succession of the Crown against him the said James and all other Persons whatsoever as the same is and stands limited (by an Act intituled An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject and settling the Succession of the Crown) to His Majesty during His Majesty's Life and after His Majesty's Decease to the Princess Ann of Denmark and the Heirs of Her Body being Protestants and for default of such Issue to the Heirs of the Body of His Majesty being Protestants And as the same by one other Act intituled An Act for further Limitation of the Crown and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject is and stands limited after the Decease of His Majesty and the Princess Ann of Denmark and for default of Issue of the said Princess and of His Majesty respectively to the Princess Sophia Electress and Dutchess Dowager of Hanover and the Heirs of Her Body being Protestants And all these Things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear according to these express Words by me spoken and according to the plain and Common Sense and Understanding of the same Words without any Equivocation mental Evasion or secret Reservation whatsoever And I do make this Recognition Acknowledgement Abjuration Renunciation and Promise heartily willingly and truly upon the true Faith of a Christian

"So HELP ME GOD."

This oath was altered by the following statutes :—1 Ann. c. 16; 4 & 5 Ann. c. 20; 6 Ann. c. 41.

(2) Stat. 13 & 14 Gul. III. c. 6.

A N N E.

1701.

1701 } On the 10th of March, Queen Anne was proclaimed by the Uni-
 2 } versity about two in the afternoon, and by the Mayor and Aldermen
 about three. On the 12th, she was proclaimed by the Sheriff of the
 county.⁽¹⁾

The accession of Queen Anne and the death of William III. were commemorated by the publication of a collection of poems entitled "*Academia Cantabrigiensis Carmina quibus decedenti Augustissimo Regi Wilhelmo III. parentat; et succedenti optimis auspiciis serenissimæ Reginæ Annæ gratulatur.*"⁽²⁾ Amongst the authors were Thomas Richardson Vicechancellor, John Covell Master of Christ's College, Thomas Green Master of Corpus Christi College afterwards Bishop of Ely, Joshua Barnes of Emmanuel College, Roger Gale of Trinity College, Francis Hare of King's College afterwards Bishop of Chichester, Thomas Rymer of Queens' College, Arthur Ashley Sykes of Corpus Christi College, and Peter Allix of Queens' College afterwards Dean of Ely.

The following address from the University was presented to the Queen by the Duke of Somerset Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury and several other Bishops, with many of the Heads, scholars, and other clergy and gentlemen of the University:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MOST SACRED MAJESTY,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful & Loyal Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of your University of Cambridge, who were deeply afflicted at the death of our late Sovereign King William, of most glorious Memory, humbly beg leave to express our hearty sorrow on that sad occasion; and at

(1) Ald. Newton's Diary.

(2) "*Cantabrigiæ Typis Academicis.*" fo.

the same time with unfeigned duty and affection to congratulate your Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne of your Royal Ancestors; by which alone so great a loss could be and is effectually repair'd.

THE first act of your auspicious Reign your Majesty's gracious Declaration, as it gives new life to your Allies abroad, who could not but be very sensibly affected at his death, by whose vigorous influence the whole body of them moved; so it hath raised in your people a pleasing hope, that the glory of reducing Exorbitant Power is again reserved for an English Queen, and design'd to be the great blessing of your Majesty's Illustrious and happy reign.

YOUR Majesty's early Education in the Church of England, & constant adherence to it give us a joyful assurance, that this church, and your two Universities, the great seminaries of true Religion and Loyalty, will flourish under your Majesty's peculiar favour and protection.

WE therefore with most affectionate & Loyal hearts faithfully engage, That in our station & capacity we will maintain, as we are in strictest duty bound, your Majesty's most undoubted right to the Imperial Crown of this Realm, against the pretended Prince of Wales, & your peaceable enjoyment of it against all opposers.

WE humbly beseech Almighty God to prolong your Majesty's happy Reign, & to prosper your Councils and Arms; that by them the establish'd Government in Church & State may be secured, the Protestant interest advanced, and the civil rights of Europe supported and preserved.

To this address the Queen gave the following answer:—

I thank you very kindly for your Good Address, and shall allways take care of the Church of England, and in particular of your University.(1)

1702.

The following address from the Corporation was presented to the Queen by Sir Henry Pickering Bart. one of the Town members and several of the Aldermen, who were introduced by the Lord Cutts:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Councilmen, Bayliffs, & Burgesses of the Corporation of the Town of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesties most dutiful & loyal Subjects do most humbly beg leave to condole with your Sacred Majesty for the unspeakable loss of our late dread Sovereign, King William the third of happy memory, which would have been insupportable, had not your accession to the Throne of these your Kingdoms amply supplied it, which we most sincerely Congratulate.

AND we do firmly assure your Majesty, that upon all occasions we shall be ready to assist your Majesty with our lives and fortunes against the power of France, the pretended Prince of Wales and all other the Enemies of our Church & State.

YOUR zeal for the preservation whereof, expressed by your most Gracious Declaration, cannot but make the deepest Impressions upon us, and not only render us your most grateful and Loyal subjects, but also engage our utmost

(1) London Gazette, 19 March, 1701-2.

efforts in the support of your Crown & Dignity, and our continual prayers for your long and prosperous reign over us.

GIVEN under our Common Seal the 31st of March, in the first year of your Majesties Reign.⁽¹⁾

On the 5th of May, Sir John Cotton Bart.,⁽²⁾ was chosen Recorder,⁽³⁾ in the room of Robert Drake Esq. deceased.

By an act which received the royal assent on the 6th of May, the University and Town were charged £2846. 3s. 1d. to the land tax. The sites of the Colleges and Halls and the buildings within their limits were exempted, as were also the Masters, fellows, scholars, and officers of such Colleges and Halls, and the officers of the Universities, in respect of the stipends, wages, profits and exhibitions of their respective places and employments.⁽⁴⁾

On the 20th of July, the Corporation seal was affixed to the following petition to the Lord High Admiral:—

TO THE MOST EXCELLENT AND ILLUSTRIOUS PRINCE, GEORGE PRINCE OF DENMARK, LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF ENGLAND.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Town of Cambridge, in the County of Cambridge.

Humbly sheweth,

THAT from the port or harbour of Lynn Regis in the county of Norfolk, as well the Town of Cambridge as the University and the neighbouring counties, are supplied with sea coal, salt, and divers others merchandizes imported from Newcastle and other foreign parts.

BUT for want of a sufficient convoy which in former times of war have been allowed by royal bounty, the ships and vessels cannot be secured and defended against privateers, which at this juncture do so infest the coasts thereabouts that no vessel dare venture to sea.

BY REASON whereof the price of sea coal is advanced one third part at the least, and is likely to be raised to a much greater rate, unless it be timely prevented.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore humbly crave that your highness would vouchsafe to appoint such a convoy as will secure the vessels from the danger and rapine of the privateers. AND your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray &c.

GIVEN under our common seal the 20th day of July, in the first year of the

(1) London Gazette, 2 April, 1702.

(2) Sir John Cotton was eldest son of Sir John Cotton the first baronet, by Jane daughter and sole heiress of Edward Hynde Esq. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1689, represented the Town of Cambridge from 1688 to 1708, and died in January, 1712-13.

(3) John Welbore Esq. was admitted Deputy Recorder, 28th Jan. 1702-3.

(4) Stat. 1 Ann. c. 6.

The same sum was charged on the University and Town by the following statutes which also contain clauses exempting the Colleges, &c. :—

*1 Ann. stat. 2, c. 1.

*6 Ann. c. 35.

2 & 3 Ann. c. 1.

*7 Ann. c. 1.

3 & 4 Ann. c. 1.

8 Ann. c. 1.

*4 & 5 Ann. c. 1.

*9 Ann. c. 1.

6 Ann. c. 1.

10 Ann. c. 1.

Only half the above sum was charged by 12 Ann. c. 1; *13 Ann. c. 1.

The statutes marked * contain lists of Commissioners for the University and Town.

reign of our Sovereign Lady Anne, by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. Annoque Domini, 1702.(1)

1702 } The Lower House of Convocation, in a representation to the
-3 } Archbishop of Canterbury and his suffragans, complained that persons had been admitted to be Chancellors or Officials and as such to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction who had not taken any degree in any University, contrary to the 127th canon,(2) and the declared opinion of the Archbishop and Bishops in 1571.(3) This, they stated, did manifestly tend to the discouragement of the study and profession of the civil and ecclesiastical laws, to the prejudice of the Universities, and to the impairing of the dignity of those offices.(4)

On the 10th of February, a grace passed the Senate for investing with the title of Professor of Chemistry John Francis Vigani a native of Verona, who had taught chemistry with reputation in Cambridge for twenty years previously.(5)

On the 27th of February, the royal assent was given to the following Act of Parliament(6) for improving the navigation of the river Cam between Cambridge and Clayhithe:—

AN ACT FOR MAKING THE RIVER CHAM ALIAS GRANT IN THE
COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE MORE NAVIGABLE FROM CLAY HITHE
FERRY TO THE QUEEN'S MILL IN THE UNIVERSITY AND TOWN
OF CAMBRIDGE.

WHEREAS there was heretofore a navigable Passage for Barges Boats Lighters and other Vessels of Burthen from the University and Town of Cambridge

(1) Corporation Coucher.

(2) Vide Vol. iii. p. 10.

(3) Vide Vol. ii. p. 277.

(4) Cardwell, Synodalia, 713.

(5) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 599; Monk, Life of Bentley, i. 204.

(6) On the 10th of November, 1702, a petition of the Vicechancellor, Masters, fellows and scholars of the University, and of the Mayor, bailiffs and burgesses of the town and borough of Cambridge, praying for leave to bring in the bill was presented to the House of Commons. Leave was given accordingly, and on the next day the bill was presented by Sir Henry Pickering. On the 13th, it was read a first time. On the 18th, it was read a second time and committed. On the 25th, was presented a petition from Sir John Willis and Sir Paul Whichcot Baronets, Gilbert Wigmore, John Rant, Peter Sadler, John Clinch, and Thomas Archer the younger Esquires, and John Butler Doctor of Laws, and others, on behalf of themselves and others the inhabitants and owners of lands within the county, as well within the precincts and liberties of the University and Town, as without in the body of the County. They complained that they and the other inhabitants and owners of the lands near the river had not been consulted or advised with, though their lands were greatly in danger of receiving damage by the intended navigation, and prayed that they might be heard against the bill. The House referred the consideration of this petition to the Committee on the bill, who were directed to hear the petitioners by their counsel. On the 9th of December, the bill was reported and an amendment for increasing the number of County Conservators from three to five was carried by 73 against 66. Other amendments were made on the 10th, when the bill was ordered to be ingrossed. On the 8th of January, 1702-3, the bill was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Lords, where it was read a first time on the following day. On the 16th of January, it was read a second time and committed. On the 20th, the report was brought up, the bill was read a third time, and amendments being made it was returned to the Commons, who concurred in the amendments, and on the 23rd sent back the bill to the Lords.—Commons' Journals, xiv. 23, 27, 32, 36, 45, 47, 60, 70, 76, 77, 106, 123, 128; Lords' Journals, xvii. 206, 232, 243, 248, 249, 254, 320.

along the River Cham alias Grant to the River Ouze and so down to the Town and Harbour of Lynn Regis in the County of Norfolk the which hath been of great use to the Counties thereunto adjacent Improvement of Navigation and most convenient and necessary to and for the said University and Town of Cambridge for the Conveyance thereby of Coals Iron Timber Fuel and other Commodities and Necessaries to the said University and Town and other Places aforesaid whereof there is now a great Deficiency and Want and far greater hereafter like to grow if some timely and seasonable Help therefore be not made and provided AND WHEREAS the said River of Cham by Length of Time and for Want of Locks Sluices and other necessary Works upon the said River in convenient and fit Places is much silted and grown up and especially between the University and Town of Cambridge and a certain Place about Seven Miles below the said Town in the said River called Clay-hithe alias Clahive Ferry and the said Navigation to the said University and Town is in Danger of being wholly lost and destroyed BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the Authority of the same That the Chancellor of the said University for the Time being or his Deputy and the Heads of the Colleges of the said University for the Time being or in their Absence their Deputies or major Part of them shall choose and nominate Three Persons who shall be appointed and authorized for the said University and the Justices of the Peace at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the said County being no ways interested in any of the Lands and Soil lying in or near the said River shall choose and nominate Five⁽¹⁾ other Persons who shall be appointed and authorized for the said County of Cambridge and the Mayor of the said Town of Cambridge for the Time being or his Deputy and the Aldermen of the said Town for the Time being or the major Part of them shall choose and nominate Three other Persons who shall in like Manner be appointed and authorized for the said Town of Cambridge which Eleven Persons so to be chosen and nominated as aforesaid and such other who shall be nominated in the Places of them or any of them according as is herein after directed by this Act from the Time of their being respectively chosen and appointed as aforesaid shall be and be called Conservators of the said River and they or the major Part of them are hereby authorized and shall have Power by virtue of this present Act to make navigable and passable for Barges Boats Lighters and other Vessels the said River of Cham alias Grant from the said Place called Clayhithe alias Clayhive Ferry to a certain Place called the Queen's Mill in the said Town of Cambridge and for that Purpose to cleanse and open or cause to be cleansed and opened the said River and to cut or dig the Banks thereof and to cut down and remove all Trees and Roots of Trees Wears or other Impediments that may hinder the Passage or Navigation on the said River either in sailing or haling of Boats Lighters or other Vessels with Horses Men or otherwise and also to open prepare and make all Wears Sasses Locks Pens for Water and Turnpikes fit for the said Passage and likewise to cleanse scour open or cut and dig the Banks of any other Bank Stream Ditch or Water Course falling into the said River that shall to them seem necessary and convenient for the better making the said River navigable and passable as aforesaid and likewise to make and erect any Wharfs

(1) The bill as reported by the Committee of the House of Commons provided for the election of only three County Conservators, but on bringing up the report an amendment for increasing the number to five was carried by 73 against 66.—Commons' Journals, xiv. 76.

Sasses Locks Turnpikes or Pens for Water in or near the said River or Passage that shall be thought fit or necessary for the same and to bring lay and work on the Lands adjoining to the said River all Materials requisite for the making erecting and repairing of the said Sluces Pens for Water Wears Sasses Locks or Turnpikes upon the said River or Passage and to do all other Things which shall by them or the major Part of them be adjudged necessary or convenient for the said River and Passages Wharfs Sluces Locks Wears Turnpikes and Pens for Water and for the altering repairing keeping using and amending the same or any of them or any Part of them from time to time and at all times hereafter as need shall be or require.

2. AND to the end that the making the said River better navigable and passable as aforesaid and the erecting and making the said Works or the doing other Things in pursuance of this Act may not be prejudicial to the Inheritance Possession or Profit of any Person or Persons Bodies Politick or Corporate whatsoever that have any Lands Tenements or Hereditaments that are adjoining unto the said River and Passages aforesaid or any of them be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid That the said Conservators before they do meddle with any Lands or Hereditaments or the Profits thereof shall first agree with the Person or Persons Bodies Politick or Corporate having the Inheritance Possession or Profit thereof or Right of Common therein for the Loss or Damage that they or any of them shall or may any way receive or sustain by the making good the said Navigation or making or altering the said Wharfs Sluces Wears Sasses Locks Turnpikes or Pens for Water or Passages the said Agreement to be in Writing and under the Hands and Seals of the said Conservators and other Parties concerned.

3. AND if the said Conservators or the major Part of them and the Party and Parties Owners of such Lands Inheritance or Possessions cannot agree touching the Value thereof that then the Justices of Peace of the said County of Cambridge or any Six of them not being Conservators nor being Parties nor dwelling within the said University or Town nor interested in the Soil or any the said Land or Inheritance so as aforesaid to be valued or in their Default the Justice or Justices of Assize at the next Assize after such Default to be held for the said County of Cambridge shall and may appoint any convenient Time or Times Place or Places as they shall think fit of which Fourteen Days public Notice to be given on a Sunday in the respective Parish Church or Churches wherein the said Land or Lands shall be or lie immediately after Divine Service and shall and may enquire by Examination of Witnesses upon Oath which Oath the said Justices of the Peace or Justice or Justices of Assize shall have Power to administer and upon such Enquiry shall determine appoint and set down in Writing under their Hands and Seals what and how much Satisfaction every such Person and Persons Bodies Politick and Corporate shall have and receive for or in respect of such Losses or Damages so by him or them to be sustained not exceeding Five and twenty Years Purchase of the Lands and Tenements to be cut digged or made use of according to the true yearly Value thereof and the said Price or Value so set down by them not exceeding Five and twenty Years Purchase as aforesaid shall bind all Parties therein concerned in Possession Reversion Remainder or otherwise and as well Infants Femme Coverts Commoners as others their Heirs in Fee Simple Fee Tail their Executors Administrators and Assigns and all claiming by and from him her or them or any of them which Agreement or Order so made as aforesaid shall be registered in the Leiger Book of the said University and entered in the several and respective Courts of the Sessions of the

said County and Town of Cambridge and shall be and be esteemed a Record and then upon Payment of such Sum or Sums of Money so agreed upon or ordered as aforesaid to the Person or Persons being Owners or Occupiers of the Lands and Tenements so damnified and to the Clerk of the Peace of the County of Cambridge for the Time being for the Use of the Persons having Right of Common therein or Tender thereof made with Purpose to pay the same and in case of Refusal after such Tender then upon Payment of the Money so agreed upon into the Hands of the Clerk of the Peace of the said County for the Time being for the Use of such Owners and Occupiers it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Conservators or the major Part of them their Agents and Servants to dig and make or cause to be digged and made the said Wharfs Sluces Weirs Locks Turnpikes Pens for Water or other Engines or Devices for the Purposes aforesaid or do any such other Act for which any such Agreement Order or Decree shall be made as aforesaid.

4. AND WHEREAS the said University County and Town of Cambridge are the Promoters and Undertakers of meliorating and maintaining the said Passage and Navigation be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid That the Conservators so to be nominated and appointed as aforesaid or the major Part of them by virtue of this Act shall have Power and Authority from time to time with the Consent of the Chancellor or his Deputy and Twelve of the Heads of the said University for the Time being or their Deputies or the major Part of them and the Chairman of such Sessions and Twelve of the Justices of the Peace for the said County then present or the major Part of them not interested as aforesaid and the Mayor or his Deputy and Aldermen of the said Town of Cambridge or the major Part of them to ordain and make Orders and Constitutions for the good and orderly Usage of the said River Passage and Passages and for all Banks Wharfs Sluces Locks Weirs Turnpikes Pen and Pens for Water and other Engines thereof at any Time or Times hereafter to be made erected and maintained and for all Boats Boatmen Passengers and Carriages by upon or through the said River Water or Passage and all Things concerning the same and to set lay and execute such reasonable Pains and Punishments as they shall think fit.

5. PROVIDED ALWAYS That the Justice or Justices of Assize for the said County of Cambridge for the Time being or One, of them upon Complaint to them by any Person or Persons grieved with such Pains and Punishments or any of them shall and may abridge moderate and reform the same as they shall find just Cause.

6. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforesaid That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Chancellor of the said University or his Deputy and the Heads of the said University for the Time being or their Deputies or the major Part of them from time to time at their Will and Pleasure to choose and supply one or more Conservator or Conservators in the Place or Places of any of the Conservators which shall be appointed for the said University that shall happen to dye become unfit for the Service or neglect or decline the same or whom they shall at any Time think fit to be removed or changed and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the Justices of the Peace at such General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the said County not interested as aforesaid or the major Part of them from time to time at their Will and Pleasure to choose and supply One or more Conservator or Conservators in the Place of any of the Conservators for the said County that shall dye or become unfit for the Service or neglect or decline the same or whom they shall think fit to be removed or changed and that it

shall and may be lawful to and for the Mayor or his Deputy and Aldermen of the said Town of Cambridge for the Time being or the major Part of them from time to time at their Will and Pleasure to choose and supply One or more Conservator or Conservators in the Place or Places of any of the said Conservators to be appointed for the said Town that shall dye or become unfit for the Service or whom they shall think fit to be removed or changed which said Conservator or Conservators so to be from time to time chosen and supplied as aforesaid shall thenceforth have like Power and Authority in all things as those Conservators which are first to be named chosen and appointed as aforesaid expressly by virtue of this Act and shall never exceed the Number of Eleven and that the said Conservators and such as from time to time for the future shall be supplied as aforesaid or the major Part of them shall from time to time after the said Works shall be finished have Power and Authority to survey the said River between the Queen's Mill in the said Town of Cambridge and the said Place called Clayhithe alias Clayhive Ferry and all the Ditches Sewers and Streams running into the said River and all Impediments and Annoyances in the same and to make like Process to inquire thereof and to set such Fines and Penalties and to make such Orders and Decrees for removing the same as any Commissioners of Sewers by any Law Statute or Commission of Sewers are enabled to do in other Rivers and Places.

7. AND the said River between the said Queen's Mill and the said Place called Clayhithe alias Clayhive Ferry and all Sasses Locks Weirs Turnpikes Pens for Water Engines and Devices erected for preserving and continuing the said Navigation therein shall from henceforth be in the sole Rule Order and Government of the said Conservators or the major Part of them and not under the Survey or Order of any Commissioners of Sewers nor subject to any Commission of Sewers Any Law or Statute to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

8. AND FOR AS MUCH as the cleansing and scouring the said River and setting up of the Works and Devices for preserving the said Navigation and the keeping up and repairing of the same will be of great Charge to the said University County and Town of Cambridge Be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid That for the reimbursing and discharging as well the Principal Money to be advanced and expended in the restoring and preserving the said Navigation and in making keeping up and repairing the Banks Wharfs Weirs Turnpikes Locks Pens for Water and other Devices whatsoever on the said River together with Interest for the same not exceeding the Rate of Six Pounds per Centum per Annum together with all Charges of procuring and obtaining this Act until the said Principal and Interest be repaid there shall be paid by the Master or other Person having the Rule or Command of any Boat Barge Lighter or other Vessel carrying any Goods Wares or Merchandizes whatsoever or any Passengers up or down the said River or any Part thereof between the said University and Town of Cambridge and the said Place called Clayhithe alias Clayhive Ferry such Tolls Duties and Rates as the Conservators or the major Part of them shall from Time to Time assess not exceeding the Rates and Prices following that is to say

For every Chalder of Coals Nine Pence

Every hundred of Deal Boards Two Shillings

Every Load or Ton of Timber One Shilling

Every Last of Wheat Rye or Mesledine Eighteen Pence

Every Last of Oats Barley or Malt One Shilling

Every Thousand of Bricks One Shilling
 Every Thousand of Tiles Six Pence
 Every Hundred of Sedge Two Pence
 Every Ton of Stones or Pebbles One Shilling
 Every Thousand of Turf Two Pence
 Every Load or Twenty Hundred of Hay Six Pence
 Every Last of Seeds One Shilling and Sixpence
 Every Ton of Clay or Sand Six Pence
 Every Hundred of Salt Fish One Shilling
 Every Ton of Iron or Lead Two Shillings
 Every Ton of Salt One Shilling
 Every Ton of Wine Four Shillings
 Every Ton of Oyl Vinegar Pitch Tar or Sope One Shilling
 Every Ton of Butter or Cheese One Shilling
 Every Hundred of Faggots Two Pence
 Every Hundred of Billets Two Pence
 Every Hundred of Hops Six Pence
 Every Ton of Cyder Two Shillings
 Every Hundred of Pales Barrel or Hogshead Staves One Penny
 Passage Boats for each Passenger One Penny

And for every Ton Weight of other Goods Wares or Merchandizes whatsoever not herein before mentioned One Shilling and so proportionably and pro Rata for every greater or lesser Quantity of the said respective Goods Wares or Merchandizes before particularly mentioned or generally expressed.

9. SAVING ALWAYS AND RESERVING unto the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the said University and their Successors and also unto the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said Town of Cambridge and their Successors and all and every Person or Persons all and singular Customs Tolls Duties Privileges Immunities Dockage Wharfrage Right of Fishing within the River Cham aforesaid and all other Rights and Liberties to them and either of them severally appertaining and belonging or which they or either of them may or might lawfully have and enjoy before the making of this Act.

10. AND TO THE INTENT that the Sums of Money to be paid as aforesaid may be duly collected and levied for the Uses and Purposes aforesaid be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Conservators so to be named appointed or supplied as aforesaid or the major Part of them from time to time and at all Times hereafter by and with the Consent and Approbation of the Chancellor or his Deputy and Heads or their Deputies or the major Part of them of the said University and the said Justices of the Peace at such General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the said County of Cambridge not interested as aforesaid or the major Part of them and the said Mayor or his Deputy and Aldermen or the major Part of them of the said Town of Cambridge to nominate and choose such Person or Persons to be Collector or Collectors Receiver or Receivers of all and every the respective Sum and Sums of Money for the Tolls or Duties ordered or appointed to be paid as aforesaid as they shall think fit All which said Sums of Money the said Collector or Collectors Receiver or Receivers shall from time to time and at furthest once in every Fourteen Days pay or cause to be paid into the hands of a Treasurer to be named and appointed in such Manner as the Collector or Collectors abovesaid are to be nominated and appointed for the Intents and Purposes aforesaid the which Collector or Collectors Re-

ceiver or Receivers Treasurer or Treasurers so to be named and appointed as aforesaid shall give good Security to the said Conservators for the executing and performing the several Trusts to them to be committed in executing their several Offices and shall also be altered and removed at the Will and Pleasure of the Chancellor of the said University or his Deputy and the Heads of Colleges in the said University for the Time being or their Deputies or the major Part of them and the said Justices of the Peace at such General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the said County of Cambridge not interested as aforesaid or the major Part of them and the Mayor or his Deputy and Aldermen of the said Town of Cambridge or the major Part of them and another or others chosen and appointed in his or their Room and Stead as often as Occasion shall require.

11. AND FOR AS MUCH as the Money to be raised by the several Tolls and Duties before mentioned will not for a long Time raise such a Stock or Sum of Money as the Intents and Purposes by this Act to be effected will necessarily require Be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid That the said Conservators or the major Part of them are hereby impowered by Indenture under their Hands and Seals to assure and convey the Duties hereby granted or any Part thereof as a Security for any Sum or Sums of Money by them to be borrowed for the Ends and Purposes of this Act to any Person or Persons who shall or will advance or lend any Sum or Sums of Money upon the said Security so that the Conservators be not charged or chargeable in their Persons or Estates with such Moneys as shall be advanced or lent upon the said Duties and Rates by virtue of this Act All which said Money so to be borrowed shall be employed for and towards the restoring and continuing the Navigation of the said River within the Limits aforesaid according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act together with all such necessary and reasonable Charges as have been at any Time expended for procuring and obtaining of this Act.

12. PROVIDED ALWAYS That the said Duties hereby granted be not at any Time conveyed or made Security for or charged with any greater or further Sum than Two thousand Pounds at any one Time.

13. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforesaid That from and after the said Principal Money advanced and by them expended in the restoring and preserving the said Navigation in the said River and the Interest for the same shall be paid off and discharged that then the said Conservators or the major Part of them shall yearly afterwards at the Time of the stating and settling the Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements of the Moneys received and expended in and about the said Navigation lay the Accounts before the Auditors for that Purpose to be appointed as herein after is mentioned who shall cast up and compute what Sum or Sums of Money shall be requisite (together with the Surplusage of the Profits of the preceding Year if any be) for the defraying and discharging what was in disburse the Year preceding if any thing were together with the necessary Charges and Expences of preserving repairing and keeping up the Works Engines and Devices upon or about the said River within the Limits aforesaid and of all other incident Charges in or about the same for the ensuing Year and to asseesse charge and rate all and singular the Goods Wares Merchandizes and Commodities before by this Act ratable as aforesaid with such Proportions of the said Duties as may according to their said Computation answer that End.

14. AND TO THE INTENT that all and every the Sum and Sums of Money which shall be collected and levied by virtue of this Act may be employed to

the Uses aforesaid and for which the same are intended Be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid That the Conservators so to be chosen and appointed as aforesaid shall have the Inspection and take account as often as they shall think fit of the Receipts and Disbursements of all such moneys as shall be so collected and levied by virtue of this Act and they or any Six or more of them shall and may from time to time call before them the Treasurers Collectors Receivers and all others who shall be intrusted with the Collection Receipt or Employment of the Moneys to be collected and received in pursuance of this Act who shall and are by virtue of this Act required to render unto the said Conservators so to be chosen appointed or supplied as aforesaid or any Six or more of them a true Account thereof and of all and every Sum and Sums which shall rest due upon such Account.

15. AND the said Conservators or any Six or more of them shall and may order and appoint all Moneys that shall be in the Hands of such Treasurer or any Part thereof and also all such Moneys as shall rest due on such Account to be laid out and expended for and towards the Uses and Purposes aforesaid as there shall be cause and the Chancellor of the said University for the Time being or his Deputy and the Chairman of the then preceeding Sessions of the Peace for the said County of Cambridge and the Mayor of the said Town of Cambridge for the Time being or his Deputy or any of them are hereby enabled and required to administer an Oath to every such Collector or Collectors Receiver and Receivers as shall be nominated and chosen as aforesaid for the true and faithful executing his or their Offices in and about the Premises according to the true Intent and meaning of this Act.

16. PROVIDED that the said Collector and Collectors Receiver and Receivers to be nominated and chosen as aforesaid and all other Officers Agents and Servants employed or to be employed in the said Works and every of them shall from time to time be allowed for their Trouble and Pains in executing the said Offices and Places and attending and performing the Matters relating thereunto out of the Sums so to be collected and received for the Tolls and Duties aforesaid so much as the Conservators by Consent of the said Chancellor or his Deputy and Heads of the said University for the Time being or their Deputies or the major Part of them and the said Justices of the Peace at such General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the said County of Cambridge not interested as aforesaid or the major Part of them and the said Mayor and Aldermen of the said Town of Cambridge or his Deputy for the Time being or the major Part of them shall think fit.

17. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforesaid That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Collector and Collectors Receiver and Receivers for the Time being their Agents Deputies and Servants and every or any of them from time to time to enter into any Boat Barge Lighter or Vessel being in any Place or Places between the Queen's Mill aforesaid and the said Place called Clayhithe alias Clayhive Ferry to see and inform him or themselves what Goods Wares or Merchandizes and of what Quality Nature and Kind and what Quantity or Contents and what Passengers there shall or may be in the same respectively and to ask for and demand the Sum or Sums of Money so ordered and appointed to be paid as aforesaid for the Tolls or Duties for the same.

18. AND in case the several and respective Sum and Sums so ordered and appointed to be paid as aforesaid and every Part thereof be not paid by the Master Owner or other Person or Persons being on board or having the Rule or Command of any Boat or other Vessel riding or being on the said River or any Part thereof within the Limits or Boundaries aforesaid that then and

so often it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Collector and Collectors Receiver and Receivers their Deputies and Servants and every or any of them to stay and hinder the Passage of such Boat Barge Lighter and other Vessel and by Warrant obtained from any one or more of the Justices of the Peace for the said County or Town for the Time being under his or their Hand and Seal to take and distrain every such Boat Barge Lighter or other Vessel and all Tackle Apparel and Furniture thereunto belonging or the Goods that shall be in the same or any Part thereof and the same to detain and keep until he or they be satisfied and paid the Sum or Sums of Money due for the Tolls or Duties arising or growing from such Goods Wares or Merchandizes by virtue of this Act and his Charges and in case of Neglect or Delay of or in payment of the said Sum or Sums of Money growing due and payable for the Tolls and Duties aforesaid within Two Days after any Distress or Distresses so taken that then it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Collector and Collectors Receiver and Receivers their Servants or Agents and every or either of them to sell the Distress or Distresses so taken or any Part thereof Appraisement thereof being first made according to the Directions of the Act of Parliament for selling Distresses for Rent and thereout to satisfie him or themselves as well for and concerning the Duties so unpaid and distrained for as also for his and their reasonable Charge and Charges in taking keeping and selling such Distress or Distresses rendring to the Master Owner or other Person or Persons having the Rule and Command of the said Boat Barge Lighter or other Vessel in or for which such Distress or Distresses shall be taken as aforesaid the Overplus if any such there be.

19. AND TO THE END that the said River may be cleansed and the Navigation thereof made good with as much Thrift and good Husbandry as may consist with the effectual and substantial Performance thereof and that there may be no Misapplication of the Moneys by this Act to be raised collected and received nor of any Part thereof be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid That once in every Year (viz.) upon the First Tuesday next and immediately after Commencement Tuesday of the said University the Inspection shall be had of the Receipts and Disbursements of all such Moneys as shall or may be collected or received by virtue of this Act to the Day of the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary then next before and all Accounts relating to the same shall be then or within Twenty Days after made up and settled before the Auditors for that Purpose or any Four of them in the Vestry of the Church of St. Mary's the Great in Cambridge aforesaid which Auditors shall be the Chancellor of the said University for the Time being or his Deputy and the Chairman of the then preceding Sessions of the Peace for the said County of Cambridge the Mayor of the said Town of Cambridge for the Time being or his Deputy One of the Heads of Colleges of the University to be from time to time appointed by the Chancellor or his Deputy and the Heads of Colleges in the said University or their Deputies or the major Part of them and One of the Justices of the Peace for the said County to be from time to time appointed by the said Justices of the Peace for the said County at the General Quarter Sessions or the major Part of them and one of the Aldermen of the said Town to be from time to time appointed by the Mayor or his Deputy and the Aldermen of the said Town or the major Part of them at which Time and Times the Conservators to be appointed as aforesaid and also the Treasurer Collector and Collectors Receiver and Receivers of the said Duties are hereby required to attend with all their Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements and all

Vouchers for the same which said Auditors or any Four of them for the Time being upon Consideration and Examination upon Oath of the said Accounts (which Oath the Chancellor or Deputy or Mayor or Deputy are hereby impowered to administer) and on their auditing the same are hereby impowered to allow and pass the said Account and Accounts as they shall think fit or such Part or Parts of the same as they or the major Part of them shall think just or reasonable the which Account or Accounts so audited as aforesaid or such Part or Parts of them as shall be audited and allowed by the Auditors or any Four of them under their Hands shall be fairly entred into Three several Books to be kept for that Purpose one whereof shall be kept among the Evidences of the said University another among the Records of the Sessions of the Peace for the said County of Cambridge and the other shall remain in and among the Records of the Sessions of the Peace of the said Town of Cambridge the which said Book and Books shall and may be inspected and perused by any Person or Persons requiring the same without any Fee or other Reward to be paid therefore.

20. AND FORASMUCH as the Passage on the said River from the said Place called Clayhithe alias Clayhive Ferry unto the said Queen's Mill within the University and Town of Cambridge is against the Stream so that the said Barges Boats Lighters and other Vessels must of Necessity in some Places and at some Times be drawn and haled up by the Strength of Men and Horses Be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Water Men Lighter Men Boat Men and Barge Men and other Helpers of them in convenient Places and such as the said Conservators or the major Part of them shall limit or appoint to have and use Winches Ropes and other Engines and with the same and by Strength of Men and Horses or either of them to go upon the Land or Banks near the said River or Passage without any Hindrance Let Trouble or Impeachment of any Person or Persons and to draw or hale up the Barges Boats Lighters or other Vessels doing no other Harm than only by going or treading upon the said Land or Banks near adjoining and limited and appointed by the said Conservators or the major Part of them as aforesaid.

21. AND for preventing of all Damages and Mischiefs that may be done or committed by rude and disorderly Persons managing or employed in the said Barges Boats Lighters or other Vessels and that the Owners and Masters thereof may be more careful to prevent the same Be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid That every Owner and Master of any Lighter Boat or other Vessel or Vessels that shall pass up and down the said River shall be and is hereby made answerable and responsible for any Damage or Mischief that shall be done by his Boat Lighter or other Vessel or Vessels or by the whole or any Part of the Crew thereof to any of the Sluces Locks Stanches Turnpikes Pens for Water or any other of the Works or Engines of or belonging to the said River or for any Trespass or damage done to the Owner or Possessor of any Lands near or adjoining to the said River otherwise than is authorized by this Act or contrary to the true Meaning thereof And the said Master or Owner of the said Barges Boats Lighters or other Vessels shall and may be sued and prosecuted for the same as if it were a Trespass actually committed by himself and if found guilty the Plaintiff shall not only recover the Damages thereby sustained but also full Costs of Suit.

22. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforesaid That if any Action Bill Plaint or Suit be brought in any of Her Majesty's Courts at Westminster or elsewhere against any Person or Persons for or concerning

any Matter or Thing by him them or any of them to be done advised or commanded to be done by virtue of this Act or any thing herein contained that it shall and may be lawful to and for every such Person and Persons and for all that act in their Aid or Assistance or by their Commandment to plead the General Issue and if in Replevin to justify or avow by virtue of this Act as Persons acting by Authority of Commissioners of Sewers are enabled to do and to give this Act or any thing herein contained in Evidence to the Jury that shall try the same to maintain their said Plea and shall thereupon take Advantage as if the same had been by them fully and well pleaded.

23. PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS That the Tops and uppermost Part of all and every the Wears Sasses and Pens for Water to be made or set up in the said River by virtue of this Act shall be lower by a Foot than the Tops and uppermost Parts of the Soyle of the Land which are next adjoining to the said Works.

24. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforesaid That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge or his Deputy at all and every Time and Times hereafter in the Absence of the Chancellor of the said University to do perform and execute all and every such Acts Powers and Things as the said Chancellor is by this Act authorized enabled and impowered to do in case he was present Any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

25. AND for preventing any Obstructions or Delays in effecting the Purposes by this Act before appointed be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Conservators or the major Part of them at a Meeting to be had for that Purpose to nominate and choose such Person or Persons as they shall think fit to be Collector or Collectors Receiver or Receivers and Treasurer of the Moneys to be raised by the Tolls and Duties aforesaid and also to ordain and make Orders and Constitutions for the good and orderly Usage of the said River and Passage and the Banks and Works and for all Boats Boat Men and Carriages passing by upon or through the said River or Passage.

26. PROVIDED ALWAYS That it shall and may be lawful for the said Chancellor or in his Absence the Vice Chancellor or his Deputy and Twelve of the Heads of the said University or the major Part of them and the Chairman of the said Sessions and Twelve of the Justices of the Peace of the said County or the major Part of them and the Mayor or his Deputy and Aldermen of the said Town of Cambridge or the major Part of them for that Purpose assembled or the major Part of them so assembled to alter or vacate such Orders and Constitutions and make others and from time to time to repeal vacate or alter the same and also to remove and change such Collector or Collectors Receiver or Receivers and Treasurer or any of them and put other or others in his or their said Office or Offices and Place or Places Any thing herein before contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.⁽¹⁾

An act for granting subsidies for carrying on the war against France and Spain, which received the royal assent on the 27th of February, contains a proviso exempting from charge any Master, fellow, scholar or exhibitioner of any College or Hall, or any reader,

(1) Stat. 1 Ann: stat. 2, c. 11.

officer or minister of either of the two Universities, or of any College or Hall for and in respect of their stipends, wages, profits, or exhibitions arising or growing due to them in respect of their several places and employments in such Universities Colleges or Halls.⁽¹⁾

1703.

On the 26th of June, a commission for the repair of the Great Bridge was directed to Charles Duke of Somerset, Wriothesley Duke of Bedford, Edward Earl of Orford, Sir John Cotton, Sir Henry Pickering Baronets, all the Heads of Colleges by name, Granado Piggott, John Millicent, Thomas Selater, Anthony Thompson Esquires, Miles Barnes D.D., William Cooke LL.D., and all the Aldermen by name. On the 17th of August, a jury made a presentment of the lands liable to the charge of repairing the bridge, and on the 14th of October, the Commissioners imposed a tax on such lands after the rate of 30s. per hide.⁽²⁾

At a Common Day held on the 16th of August, the Corporation ordered that the pesthouses on Coldham's Common should be taken down and that the materials should be sold.⁽³⁾

On the 16th of August, died Thomas Bainbrig D.D. Rector of Orwell and sometime Vicemaster of Trinity College. He was born at Cambridge, 26th of June, 1636, and was the son of Richard Bainbrig and Rose his wife. He took the degree of M.A. by royal mandate in 1661, and in 1684 the degree of D.D. also by royal mandate. He was sometime vicar of Chesterton, and in 1687, published, "An Answer to a Book entitled Reason and Authority or the motives of a late Protestant's Reconciliation to the Catholic Church together with a brief account of Augustine the Monk and Conversion of the English. In a letter to a Friend."⁽⁴⁾ Dr. Bainbrigg was buried in Trinity College Chapel, where is a monumental inscription⁽⁵⁾ to his memory.⁽⁶⁾

"About the middle of the Year 1703, it was propos'd to several of the Ministers of the Town of Cambridge (who were all of them Members of the University also) to make an Attempt for the Erecting of Charity Schools: and upon their ready and cheerful Consent the Design was immediately communicated to

(1) Stat. 1 Ann. stat. 2, c. 17, s. 57.

(2) Pontage Book, 99, 100, 102.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) London, 4to. 1687. Vide Vol. iii. p. 614. n. (5)

(5) With these arms, On a chevron between three martlets, as many stags heads caboshed; crest, a stag's head erased.

(6) MS. Baker, xxxiv. 351; Blomefield, Collectanea Cantabrigiensia, 111.

“ some of the Heads of the University, and particularly soon after
 “ to the Reverend the Arch-deacon;⁽¹⁾ and after that to the Right
 “ Reverend the Bishop,⁽²⁾ for their Approbation, Direction, and
 “ Assistance. In all which Places this Design met with a great
 “ and suitable Encouragement; and with Promises of a willing
 “ Contribution towards its support and continuance. Upon this
 “ hopeful and promising Foundation the Ministers and Lecturers
 “ had frequent Meetings and Consultations for the carrying on
 “ and compleating the Design. They Ordered some Rules and
 “ Orders for Themselves, and for the Schools⁽³⁾ to be prepar’d.
 “ And when these were drawn up, corrected, and approv’d by
 “ Themselves, and such of the University as were pleas’d to assist
 “ and advise them therein, They took care that they should be
 “ presented to the Right Reverend their Diocesan for his Lord-
 “ ship’s final Allowance and Approbation: Which when they had
 “ obtain’d, together with his Promise of a liberal Subscription for
 “ the Encouragement of the Design, they proceeded to the soli-
 “ citing of Subscriptions and Contributions both in the Uni-
 “ versity and Town; adding every one their own Subscriptions
 “ also, and taking care to look out for fit Masters and Mis-
 “ tresses in order to the due Care and Instruction of those
 “ Poor Children this Charity was intended for. And, in fine,
 “ they carried on the Work with such Application, and met with
 “ such good Success in the Contributions, that by Christmas that
 “ year, they found themselves enabled actually to choose a suffi-
 “ cient Number of Masters and Mistresses; and to provide for

(1) Dr. Bentley.

(2) Dr. Patrick.

(3) “ THE SHORT AND FUNDAMENTAL RULES AND ORDERS FOR THE CHARITY-SCHOOLS
 “ IN CAMBRIDGE.

“ The Design of these Schools is to Train up Poor Children in the Knowledge and Prac-
 “ tice of the Christian Religion, as profess’d and taught in the Church of England: and to
 “ teach them such other things as are most suitable to their condition.

“ In order to which, School-Masters and Mistresses are to be appointed and directed by
 “ the Ministers and Lecturers in the Town and Liberty of Cambridge; with the Licence
 “ and Approbation of the Bishop of the Diocese.

“ These Masters and Mistresses are to teach all the children to say the Church-Catechism,
 “ and such Collects or Prayers in the Church Liturgy (together with short Graces) as the
 “ Ministers and Lecturers shall judge proper to be us’d by them in the Schools and at Home.
 “ They are also to take care that all the Children be brought to Church twice every Lord’s-
 “ Day at the beginning of Divine Service.

“ The Boys are to be taught to Read, Write, and Cast Account. The Girls to Read, Write
 “ and Work.

“ The Ministers and Lecturers are to meet every Quarter to take care of the good Govern-
 “ ment of the Schools, and some of them every Month are to examine into the Improvement
 “ of the Children in the several particulars above-mentioned; and to hear them say, and in-
 “ struct them in the Church-Catechism in some Parish Church.

“ The Ministers and Lecturers are also to take care that a fair Account be kept of all Re-
 “ ceipts and Disbursements ready for the view of all the Contributors or of others, who may
 “ have reason to desire to know how this Charity is dispos’d of.”

"the Education of about 260 Poor Children."⁽¹⁾ This number was shortly afterwards increased to 300, who were divided into six schools each having a separate master or mistress.⁽²⁾ A writing master was also appointed for all the schools in common, and fifty children were clothed as well as educated.⁽³⁾

On the night of the 26th of November, occurred the greatest storm ever known in England. "Part of King's-Colledge Chapel fell down; part of Katharine's-Hall's New Chapel was damaged; Fifteen Stacks of Chimnies fell down into St. John's-Colledge, without hurting any Body, but Two or Three miraculously escaped. St. Peter's-Colledge was much damaged, and a Stack of Chimnies fell into the Vice-Chancellor's Chamber,⁽⁴⁾ but was so far from hurting that he was not awoken'd by it."⁽⁵⁾

1704.

On the 20th of August, Dr. Bramston, Vicechancellor, Dr. Smoult, Dr. Richardson, Dr. Ashton, and Dr. Johnson, deputed by the Uni-

(1) "A Sermon Preach'd at Trinity-Church in Cambridge, January the 25th, 1704-5, being the Conversion of St. Paul. At which Time and Place the several Teachers of the Charity-Schools, lately Erected in Cambridge appear'd, with the Poor Children under their Care, in Number about Three Hundred. To which is added A Particular Account of the said Charity-Schools. By William Whiston, M A. Professor of the Mathematicks in the University of Cambridge."

(2) On the 24th of March, 1703-4, it was agreed that the number of scholars out of the several parishes, and the teachers be according to the following table:—

St. Botolph's.....	20	26
Little St. Marie's	19	}58
St. Benedict's	19	
St. Edward's	20	
Great St. Marie's.....	30	50
Trinity	27	}40
St. Andrew's, Cambridge.....	13	
St. Andrew's, Barnwell.....	25	}46
St. Gyles's	12	
St. Peter's.....	25	}37
All Saints	12	
St. Michael's	25	}43
St. Clement's	18	
St. Sepulchre's		
Total.....		300

The Masters and Mistresses were allowed 10s. per annum for each scholar, and the Writing Master 2s. per annum for each scholar.

This system appears to have continued until 1813, when the funds of these schools, by that time called "The Old Charity Schools," were made available for the support of schools established in connection with the National Society.

(3) CHARLES OTWAY LL.D., of St. John's College, about 1720, gave £300.

JOHN COVEL Cook of Christ's College, gave £100. in 1722, and at his death in 1724, he bequeathed £50.

WILLIAM WORTS Esq., bequeathed £30. per annum to these schools.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON contributed £10. In 1724, THOMAS LYNFORD D.D. of Christ's College, bequeathed the like sum.

Mr. HASLOP bequeathed £40. in 1729, ANN ROBSON bequeathed £50. and Dr. TILLOTSON in 1738, bequeathed £20.

(4) The Vicechancellor who slept so soundly during this dreadful storm was Dr. George Bramston Master of Trinity Hall. It appears that the chamber referred to was in St. Peter's College, and not in his own college. (Compleat Hist. of Europe for the Year 1710, The Remarkables, p. 32.)

(5) Compleat History of Europe for the Year 1703, p. 515.

versity presented the following Address to the Queen at Windsor Castle. They were introduced to Her Majesty by Lord Godolphin Lord High Treasurer :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY.

WE your majesty's most Dutiful & Loyal Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters & Scholars, of your University of Cambridge, do beg leave to tender our most sincere and humble thanks for your Princely Benificence and liberality to the poor Clergy of the Church of England, by which, one of the grounds of the contempt thereof will in a good measure be removed, Religion and learning set in a much higher degree of Esteem & Reputation than it has been for many years past.

WE also humbly beg leave to make use of this Access to your Royal presence, to congratulate your Majesty upon the late glorious Victory, that has attended your Arms under the wise and vigilant conduct of the Duke of Marlborough, who has advanced the Honour of the English Nation beyond most of our renowned Generals.

THE Reigns of our most fortunate Princes afford not so many great & surprising Actions, such prosperity and happiness, as the few years your Majesty has sat upon the Throne has blessed us with.

WE have nothing more to pray and wish for but your Majesty's long life, and a continuation of these great & signal Successes; which we shall not doubt of, under your Majesty's most Auspicious influence, and while your Armies are led by so valiant and successful Generals.⁽¹⁾

On the 1st of September, the new chapel of Catharine Hall was consecrated by Dr. Patrick Bishop of Ely.⁽²⁾ A sermon was

(1) London Gazette, 17 Aug. 1704.

(2) The Petition and Act of Consecration are subjoined :—

"THE HUMBLE PETITION of the Master and Fellows of the College or Hall of St. Katharine the Virgin in the University of Cambridge. To the Right Reverend Father in God, SYMON Lord Bishop of Ely, for the Consecration of their New Chapel.

"RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN GOD.

"IN THE NAME OF US, the Master and Fellows of the College or Hall of St. Katharine the Virgin, in the University of Cambridge, I, WILLIAM DAWES, Master of the said College, do humbly represent unto your Lordship, That, Whereas the said College or Hall was, by Length of Time, so very much decayed in most of its Buildings, (the Chapel as well as others) that it was necessary to rebuild the same, and the same could not be built in a regular and uniform manner, without altering the situation of the Chapel of the said College: And, Whereas upon these Considerations, We have (being enabled thereunto by the liberal Contribution of many Worthy Benefactors) erected a Chapel, in a new place, much more convenient and decent for the publick Worship of God in the said College or Hall: Now We the said Master and Fellows do become humble Suitors to your Lordship as God's Minister, as a Bishop of his Church, and in his stead, to decree this Chapel to be severed from all common and profane Uses, and so to sever it. As also by the Word of God and Prayer, and other Spiritual and Religious Duties, to Dedicate and Consecrate it to the Sacred Name of God, and to his Service and Worship only: Promising for our Selves and our Successors, that We will ever hold it as an Holy Place, even as God's House, and use it accordingly, and that We will from time to time, and ever hereafter, as need shall be, see it conveniently repaired and decently furnished, in such sort as a Chapel ought to be, and duly say Divine Service in the same at the times appointed, and perform all other such Offices and Duties, as by the Canons of the Church and the Laws of the Realm, every College is bound to perform.

"IN WITNESS whereof, We the said Master and Fellows of the said College or Hall, have caused the Common Seal of the said College or Hall to be hereunto affixed, the first day of September, in the Third Year of the Reign of our most Gracious Sovereign Lady Anne, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. Annoq. Domini, 1704."

"IN NOMINE DEI: AMEN. Nos SYMON, permissione divina Eliensis Episcopus, hanc Capellam, in Aula Sanctæ Catharinæ Cantabrigiæ, de novo jam constructam & edificatam, continentem intra muros ejusdem in longitudine, ab Oriente ad Occidentem, sep-

preached on the occasion by John Leng B.D.⁽¹⁾ fellow of the society afterwards Bishop of Norwich.

On the 12th of October,⁽²⁾ the Corporation seal was affixed to the following address, which was soon afterwards presented to the Queen by Daniel Love the Mayor, who was introduced by the Earl of Orford:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

WE your Majesty's most dutiful & loyal Subjects, the Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, Deputy Recorder, Aldermen, Common-Council, & Burgesses of this your ancient Borough of Cambridge, do presume to offer our acknowledgements to your Sacred Majesty for the great care that is taken in all your Affairs, which is no small satisfaction to your good people; for its maintaining a credit at home, that will support us abroad: It hath had such an influence already on your Arms, under the conduct of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, that your Soldiers have even exceeded the former Courage of Englishmen.

'Tis by your success that we may assure ourselves, that you are designed to humble unruly and haughty Princes, & to support the Balance of Europe.

MAY your designs ever prosper; May your reign be long and happy; May the Church of England flourish under your protection; and may the succession of the Crown in the Protestant line, as by Law established, be always sacred, & inviolable; may your Subjects never be failing in their duty; and may no discords arise amongst ourselves, to give you any uneasiness; and then there will be nothing to be desired, but the blessings of Peace.⁽³⁾

By the charter incorporating "The Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the augmentation of the maintenance of the "poor Clergy," which bears date the 3rd of November, the Chancellors and Vicechancellors of the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge then and for the time being were appointed governors.⁽⁴⁾

"tuaginta & duos pedes aut circiter, in latitudine vero, ab Aquilone ad Austrum, viginti
"sex pedes & dimidium aut circiter, Divino Cultui & Divinorum Celebrationi, & tam
"ad Sacramenta & Sacramentalia in eadem administranda, quam ad preces Deo fundendas
"et verbum Dei pure & sincere proponendum & prædicandum, ac ad mortuos (si sit
"necesse & visum fuerit) inhumandos & sepeciendos: ac cætera omnia Sacra, Religiosa ac
"Divina perficienda, quæ de jure divino ac etiam Legibus, Sanctionibus & Constitutioni-
"bus Ecclesiæ nostræ Anglicanæ in ea parte sunt requisita & necessaria (ac si sigillatim
"in præsentibus essent specificata) modo & Forma in similibus jam de jure usitatis &
"usitandis, in Dei honorem, Animarum salutem & usus Sacros hujus Collegii & aliorum
"in hanc domum Convenientium & Congregantium, quantum in nobis est & de jure legibus
"et statutis hujus Inclyti Regni Angliæ possumus & nobis licet; CONSECRAMUS & DEDI-
"CAMUS, in nomine Patris, Filii & Spiritus Sancti Atque sic Consecratam, Dedicatam &
"Assignatam, DEO OPTIMO MAXIMO esse, & in futuris temporibus ita remanere debere,
"palam & publice Pronunciamus & Declaramus: Omnesque & singulos qui eam consulto
"& de industria polluent, aut ad profanos usus transferent, tanquam sacrilegos Anathema-
"tizandos Decernimus.

"IN CUJUS REI TESTIMONIUM, Sigillum nostrum Episcopale præsentibus Apposuimus,
"hoc primo die mensis Septembris, Anno Domini millesimo septingentesimo quarto,
"Annoque Regni Dominiæ nostræ Annæ Dei gratia Angliæ Scotiæ Franciæ & Hiberniæ
"Reginæ, Fidei defensoris, &c. Tertio: Nostræque Translationis Anno decimo quarto."

—Form of Consecration appended to Mr. Leng's Sermon.

(1) Published at Cambridge, 4to. 1704.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) London Gazette, 26 Oct. 1704.

(4) Compleat Hist. of Europe, for the Year 1704, p. 602.

About the beginning of November, died Thomas Plume D.D. Archdeacon of Rochester, sometime of Christ's College. By his will, dated the 2nd of September this year, he directed his executors to pay to Dr. Covell Master of Christ's College, Dr. Bentley Master of Trinity College, Francis Thompson D.D. of Caius College, and William Whiston the Lucasian Professor, the sum of £1000. he had in the bank, also £700. and £202. 12s. 2d., Orphan's Stock, in the Chamber of London, to erect an Observatory, and to maintain a professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy, and to buy or build a house with or near the same, and he willed that the principal money should not be removed from the bank till a good purchase had been made with it. The trustees, shortly after Dr. Plume's death, purchased (with the approbation of the Court of Chancery) an estate at Balsham in Cambridgeshire, nominated the learned Roger Cotes fellow of Trinity College to the professorship, and entered into an arrangement for the appropriation of the rooms and leads of the King's Gate of Trinity College to the purposes of an observatory and a lodging for the professor.⁽¹⁾ On the 14th of January, 1706-7, the trustees (with the sanction of Sir John Ellis Master of Caius College, Sir Isaac Newton and John Flamsteed Astronomer Royal, with whom they were required by Dr. Plume's will to advise), framed statutes relative to this professorship. These were confirmed by letters patent under the great seal bearing teste the 11th of June, 1707. By these statutes the election of all future professors is vested in the Vicechancellor, the Masters of Trinity, Christ's, and Caius Colleges and the Lucasian Professor, but if any of the Masters of these Colleges should be Vicechancellor, the Master of St. John's College is to be an elector in his stead. All persons are rendered eligible whether single or married, natives or foreigners.⁽²⁾

On the 9th of November, the Queen conferred the titles of Marquess and Duke of Cambridge on George Augustus the Electoral

(1) "WEE the Master and Seniors of Trinity College in Cambridge doe covenant and agree with the Trustees or Electors for the Professorship of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy lately founded by Dr. Plume; that Roger Cotes, fellow of this College, now nominated to the said Professorship, and all his successors after him, of what College or place soever they shall be, shall have the roomes and leads of the King's Gate of this College, for a Dwelling and Observatory soe long as the Trustees and Electors of the said Professorship shall think fit; the Professor, paying from time to time ten pounds per annum to the Fellow, whose chamber it shall be in the College course. PROVIDED ALWAYS, while they shall use the King's Gate for the Observatory, that the Scholar appointed to be the Professor's Assistant and to lodg in the same dwelling with him, be one of this College, to be chosen by the Professor with the consent of the Master. IN TESTIMONY whereof we have affixed hercunto the College Seale the nyynth day of February, anno Domini, 1705."

(2) Lit. Pat. 11 Jun. 6 Ann.; Monk, Life of Bentley, i. 202; Gunning, Ceremonies of Univ. of Camb. 307.

Prince of Hanover, who on the 11th of June, 1727, ascended the throne as King George the Second.⁽¹⁾

1705.

On the 2nd of April, the Senate passed a grace for borrowing £500. for the entertainment of the Queen,⁽²⁾ and the next day the Corporation resolved to borrow £100. to defray the charge of the Queen's reception, her Majesty being expected on the 16th.⁽³⁾

On the 12th of April, the Queen being at Newmarket, "Dr. Ellis, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge waited upon Her Majesty, attended by the University in a Body, in their Formalties, being introduc'd by his Grace the Duke of Somerset, their Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor made a Speech to Her Majesty, in the Name of the University, full of Expressions of their Duty and Affection for Her Majesty's Person, and Zeal for Her Government: To which Her Majesty was graciously pleas'd to return the following Answer:—

"Mr. Vice-Chancellor,

"The Expressions of your Duty and Affection are very acceptable to Me: I shall be very glad upon all Occasions to give you any Marks of my Kindness to the University.

"They having then had the Honour to kiss Her Majesty's Hand, humbly desired Her Majesty to Honour them with Her Presence at Dinner; and Her Majesty was graciously pleas'd to accept their Invitation. Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and the other members of the University, waited likewise upon the Prince, and made their Compliments to his Royal Highness; who, in his Answer, was pleased to assure them of his Affection and Value for the University. They were all, by Order from Her Majesty, Entertained at Dinner by the Officers of the board of Green-Cloth, and return'd to the University extremely pleased with Her Majesty's gracious Acceptance of their Duty and with his Royal Highness's favourable Reception of them."⁽⁴⁾

(1) A few months before the death of the Queen the Hanoverian resident demanded a writ authorising the Electoral Prince to sit in Parliament as Duke of Cambridge. This demand was not complied with. The Queen exhibited every symptom of violence and passion, and declared in the most peremptory manner that she would rather suffer the last extremities than permit any Prince of the Electoral family to reside in Britain during her life.—Macpherson, *Hist. of Great Britain*, ii. 640, *Original Papers*, ii. 590—617.

(2) Monk, *Life of Bentley*, i. 184.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) *Compleat Hist. of Europe for the Year 1705*, p. 158.

On the 16th of April, the Queen came to Cambridge. The following particulars appeared in the Gazette:—

CAMBRIDGE APRIL 16.

Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to declare her intentions of Visiting the University of Cambridge, and having appointed this day for that purpose, She was received a mile out of Town by the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, & the rest of the Corporation, in their formalities, with the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Orford their high Steward, and Sir John Cotton Bart. their Recorder, at their head. The Mayor delivered the Mace to her Majesty, who was pleased to return it to him again: He & the rest of the Corporation had the honor of kissing her hand; & the Recorder, in the name of the Body, made her Majesty a most dutiful speech and presented her with a purse of Gold. Her Majesty proceeded towards this place amidst the acclamations of an infinite number of people, who made a Lane to the end of the Town, which was continued from thence to the Schools by the Scholars, who were ranged along the Streets in their Habits; & received her likewise with acclamations of Vivat Regina. The ways were all along strowed with flowers; the bells rung; & the conduits run with wine. In the Regent walk which leads to the Schools, Her Majesty was received by his Grace the Duke of Somerset, Chancellor of the University, in his Habit, at the head of the Doctors. His Grace made a Speech to her Majesty, wherein he expressed the deep sense the University had of the great honour her Majesty was pleased to do them by her Royal presence, & of the gracious assurances she had given them of her favour & protection; that they were obliged to congratulate their own happiness, together with that of Her arrival there; & assured her Majesty of the most grateful & dutiful returns of Loyalty to her person, & affection to her Government, that could possibly be expected from a Society that had for many years enjoyed the Hereditary favours of her Royal Ancestors, & still hoped for the confirmation and encrease of them by her Majesty's long and happy Reign over them: To which Her Majesty was pleased to return this answer:

I am very sensible of the Duty & Affection of the University, & of their constant Loyalty to the Crown; They may always depend upon equal protection & Encouragements from me, as from any of my Predecessors.

As her Majesty advanced towards the Schools, Mr. Ayloffe, the Public Orator, made her a Speech, full of Loyalty & Obedience, in the name of the University; which being ended, Her Majesty went up into the Regent House, where, as is usual upon so great & extraordinary a solemnity, Degrees in the several Faculties were, by Her Majesty's especial Grace, conferred upon persons of high Nobility and distinguished Merit. Dr. James, the Queen's Professor in Divinity, opened that Ceremony with a very learned & eloquent Speech; after which Mr. Moss⁽¹⁾ Chaplain in waiting to her Majesty, & Mr. Talbot,⁽²⁾ Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Somerset, were created Doctors in Divinity;⁽³⁾ and immediately after, according to the orders of Professions, the Noble persons following were admitted Doctors in Law.

Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Grafton, Duke of Bolton, Marquess of Har-

(1) Robert Moss Dean of Ely, 1712—1729.

(2) James Talbot fellow of Trinity College, Hebrew Professor, 1699—1703.

(3) There were fourteen other Doctors of Divinity created on this occasion. Amongst these were Samuel Bradford afterwards Bishop of Rochester, William Fleetwood afterwards Bishop of Ely, Elias Sydall afterwards Bishop of Gloucester, and John Adams and Andrew Snape successively Provosts of King's College.

tington, Earl of Kent, Earl of Kingston, Earl of Sunderland, Earl of Orford, Earl of Albemarle, Lord Wharton, Lord Lovelace, Lord Byron, Lord Halifax, Lord Harvey, Lord Allington, Lord Sherard. Sir Thomas Hanmer, Sir John Jacob, Sir John Tyrwhitt, William Feilding, Esq., John Noell, Esq.(1)

From the Schools Her Majesty went to Trinity College, the Master whereof, Dr. Bentley, received Her Majesty likewise with a very dutiful Speech; and Her Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon John Ellis, Esq. Doctor in Physick, & Vice Chancellor of the University, James Mountague, Esq.(2) Council for the University, & Isaac Newton, Esq., formerly Mathematick Professor, & fellow of that College: Then about 300 Ladies & Gentlewomen were admitted to kiss Her Majesty's hand. Her Majesty was afterwards entertained at Dinner in Trinity College Hall, at the expence of the University, upon a Throne erected five foot high for that purpose; & 4 large tables, with 50 covers each, were prepared for the Nobility & Gentry: all which was performed with the greatest order and magnificence. After Dinner her Majesty visited Trinity College Library; from whence she went to St. John's, where she was likewise received with a speech by Dr. Gower, Master of the College, & Margaret Professor of Divinity. Her Majesty went from thence to Prayers in King's College Chapel, at the entrance whereof Dr. Roderick, the Provost, addressed himself to her Majesty with very dutiful & loyal expressions. After Prayers Her Majesty went to Queen's College, where she was received by Dr. James, in the same manner, & with the same expressions of Duty & Loyalty, as she had been in the other Houses which she had been pleased to Honour with her presence: From thence Her Majesty took Coach, and returned the same Evening to Newmarket, very well satisfied with all the marks of Obedience & Loyalty which she had met with.(3)

Alderman Newton gives the following account of the Queen's reception;—

16 APRIL, 1705. On Munday, some time after 12 o'clock, came Queen Anne to Cambridge and was met by the Corporacion of the Towne on Christs College Peeeces, and after a speech made by Sir John Cotton Baronet, our Recorder, was conducted from thence by Mr. Mayor, my Lord Offord our High Steward, & ye rest of the Corporacion, to the Regent Walk, the Comon Councell this time rid on horseback which was not formerly done. At ye Regent Walk we left her. The Duke of Somerset then Chancellour of the University & Master of ye Horse was then here and performed his place as Chancellour, the Vice Chancellour Dr. John Ellis not then appearing as Vice Chancellor for that day. The same day the Queen knighted Dr. Ellis.(4)

At the general election there was a contest for the University between the Hon. Arthur Annesley⁽⁵⁾ M.A. fellow of Magdalene College, the Hon. Dixie Windsor⁽⁶⁾ M.A. of Trinity College, the

(1) Ludolph Kuster and Henry Sike afterwards Hebrew Professor, were also created Doctors of Law. Three Doctors of Physic were created on this occasion. One of these was the celebrated John Arbuthnot.

(2) Afterwards Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

(3) London Gazette, 19 April, 1705.

(4) Ald. Newton's Diary.

(5) Afterwards Earl of Anglesey and High Steward of the University.

(6) Second son of Thomas Earl of Plymouth by his second wife Ursula daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Widdrington. In July, 1712, Mr. Windsor was appointed Store-keeper of the Ordnance.

Hon. Francis Godolphin⁽¹⁾ M.A. of King's College, and Sir Isaac Newton Knt. M.A. of Trinity College. The votes were, Annesley 182; Windsor 170; Godolphin 162; Newton 117.⁽²⁾

On Michaelmas Day, when Sir John Ellys the Vicechancellor went to swear in the Mayor and Bailiffs he claimed the precedence in the joint seat at the upper end of the Guildhall. James Fletcher the Mayor,⁽³⁾ refused to concede this, and was supported by Aldermen Love,⁽⁴⁾ and Percy,⁽⁵⁾ and Mr. Welbore the Deputy Recorder. Some rude persons treated the Vicechancellor and his attendants with great contempt. On the 2nd of October, the following grace for discommuning Mr. Fletcher the Mayor, Alderman Percy and Mr. Welbore passed the Senate:—

WHEREAS by Mr. James Fletcher, present Mayor of Cambridge, and Daniel Love and Francis Percy, Aldermen of the said Town, and Mr. John Wellbore, Deputy Recorder of the same, the Rights and Privileges of this University have of late been notoriously and highly violated in the person of Sir John Ellys, the Vice Chancellor, going to swear the said Mayor and the four Bailiffs of the said Corporation on Michaelmas Day last, according to the Usage and Charter of the said University; for the preventing therefore the many growing mischiefs that may proceed from our not opposing such Attempts and Invasions upon our Liberties Rights and Privileges :

MAY IT PLEASE YOU, that the said present Mayor, Mr. Francis Percy Alderman, and Mr. J. Wellbore Deputy Recorder, by your Sentence and Decree be now discommuned; and that no College or particular Member of this University whatsoever, or any other Person privileged according to the Charters of this University, shall deal or trade or have any commerce with the said persons so discommuned or with any others that act by for or under them, or in conjunction or partnership with them; until such time as the said Persons so discommuned shall acknowledge their offence in violating the Rights of this University, in the Chancell of Great St. Maries Church before the Vice-Chancellor and the two Proctors for the time being, in writing under their hands, and shall promise for the time to come never again willfully to offend in like manner. And if any College or Member of the University, Scholar, or Scholar's Servant, or other privileged Person whatsoever, shall presume contrary to this Decree, by themselves or any others for them, to buy or otherwise contract, give or continue any beneficial Place or Employment directly or indi-

(1) Son of Sidney Earl of Godolphin, to which title he succeeded in 1712. He died 1766.

(2) In the House of Lords in November this year, Dr. Patrick Bishop of Ely, "stood up, and moved, That the Judges might also be consulted what Power the Queen had in visiting the Universities, complaining of the Heat and Passion of the Gentlemen there; which they inculcated into their Pupils, who brought the same Fury with them to the Parishes, when they came Abroad, to the Great Disturbance of Public Charity; That at the Election at Cambridge 'twas shameful to see 100 or more young Students, encouraged in hallowing like School-Boys and Porters, and crying out, No Fanaticks, no Occasional Conformity, against two worthy Gentlemen that stood as Candidates."—Compleat Hist. of Europe for the year 1705, p. 420.

(3) Mr. Fletcher died before his year of office expired, viz. 8th August, 1706.

(4) Mr. Love was the Mayor who went out of office on Michaelmas Day. It is singular he was not discommuned, especially as his name occurs in the preamble to the grace.

(5) Francis Percy who was great grandson to Thomas Percy Constable of Alnwick Castle, one of the Powder Plot Conspirators, laid claim to the title or estates of the Earls of Northumberland. (Collect. Topog. & Geneal. ii. 58—61.) Ald. Percy's eldest son, Charles Percy, was one of the Bailiffs this year.

rectly with or to any of the said Persons so discommuned; that then the College Person or Persons so offending, shall every one of them incur the penalty of £5 for every offence, to be applyed to the common Chest of this University; and if a Scholar not Graduate, he shall be incapable of any Degree; or if a Graduate he shall be suspended from all Degrees till he makes satisfaction to the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors of this University.

Mr. Fletcher the Mayor submitted himself to the University on the 6th of October, when he appeared in Great Saint Mary's church, and in the presence of the Vicechancellor, the Proctors, the Master of Jesus College, two of the Esquire Bedels, and other members of the University, read and subscribed the subjoined paper acknowledging his offence, promising in future to shew due respect to the Vicechancellor, and desiring that the sentence of discommuning might be recalled :—

WHEREAS I James Fletcher, Mayor of the Town of Cambridge, did upon Michaelmas Day last past, by mistake and misinformation, infringe the just Rights and Privileges of the University of Cambridge, in refusing and denying unto Sir John Ellys, the Vice-Chancellor of the said University, the precedence in the joynt seat at the upper end of the Guild Hall of the said Town, when he came according to the Charter of the said University, to give the usual Oath to me and the four Bayliffs of the said Corporation: which refusal of mine was the occasion of a great deal of contempt and indignity offered by some rude persons to the said Vice-Chancellor and his attendants; for which offence I stand censured and discommuned by the said University; I DO THEREFORE now freely acknowledge that my offence, and faithfully promise for the future never to be guilty of the like offence, but to shew all due respect to the Vice-Chancellor of the said University, and to give him the precedence in all places whatsoever (as of right he ought to have) while I continue in my Office: and I humbly desire that the said sentence of discommuning may be recalled, and that I may be restored to the favour of the said University.

JAMES FLETCHER, Mayor.

MEM.—This acknowledgment was made and read over verbatim by the above-mentioned James Fletcher, in the Chancell of Great St. Maries Church in Cambridge Oct. 6, 1705, and then and there by him humbly, submissively, and publicly acknowledged and delivered as his own Act and Deed, before Sir John Ellys Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Nicholas Parham, and Mr. Daniel Newcome, Proctors of the said University (the Persons and places appointed by the decree of the Senate thereof) and in the presence of the Rev. Dr. Ashton, Doctor in Divinity, Master of Jesus College, and of two Esquire Bedells, viz. John Pern, M.A. and Public Notary, and Edward Clarke, M.A. Fellow of Clare Hall, and many others there met upon the occasion.

Sic testamur,

JOHN ELLYS, Vice Chancellor,
NICHOLAS PARHAM, Senior Proctor,
DANIEL NEWCOME, Junior Proctor,
C. ASHTON, Master of Jesus College,
JOHN PERN, Notary Public.(1)

(1) Gunning, Ceremonies of Univ. of Camb. 433—436.

Alderman Percy submitted himself at the same time,⁽¹⁾ and Mr. Welbore on the 29th of March, 1706.⁽²⁾

1706.

The University of Frankfort on the Oder intending to hold a jubilee to celebrate the foundation of that University, (by Joachim Marquess of Brandenburg in 1506) sent a formal invitation to the University of Cambridge to be present at this ceremony, who thereupon deputed Andrew Snape D.D. (afterwards Provost of King's College), Henry Penrice LL.D. of Trinity Hall (afterwards Judge of the Admiralty and a Knight), Henry Plumtree M.D. of Queen's College, William Grigg M.A. of Jesus College (afterwards Master of Clare Hall), and John Wyvill M.A. of Trinity College, to represent this University on the occasion. This deputation⁽³⁾ was received at Frankfort with the utmost courtesy, the King of Prussia assisting in person upon the occasion.⁽⁴⁾

At a Common Day held on the 29th of June, the Corporation deputed Alderman Chambers and the Town Clerk to draw up an address to the Queen congratulating her on the victories over the French, Bavarian, and Spanish forces. They accordingly prepared

(1) "WHEREAS I, Francis Percy, Alderman of the Town of Cambridge, misled by my own ignorance and error, and seduced by the bad example of others for whose judgment I had much value, upon Michaelmas Day last past (when Sir J. Ellys, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, according to his place and office came to swear Mr. James Fletcher Mayor, and the four Bailiffs of the Town) was one of those that opposed the said Vice-Chancellor taking his due place, and in so doing was guilty of a high violation of the Rights and Privileges of the said University, from which unadvised Act of myself and others, divers unworthy affronts and indignities were occasioned to the said Vice-Chancellor and his Attendants. Convinced now of the rashness and indiscretion of such actions, and moved with true sorrow and repentance for having had so great a share therein, I ACKNOWLEDGE my fault, and here before you Mr. Vice-Chancellor beg pardon of the University, praying your kind assistance for my being reconciled to your favour, and faithfully promising that for the future I will never be guilty again of the like offence, but shew the University, and all the Members thereof respectively, a due reverence and regard, and whenever I can influence others, dispose them to do the like.

"FRANCIS PERCY Alderman."

(2) "WHEREAS I, John Wellbore Esq. Deputy Recorder of the Town of Cambridge, not fully understanding the Rights and Privileges of the University of Cambridge, did upon Michaelmas Day last past, (when Sir John Ellys the Vice-Chancellor came to the Town Hall according to the ancient Charters of the University to administer the usual Oath to the Mayor and Bailiffs of the said Town), by my opinion then declared, encourage the refusal of the chief place to the said Vice-Chancellor above the Mayor in the said Hall, which I am now convinced that of right He the Vice-Chancellor ought to have; I DO HEREBY freely acknowledge my error in that particular, which proceeded wholly out of mistake, and not out of malice to the said University, or to any member thereof, and promise that I will not be guilty of any such like indignity for the future. All which I declare with the same sincerity that I now desire to be restored to the good will and favour of the University.

"JOHN WELLBORE."

"READ AND SUBSCRIBED by John Wellbore Esq., in the Chancel of Great St. Mary's Church, in Cambridge, the 29th of March, 1706, in the presence of us

"BARDSEY FISHER, Vice Chancellor,
"R. STEVENS, Senior Proctor,
"R. CLOTTERBROOKE, Junior Proctor,
"R. GROVE, Registry."

(3) Mr. Grigg was left behind at Brunswick being disabled by a fall from pursuing his journey.

(4) Monk, *Life of Bentley*, 8vo. edit. i. 190; *Compleat History of Europe for the year 1706*, p. 501. See in Bentley's Correspondence (i. 233) a letter from Ludolph Kuster to Dr. Bentley, dated Berlin, the 1st of May, N. S. 1706.

the following address, to which the Corporate seal was affixed on the 4th of July:(1)—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, Aldermen, Common-councillmen, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Corporation of the Town of Cambridge.

Most gracious Sovereign,

THE signal and early victories obtained by your Majesty's forces, and those of the allies under the command of his grace the Duke of Marlborough in the Netherlands and of the Earl of Peterborough in Spain, engage us as our bounden duty for such immense blessings to congratulate your Majesty on these glorious occasions wherein we cannot sufficiently express our grateful sense of God Almighty's providence over your Majesty and your allies, and the great care and vigilance of your Majesty in supporting and delivering us from the imminent danger of utter destruction into which the ambitious power of our enemy had designed to involve us.

AND we earnestly beseech your Majesty to accept this our congratulation of your successes abroad as a firm assurance of our united affections at home for your Majesty's safety and honour, of our constant endeavours to preserve peace and unity amongst ourselves and promoting it amongst others, of our unfeigned and continual prayers to God for your long and prosperous reign over us and of his preserving your royal consort in lasting health and your more lasting happiness.

GIVEN under our common seal the fourth day of July in the fifth year of your Majesty's reign.(2)

On the 20th of July, Dr. Thomas Tudway the Music Professor was cited before Dr. Fisher Vicechancellor and the Heads, charged with having uttered words highly reflecting on the Queen and her administration. His crime was a bad pun(3) reflecting on the Queen, or rather on the ministry. He said in company, that though her Majesty had refused the address of the Hertford burgesses, yet had it been from Daniel Burgess (the celebrated dissenting minister) it would have been received. For these words he was, by the Vicechancellor and eight other Heads, sentenced to be suspended from his degrees, and to be deprived of his organist's place at St. Mary's, and his professorship in the University. He was also deprived of his places as organist to King's College and Pembroke Hall.(4) On the 10th

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Corporation Coucher.

(3) Dr. Tudway was at Cambridge longer remembered as an inveterate punster than as a great musician. "In the time of the Duke of Somerset's chancellorship at Cambridge, during the discontents of several members of that University at the rigour of his government and paucity of his patronage, Tudway, himself a malcontent, and joining in the clamour, said, 'the chancellor rides us all, *without a bit in our mouths*.' Nor did the wicked sin of punning quit him even in sickness; for having been dangerously ill of a quinsy and unable, for some time, to swallow either food or medicines; the physician who attended him after long debates and difficulties at length turning to Mrs. Tudway says, 'Courage, madam! the doctor will get up May-hill yet, he has been able to swallow some nourishment;' the doctor cries out, 'don't mind him my dear, one swallow makes no summer.'"—Burney, Hist. of Music, iii. 459.

(4) "CAMBRIDGE, July 28. The Vice Chancellor of this University having received information, that Mr. Tudway had spoken words highly reflecting on Her Majesty, he convened

of March following, Tudway, having first subscribed a most humble and penitential apology, was by the Queen's command released from his suspension and restored to his places.⁽¹⁾

On the 30th of September, died Mary the wife of Sir Edwin Sadleir Bart. of Temple Dinsley in the county of Hertford and widow of William Croune M.D.⁽²⁾ sometime fellow of Emmanuel College. By an instrument subjoined to her will⁽³⁾ she provided for the establishment of algebra lectures in several Colleges in this University, for the support whereof she settled an estate in land. By certain orders agreed upon by her executors and the Heads of the Colleges hereafter named, and confirmed by a decree in Chancery, algebra lectureships were established⁽⁴⁾ at Emmanuel, Kings, St. John's, Sidney, Trinity, Jesus, Queens', and St. Peter's Colleges, and Pembroke Hall; the lecturer of Emmanuel College having £30. per annum and each of the other lecturers £20 per annum. By one of these orders it was provided that if any of Dr. Croune's family, kindred, or relations belonging to any of those Colleges in which the lectures were read, should be qualified to read them, he should have the preference of any other person to be chosen lecturer in case of a vacancy.⁽⁵⁾ At the present time there is an algebra lectureship of Lady Sadleir's foundation in each of the seventeen Colleges. The annual stipend of the lecturer of Emmanuel College is £60., and of each of the others £40. The lecturers are required to be Bachelors of Arts at least, and are nominated by the Masters of the respective Colleges, subject to examination and approval by the Plumian Professor. These Lectureships are tenable for ten years.⁽⁶⁾

"the heads of houses, at the Regent-house, where Mr. Tudway was cited to appear, which he did; and the words being positively proved upon oath, they all unanimously found him guilty, and proceeded to sentence, which was solemnly pronounced in the presence of the Heads, and entered as an Act by the Publick Register as follows:

"That Mr. Tudway be suspended of all Degrees taken and to be taken; That he be deprived of his Organist's place in St. Mary's Church, and of his Professorship of Musick in the University.

"Mr. Tudway being of King's College, the Provost has deprived him of his Organist's place in that College; and the Register there has likewise entered his Deprivation; & the Butler and the Pantler have taken his name off the Tables in their offices.

"The Master of Pembroke Hall, where he was also Organist, has in like manner deprived him of that Office; and the Register there has entered it accordingly.

"So that he is deprived of all he held in the University of Cambridge."—London Gazette, 8 Aug. 1706.

(1) Monk, *Life of Bentley*, i. 261; Ald. Newton's Diary.

(2) Dr. Croune left £1500. to three nieces after the decease of his wife, but in case they all died before her, that sum was to be applied in founding algebra lectures according to a memorial left by him if she died unmarried, but if she married again that money was to be at her disposal. Lady Sadleir not only left this £1500 to Dr. Croune's nieces, but out of regard to the memory of the Doctor also founded the algebra lectures, although by her second marriage she was under no obligation to do so.

(3) Her will is dated Sept. 25th, 1701.

(4) The lectures commenced at Michaelmas, 1710.

(5) Ward, *Lives of the Gresham Professors*, 325.

(6) Cambridge University Calendar.

1706 } On the 2nd of March died at Westminster, James Drake M.D.
— }
7 } He was born at Cambridge in 1667, and received a liberal education. He was admitted of Caius College, and took the degree of M.B. in 1690, and of M.D. in 1694. About this time he proceeded to London and practised his profession with reputation. He was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians and of the Royal Society, in whose Transactions he has a paper entitled, "Some influence of respiration on the motion of the heart hitherto unobserved." In 1697, a comedy by him called "The Sham-Lawyer or the Lucky Extravagant," was produced at Drury Lane Theatre; it failed of success on the stage, but was printed. In the same year he contributed very much to the publication of a pamphlet entitled, "Commendatory Verses upon the Author of Prince Arthur and King Arthur," which was well received. Dr. Drake now became a political writer, supporting the views of the Jacobites and Tories. In 1699, he published "A Short History of the last Parliament." In or about 1700, he published "The Antient and Modern Stages surveyed, &c.," to which Jeremy Collier published a reply. In 1701, Dr. Drake published "A short defence of the last Parliament, with a word of advice to all electors for the ensuing." The next year appeared "The History of the last Parliament, begun at Westminster the 10th day of February in the 12th year of King William, A.D. 1700." On the 9th of May, 1702, the House of Lords resolved that this book contained several expressions groundless, false, and scandalous, tending to create jealousies in the Queen of her people, and to cause great misunderstandings, fears, and disputes amongst the Queen's subjects, and to disturb the peace and quiet of the people; and Dr. Drake having avowed the authorship, the House ordered the Attorney General to prosecute him. This was accordingly done, but the Doctor was acquitted. In the same year he published "Some necessary considerations relating to all future elections of Members to serve in Parliament." In 1703, he edited "Historia Anglo-Scotica, or an Impartial History of all that happened between the Kings and Kingdoms of England and Scotland from the beginning of the Reign of William the Conqueror, to the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, &c. &c." This book was publicly burnt at Edinburgh. In 1704, he wrote in conjunction with Mr. Poley M.P. for Ipswich, "The Memorial of the Church of England: humbly offered to the Consideration of all true Lovers of our Church and Constitution." In this pamphlet he stated the Church of England to be in danger. It was pointedly referred to in the Queen's speech to Parliament October 27th, 1705. Both Houses resolved that the

Church was not in danger, and the Queen published a proclamation for discovering the author of the Memorial, who however contrived to evade detection. The Grand Jury of the city of London presented this book at the sessions as a false scandalous and traitorous libel, and caused it to be burnt in the sight of the Court then sitting, and afterwards at the Royal Exchange by the hands of the common hangman. In 1706, appeared from the pen of Dr. Drake a preface to a book entitled, "Secret Memoirs of Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester." This was stated to be published from an old MS. never before printed, but was in fact a reprint of the old book said to be written by Robert Parsons the jesuit, and called Leicester's Commonwealth. In the same year the Doctor was prosecuted for an article in "Mercurius Politicus," alleging that the Revolution was the destruction of the laws of England; but in the libel as set out in the information, the word "nor" was substituted for "not." The Court of Queen's Bench thinking this a fatal variance, gave judgment for the defendant. The Attorney-General, however, brought a writ of error. "The severity of this prosecution, joined to repeated disappointments, and ill usage from some of his party, flung the Doctor into a fever; of which he died, after a short confinement to his bed; not without violent exclamations against the rigor of his prosecutors." Not long before his death, Dr. Drake finished "Anthropologia Nova; or a New System of Anatomy." This was published in 1707 and again in 1717, and there are subsequent editions with additions. To this work is prefixed the Doctor's portrait, engraved by Vander Gucht after a painting by T. Foster. Dr. Drake also made a new English translation of Herodotus, which was never published. "He had a great mastery of the English tongue, and wrote with ease and fluency in a manly style. Though various judgements were passed upon his political writings, according to people's different humours, passions, and interests, yet all agreed in commending his way of writing."⁽¹⁾

On the 2nd of March, the House of Commons on committing a bill for better securing the copyright of books, ordered that it be an instruction to the Committee that they have power to receive a clause to enforce the laws of King Charles the Second⁽²⁾ for delivering books to the Queen's library, and the two Universities.⁽³⁾

(1) *Biographia Britannica*, 2d edit. v. 356, 453; *Somers Tracts*, ed. Scott, xi. 126, xii. 198; *Noble, Biog. Hist. of England*, i. 229; *Nichols, Literary Anecdotes*, i. 133, 341; *Grad. Cantab.*; *Lords' Journals*, xvii. 114, 116, 122, 123; *Modern Reports*, xi. 78, 84, 95; *Bodleian Catalogue*, ii. 741.

(2) *Vide Vol. iii. p. 519.*

(3) *Commons' Journals*, xv. 321.

1707.

On the 6th of April, the Duke of Somerset Chancellor of the University, accompanied by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of Norwich and Peterborough, and attended by the Vice-chancellor, several of the Heads of Colleges, Doctors, and other members of the University, in their habits, presented to her Majesty at St. James's the following address:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MOST SACRED MAJESTY.

WE your Majesty's most dutiful & loyal Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters & Scholars of your University of Cambridge, do humbly beg leave to testify our unfeigned joy for the Accomplishment of the great and happy Union between your two kingdoms of England & Scotland, to the mutual advantage & satisfaction of both Nations, and the prevention of those Mischiefs that might hereafter have arisen (as it has often happened in times past) whenever two Distinct & independent Sovereigns should have reign'd at once within this Island.

WE are firmly persuaded, that your Majesty's earnest zeal in promoting so desirable a Work, was the effect of that tender concern for the happiness of your Subjects, which has appear'd in so many remarkable instances thro' the whole course of your wise & Gracious Administration.

AND we beseech the divine Providence, which has enabled your Majesty to overcome those difficulties that were thought insuperable, & which had baffled all former attempts of this nature, still to prosper all your great & good designs, & make every year of your Auspicious Reign productive of new wonders, as surprising as those we have already seen. May your Arms be still victorious abroad, & your Government undisturbed at home; May you long continue to reign over us, & late exchange this earthly for a Heavenly & eternal Crown.

Her Majesty's "most Gracious Answer" was in these terms:—

My Lord,

I thank you heartily for your Address, and your congratulations upon the Union of the two Kingdoms.

I make no doubt but I shall receive the same marks of your loyalty and affection upon all other occasions.⁽¹⁾

On the 6th of June, Thomas Fox, junr., one of the aldermen, was elected town clerk⁽²⁾ "by a majority of forty voices in polling."

On the 11th of June, a grace passed the Senate, constituting George Rolfe⁽³⁾ Professor of Anatomy.⁽⁴⁾

On the 21st of June, the following address from the Corporation was presented to the Queen at Windsor by Mr. Welbore the Deputy

(1) London Gazette, 3rd to 7th April, 1707.

(2) In the room of John Pyke deceased.

(3) He was deprived for continued absence from his office 17th of April, 1728, and on the 22nd of the same month, John Morgan M.A. fellow of Trinity College was chosen Professor of Anatomy.

(4) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 408; Gunning, Ceremonies of the Univ. of Camb. 255.

Recorder, who was introduced by the Earl of Orford High Steward of the Town :⁽¹⁾—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, Deputy Recorder, Aldermen, Bailiffs, Common Council, and other the Burgesses of your Majesty's ancient Corporation of Cambridge.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects humbly crave leave to approach your Majesty's sacred person with hearts full of joy and satisfaction, to give your Majesty our unfeigned thanks for your great zeal in promoting and perfecting the most approved of Union between your kingdoms of England and Scotland. It is a work of so great consequence that it not only establishes a firm and lasting peace and tranquillity between nations, but also adds such strength and is such a bulwark to both that we need not fear the attempts of any foreign prince or potentate whatsoever.

WE cannot but with the greatest astonishment consider that any opposition should be made against so good a work when we reflect what dismal disputes and devastations were of ancient times made when both kingdoms were separate, and what great contrivances were set on foot by your Majesty's renowned ancestors to put a stop to so great an evil by a strict alliance by marriage, which may be justly termed a temporal union, the good effects of which all your Majesty's subjects do at this day enjoy, and in all probability to our great grief would have determined upon your Majesty's demise without heirs of your Majesty's body.

SUCH transactions as these, most blessed Princess, make us not doubt but that your Majesty will likewise by your great wisdom, settle such a peace in Europe, that not only this but future ages will commemorate your glorious successes, and set a day apart to eternalize your sacred name.

THAT your Majesty may have likewise as much satisfaction in reigning over us as we have in your Majesty's government, we will on all occasions take such measures that may conduce to your Majesty's glorious ends and intentions, and that there may be a perfect harmony between your Majesty and your people shall be our daily prayers and wishes.⁽²⁾

1707 } In March, the following address from the University was pre-
— 8 } sented to her Majesty by the Duke of Somerset Chancellor, attended
by the Vicechancellor, several Bishops, Heads of Houses, Doctors, and many other members of the University :—

WE your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects the Chancellor, Masters & Scholars of the University of Cambridge,

BEING highly sensible of the manifest injury design'd to your Majesty's undoubted right & title to these your Dominions, which a pretender from France has threaten'd to invade, humbly crave leave to express our utmost abhorrence of this and all other attempts which may be made to disturb the inestimable happiness We enjoy under your Majesty's most gracious administration.

THE great Security of our Religion and Property under your Majesty's protection & influence, & the happy prospect we have of its continuance, by

(1) London Gazette, 19 to 23 June, 1707.

(2) Corporation Coucher.

the establishment of the Protestant succession, are blessings we shall always think too valuable to be exchanged for the greatest promises that can be made by a Popish invader.

AND we do with all humility assure your Majesty, That as by the principles of our Church we are taught the highest duty & submission to our Superiors, so we in our several stations, shall do our utmost to recommend them to those under our care, & upon all occasions be ready to imploy them in a zealous defence of your Majesty's most sacred person.

MAY the blessing of God attend upon your Majesty's Princely care & wisdom, upon the experienc'd courage & conduct of those who preside over your fleets & armies, and upon the great vigilance & fidelity of your Councillors at home; that so all manner of treacherous designs against you may be rendered ineffectual, the common enemy be defeated in all his enterprises, & Europe at last restored to a safe and honourable Peace. And may your Majesty after a long & prosperous reign over a happy people, receive the everlasting reward of those illustrious & shining Virtues which must have been instrumental in procuring it.

To which her Majesty gave the following "most Gracious Answer:"—

I give you my thanks for the Zeal & Affection you have shown to me on this occasion; and you may depend at all times on my protection.(1)

On the 24th of March, the seal of the Corporation was affixed to the following address:(2)—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, Deputy Recorder, Aldermen, Bailiffs, Common Council, and other the Burgesses of your Majesty's ancient Corporation of Cambridge.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and obedient subjects have been always ready, since your happy succession to these crowns, to engage both our lives and fortunes against any pretender who shall presume to disturb the peace and quietness of your Majesty and your kingdoms, and since we are now relieved from an unnatural civil war by the happy arrival of your fleet, which we must acknowledge to the unparalleled care and industry his highness the lord high Admiral has shewn to fit out in so short a time so many ships of war, which hath not only prevented their armys landing upon us, but hath also forced them away from your dominions, which we doubt not but will discourage them from making any such attempt for the future, so that we hope now the civil power will have no occasion to shew how loyal and useful they would be whenever your person and kingdoms are in danger.

MAY the Almighty support your designs, may this intended descent of theirs so exasperate the confederate army this campaign as to shew the French King what miseries a country must undergo that is invaded with fire and sword, may your reign be long over us, may the Church of England ever flourish, and then we need not question but this nation will be blest with a lasting peace.

IN TESTIMONY of this our humble address we have unanimously caused our common seal to be affixed, the twenty-fourth day of March, in the seventh year of your Majesty's reign, annoque Domini, 1707-8.(3)

(1) London Gazette, 18 March, 1707.

(2) Presented at St. James's 26th March, 1708, by John Hynde Cotton and Samuel Shephard junr. Esquires, Members for the Town.—London Gazette, 25 to 29 March, 1708.

(3) Corporation Coucher.

1708.

On the 20th of April died Damaris Lady Masham. She was daughter of Dr. Ralph Cudworth Master of Christ's College, and Damaris his wife, and was born at Cambridge, on the 18th of January, 1658. She was educated under the care of her excellent father, and was early distinguished for her uncommon learning and piety. She became the second wife of Sir Francis Masham of Oates, in the county of Essex, Bart., in whose house Mr. Locke resided for many years, and where he died. Lady Masham was skilled in arithmetic, geography, chronology, history, philosophy, and divinity, and published in 1696 "A Discourse concerning the Love of God,"⁽¹⁾ and in 1705 "Thoughts in Reference to a Virtuous or Christian Life."⁽²⁾ She also wrote the account of Mr. Locke printed in the Great Historical Dictionary. Lady Masham was buried in the Abbey church of Bath, where is a monument to her memory with this inscription: "Near this Place lies Dame Damaris Masham, Daughter of Ralph Cudworth, D.D. and second Wife to Sir Francis Masham, of Oates, in the County of Essex, Bart. Who to the Softness and Elegance of her own Sex added several of the Noblest Accomplishments and Qualities of the other. She possess these Advantages in a Degree unusual to either, and temper'd them with an Exactness Peculiar to herself. Her Learning, Judgment, Sagacity, and Penetration, together with her Candor and Love of Truth, were very observable to all that conversed with her, or were acquainted with those small Treatises she Publish'd in her Life time, tho' she industriously concealed her Name. Being Mother of an only Son,⁽³⁾ she applied all her Natural and acquired Endowments to the Care of his Education. She was a strict observer of all the Virtues belonging to every station of her Life, and only wanted Opportunities to make those Talents shine in the World, which were the Admiration of her Friends. She was born on the 18th of January, 1658. And died on the 20th of April, 1708."⁽⁴⁾

On the 5th of May, there was a contested election for the Town. The candidates were John Hynde Cotton,⁽⁵⁾ Esq., Samuel

(1) London, 12mo. Translated into French by Mr. Coste, 1705.

(2) London, 12mo.

(3) Francis Cudworth Masham Esq. Accountant General of the Court of Chancery.

(4) Ballard, *Memoirs of British Ladies*, ed. 1775, p. 262. See Lord King's *Life of Locke*, ii. 16, 45, 46.

(5) Eldest son of Sir John Cotton Bart. Recorder. In July, 1712, Mr. Cotton was appointed a Commissioner for Trade and Plantations, and on the death of his father at the close of that year, succeeded to the baronetcy. He represented the town of Cambridge from 1708 to 1741, with the exception of the Parliament of 1722, when being chosen for the town and county, he elected to serve for the latter. He greatly distinguished

Shepherd jun.⁽¹⁾ Esq., and Thomas Bendyshe, Esq. The two former were returned, the votes being Cotton 125; Shepherd 191; Bendyshe 80. Mr. Bendyshe petitioned the House of Commons,⁽²⁾ and nearly two years after the election,⁽³⁾ Mr. Shepherd's return was adjudged void.

On the 5th of August, the following address to the Queen was sealed by the Corporation:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, Deputy Recorder, Aldermen, Bailiffs, Common Council, and other the Burgesses of your Majesty's ancient Corporation of Cambridge.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects humbly beg leave to congratulate the late glorious victory obtained by your Majesty's forces and those of your allies, under the command of his grace the Duke of Marlborough near Oudenarde in Flanders.

It is, Madam, and always will be the peculiar glory of your Majesty's reign not only to have put a stop to the insatiable ambition of the French King and the incroachments he was making upon others (which was all that could be done before), but to have weakened his power to that degree so as to render him not only incapable of maintaining his former usurpations but even unable to defend what is his own.

By this means your Majesty is not only become the glorious instrument of rescuing and defending injured and oppressed states and princes, of settling the peace and security and restoring the balance of Europe, but by the great advantages you have gained over the common enemy of our established government, our religion, law, and liberties (from whom they always were in danger)

himself as an active and most able opponent of Sir Robert Walpole's administration, on the breaking up of which George the Second promised Mr. Pulteney that Sir J. H. Cotton should be one of the Lords of the Admiralty, the royal word was however violated in this instance. Sir John Hynde Cotton died February 4, 1752, and was buried at Landwade. The following epitaph was written upon him, "Attic wit, British spirit, Roman virtue, animated the bosom of that great man, whose remains are committed to this tomb, Sir JOHN HYNDE COTTON, Baronet, whose lively genius and solid understanding were steadily devoted to the service of his country as a British senator. Without any views of venal reward: Above the desire of ill-got power; Untainted with the itch of tinsel titles; He lived, he died A PATRIOT."—Noble, Biog. Hist. of England, iii. 183; Coxe, Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole.

(1) Mr. Shepherd represented the Town from this period till 1714. On the 19th of November, 1724, he was chosen member for the County (to supply a vacancy occasioned by Lord Harley's succeeding to the Earldom of Oxford,) and he represented the County from that time till 1747, when he was again elected for the Town, which he continued to represent till his death, which took place before May, 1748.

(2) JOVIS, 250. DIE NOVEMBRIS, ANNO 70. ANNE REGINÆ, 1708.

"A PETITION of Tho. Bendyshe, Esquire, was read; setting forth, that the Petitioner, John Hind Cotton, and Samuel Shepherd, Esquires, were Candidates at the late Election of Members, to serve in Parliament for the Town of Cambridge; and the Petitioner was there duly chosen by a Majority of legal Voters, though several such were unduly hindered from voting for him: That not only by Force and Violence, but Bribery, Treating after the Writ, and other undue practices before the Election, an unprecedented Number of (most Strangers) were made Freemen; whereby a Majority was gained on the Poll by the other Candidates; so that the Petitioner was not returned, as he ought to have been: And praying the Relief of the House in the Premises.

"ORDERED, That the Merits of the said Election, and Return, be heard upon Tuesday, the 22th day of February next."—Commons' Journals, xvi. 14.

In the next Session (23rd November, 1709), another petition to the same effect was presented by Mr. Bendyshe. This was referred to the Committee of Privileges and Elections. —Commons' Journals, xvi. 222.

(3) Viz. 9 February, 1709-10.

you have secured the enjoyment of them to us and our posterity under a lasting succession of Protestant princes.

THESE glorious successes, upon which not only our own happiness but that of all Europe depends, we cannot ascribe to any thing so much as to your Majesty's royal virtues, which have drawn down the blessings of God upon us, your constant care and endeavours to promote the good of all your subjects, the great zeal and concern you have always shewn for the Church of England as by law established, your exemplary piety and devotion in it, your extraordinary charity and bounty to it, which shew you at once to be the glory and ornament as well as the support of it, to the unanimity of our public counsels, which your Majesty has so often and so earnestly pressed upon your subjects, and at last so happily effected, to the excellent conduct of your incomparable general, whom your great prudence has so wisely chose, and the bravery and resolution of your troops whom your princely favour has so much encouraged.

AND we of this Corporation in particular think ourselves in a peculiar manner bound to express our sentiments of joy, and humbly to congratulate your Majesty for that incomparable courage and conduct which a noble branch of your Majesty's royal family, his highness the Duke of Cambridge, has shewn upon this occasion at an age which seemed not yet to be ripe for war and the early proof which his glorious action has given how great things may justly be expected from him hereafter.

WE cannot therefore but think ourselves obliged to renew to your Majesty upon this happy occasion the assurances of our firm and unshaken loyalty to your sacred person and government, and our unfeigned zeal and affection to your service, and to pray to God to continue his blessings to you that you may accomplish those noble and excellent designs in which you have already made so great and glorious a progress.

IN TESTIMONY of this our humble address we have unanimously caused our common seal to be affixed, the fifth day of August, in the seventh year of your Majesty's reign, Anno Domini, 1708.(1)

On the death of the Queen's consort, Prince George of Denmark, the University published a collection of Latin and Greek verses, entitled "*Epicedium Cantabrigiense in Serenissimum Daniæ Principem Georgium, Augustissimæ Reginae Annæ Conjugem, per Universam Regni Britannici Ditionem Rei Navalis ac Maritimæ Præfectum, &c.*"(2) Amongst the authors were Dr. John Covell Vicechancellor, William Picrepoint Earl of Kingston of Trinity College only son of the Marquess of Dorchester, Charles Hervey of Clare Hall eldest son of John Lord Hervey, Henry James D.D. President of Queens' College, Charles Roderick D.D. Provost of King's College and Dean of Ely, Richard Bentley D.D. Master of Trinity College, Joshua Barnes Greek Professor, Laurence Eusden of Trinity College, Styan Thirlby of Jesus College, Nicholas Claget Librarian of Trinity College afterwards Bishop of Exeter, and Daniel Waterland M.A. fellow of Magdalene College.

(1) Corporation Coucher.

(2) "*Cantabrigiæ, Typis Academicis MDCCVIII.*" fo.

1709.

On the 3rd of July, died William Worts⁽¹⁾ of Cambridge, Esq., who by his will, dated the 21st of June, charged an estate in Landbeach, and two houses in King's College Lane, with £30. per annum, "to the use of the poore Children which now are or shall be hereafter taught in the severall Schools in Cambridge commonly called the Charity Schools lately set up chiefly by the care of the pious & learned Mr. Whiston."⁽²⁾ On the determination of certain life estates he gave and devised all his manors, messuages, and lands in Landbeach, and his two houses in King's College Lane, to Dr. Roderick Provost of King's College, Dr. Bentley Master of Trinity College, Dr. James Master of Queens' College, Dr. Covell Master of Christ's College, and Sir John Ellis Master of Gonville and Caius College their heirs and assigns for ever. He also gave them the sum of £3000. upon trust to pay his aunt Ann Daye £150. per annum during her life, and after her death he willed the annual income of his lands and money to accumulate till £1500 should be raised, which sum was to be expended in erecting galleries in Great St. Mary's church for the use of the Bachelors of Arts and Undergraduates that they might the more decently and conveniently hear the sermon. He then directed a further sum of £1500. to be applied to making a calcey or causeway from Emmanuel College to Hogmagog alias Gogmagog Hills, for which an act of parliament was to be obtained if necessary. He further directed that £40. a year should be laid aside for maintenance and repair of that causeway and the galleries in such proportions as to his trustees should seem fit. He willed that when the galleries and causeway were finished, an annual pension of £100. each should be paid to two young Bachelors of Arts who should be sent into foreign countries soon after they have taken that degree, and should continue there for two years, each of them taking different roads and writing once a month a Latin letter to the Vicechancellor describing the countries he had seen, which letters are to be deposited in the Public Library. Directions are given as to the mode of electing these Bache-

(1) The gentleman whose benefactions are here recorded was of Catharine Hall, B.A. 1698, M.A. 1702. He was son of William Worts of Caius College, one of the Esquire Bedels, who died 6th March, 1703-4. Messrs. Lysons (Cambridgeshire, 156 n.) erroneously attribute these benefactions to the father, as does Mr. Gunning (Ceremonies of the Univ. of Camb. 410) and the Cambridge Calendar. In Dryden's Miscellany Poems, (ed. 1716, vi. 244—246), are these "To the Right Honourable the Lord Villiers, on his taking his Master of Arts Degree at Cambridge in the year 1700. By Mr. William Worts of Cambridge." "To a Witty and Genteel Lady. By the same Hand." "Presenting a Father's Advice to his Daughter. By the same Hand." "Written in the Blank Leaf of a Lady's Prior. By the same Hand."

(2) Vide ante, p. 64.

lors, and for filling up vacancies amongst his trustees. The overplus of the proceeds of his estate and money he gave to the Public Library.⁽¹⁾

1709 } In an act imposing window duties, which received the royal as-
— 10 } sent on the 18th of January, is a clause enacting and declaring
that every edifice having twenty windows or more in any of the Universities, being severally in the occupation of any person or persons, should be subject to the same rates and duties payable by that act, as if it were an entire house, any former law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.⁽²⁾

On the 9th of February, the House of Commons resolved that the election of Mr. Shephard as one of the Members of Parliament for the Town⁽³⁾ was void. The Committee of Privileges and Elections had reported in Mr. Shephard's favour. The report and resolutions of the Committee and the proceedings of the House thereupon are subjoined:—

JOVIS, 9^o. DIE FEBRUARII, ANNO 8^o. ANNÆ REGINÆ.

MR. COMPTON reported from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, the Matter, as it appeared to them, touching the Election for the Town of Cambridge, and the Resolutions of the Committee thereupon, which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the Report and Resolutions, in his Place, and afterwards delivered them in at the Clerk's Table; where they were read, and are as follow; viz.

UPON the Petition of Thomas Bendish, Esquire, complaining of an undue Election, and Return, of John Hind Cotton, and Samuel Shepard, junior, Esquires, for the Town of Cambridge:

THAT the Numbers on the Poll were,

For John Hind Cotton, Esquire,	} Sitting	{ 125,		
For Samuel Shepard, Esquire,			} Members,	{ 101,
For the Petitioner				

THAT the Counsel for the Petitioner admitted that Mr. Cotton was duly elected; but insisted, that the Petitioner had a Majority of Mr. Shepard, of such Persons, as were qualified to vote; and that Mr. Shepard's Election was procured by Bribery, and other illegal Practices.

IN THE FIRST PLACE the Counsel for the Petitioner insisted, that the Right of Election is in such Freemen only, as had a Right to their Freedom by Birth, or Service, or who were admitted to their Freedom by Redemption, or Purchase, and who did not receive Alms, or any other Charity.

THAT the Counsel for the sitting Members insisted, that the Right of Election is in the Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, or Freemen, at large.

THAT the Counsel for the Petitioner, to prove the Right of Election, called THOMAS GALE, who said, that he has been a Freeman in Cambridge 22 Years; and that the Right of Election is in the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, who had a Right to Freedom by Birth, or Service, or who have it by

(1) MS. Baker, xxxi. 203.

(2) Stat. 8 Ann. c. 10, s. 11.

(3) Vide ante, p. 84.

Purchase; and that he hath inspected the ancient Books of the Town, being assisted therein by Mr. John York, and finds, that for 62 Years past, there is no mention made of any honorary Freemen made there, till King James the Second's Time, when the late Lord Dover, and about Fourscore more Persons, were made such by a new Set of Magistracy,⁽¹⁾ and has been present at several Elections for Cambridge, when many of those Persons demanded to poll, but they were always refused.

That in the Year 1706-7, the then Mayor dying about Six Weeks before his Mayoralty expired, one Mr. Fox was chose Mayor for the Remainder of the Time;⁽²⁾ wherein were made Two honorary Freemen viz. Mr. Francis Shepard, and Mr. Gatward;⁽³⁾

And in Mr. Fowle's Time, the next Mayor, 11 or 12 Persons were admitted to be honorary Freemen,⁽⁴⁾ Six whereof were Londoners, and the rest Country Gentlemen; and two more were admitted, when Mr. Fox, senior, was Mayor: And that all the said honorary Freemen, so admitted after the Year 1706-7, voted for the sitting Member, Mr. Shepard.

That the Fine, upon a Freeman's Admission by Purchase, is 10*l*. but is often mitigated according to the Circumstances of the Person, his own Fine being reduced to 4*s*.

The said Gale being asked, in what Hand, and Language, the old Books were wrote;

He answered, in Court Hand, and in English.

That the said Books being produced, the Admittances to Freedoms appeared to be in Latin.

Mr. JOHN YORK said, that all Freemen have been admitted to vote, except those honorary Freemen, that were made in King James the 2d's Time.

THAT the Counsel for the sitting Member called SIR JOHN COTTON (the Recorder) and Mr. THO. EWIN; who said, they are Freemen of Cambridge, and know, that all Burgesses always voted, whether they lived in, or out of, the Town, excepting those admitted in King James the 2d's Time.

That Mr. Recorder said further, that he has known honorary Freemen admitted for Cambridge, for 40 Years past; and that Sir Wm. Wren, Sir Tho. Hatton, and 20 more, were admitted as such in King Charles the 2d's Time; and knows, that all such (excepting those made in King James the 2d's Time) always voted: That he has served for the said Town in several Parliaments; and they were admitted to poll, and he was chose by them.

THAT the Town Books being produced, there appeared several Admittances of Persons to Freedoms for the said Town, gratis, or with Remittances of the Fines, in Queen Eliz. and King James the 1st's Time, and in King Charles the 2d's Reign.

UPON this Evidence the Committee came to the following Resolution; viz.

RESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the Right of electing Burgesses, to serve in Parliament for the Town of Cambridge, is in the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Freemen, not receiving Alms.

(1) Vide Vol. iii. p. 640.

(2) James Fletcher died 8th Aug. 1706, and on the 10th, Thomas Fox junr. was chosen Mayor for the remainder of the year.

(3) Samuel Shephard jun. Esq. citizen and merchant of London, and Samuel Gatward of Cambridge Esq. had the freedom gratis, 16 Aug. 1706.

(4) April 29, 1707, the freedom was voted to Sir Roger Jenyns of Ely, Knt., John Cotton of Madingley Esq., John Hatton of Longstanton Esq., John Brownhill of Willingham Esq., Ralph Monk of Haddenham Esq., William Saneroft of Freshingfield Suffolk Gent., Francis Shephard of London Esq., Francis Chamberlain, James Pym and John Johnson all of London merchants, and John Clenche of Bottisham Esq.

THEN the Counsel for the Petitioner proceeded to disqualify several of the sitting Member's Votes, upon account of Bribery, and treating after the Teste of the Writ; and for that Purpose called

THOMAS JONES; who said, that he, being a Freeman, promised to vote for Mr. Bendish; but the Evening before the Election, one Richard Parker, and another Person, came to him, and told him, that a Chapman of his staid to speak with him at the Magpye Alehouse; whither he went with them; and they treated him with Beer, to the value of 12*d.* or 18*d.* and then took him with them to the Black Bear Inn; where he saw Mr. Good, Mr. Wenda, and about 12 more of Mr. Shepard's Friends; with whom he supped; and was there made very drunk, and carried to Bed in a Room in the Inn; and in the Morning, when he would have went to the Election, he found himself lockt in; and, when the Door was opened, the said Parker, and others, plied him so hard with Hotpots, that, when they brought him to the Election, he polled for the sitting Member, contrary to his former Intention; and that, in Consideration thereof, he having a Considerable Quantity of Meat in his Shop the Morning of the Election, it was all fetched to Mr. Rumball's (a Vintner, and Servant to Mr. Shepard's) Tavern, who paid him an Half-peny per Pound above the Market Price for the same.

JOHN DAVIS said, that on the 28th of April, 1708, he, being at the Rose Tavern in Cambridge, saw Mr. Warder and Mr. Hill there; who called for one Pint, and then a 2*d.* of white Wine, and offered to pay for the same; but Mr. Rumball told them, he had Orders from his Master Shepard, to treat all his Friends; and he took them to be such, and therefore they were welcome: And they voted for the sitting Member.

JOSEPH THOMPSON said, that his Father dying, he went to the Hall, to demand his Freedom by Inheritance, but was put off from time to time, till he pretended to Mr. Fox, the Town Clerk, that he would vote for Mr. Shepard: upon which Fox told him, that, if he had imagined that before, he should have lost no Time; and admitted him to his Freedom forthwith; but then he voted for the Petitioner.

THOMAS SANDERS said, that his Father had promised to vote for the Petitioner, but falling sick before the Election, Mr. Tho. Fox junior (the Town Clerk) and some others, came to him, and persuaded him to give his Vote for the sitting Members, and gave him 5*s.* and Rumball, Mr. Shepard's Vintner, sent him home some Wine; but he was threatened, if he did not give his Vote, as was expected, they would ruin him, by taking out Executions upon Two Judgments, that lay against him in the Mayor's Court; and Mr. Rumball, having gotten an Assignment of his arrears of Rent, threatened to seize all his Goods: To avoid all which Mischiefs, he promised to vote for the sitting Member; and was accordingly taken out of his Bed, and carried to poll by Two of Mr. Rumball's Servants: And the Town Clerk told the said Saunders, junior, that he had been with several other Freeman, who had Business in the Mayor's Court, to procure their Votes in the same Manner for the sitting Member.

That, after the Election, he had one Lindsey in his Custody, who was confined upon a Verdict, for 35*l.* Damages at the Suit of the Petitioner, for abusing him with a Scandal of Bribery;(1) and whilst he was in his Custody, several of the sitting Member's Friends promised to make him easy, and he

(1) See the case of Bendish against Lindsey, *Modern Reports*, xi. 23.

was ordered to carry him to one Mr. Pike, a Person concerned for Mr. Shepard, who gave a Note for the Payment of the said 35*l*.

That the Postea upon the Verdict was produced, and admitted by the Counsel for the sitting Member.

SELL CRASK said, that one John Thurlow, who lives in the Mint,⁽¹⁾ told him, that he had promised to vote for the petitioner; but that, upon Application to him by Mr. Shepard's Friends, and giving him 12*s*. and a Promise to bear all his charges in his Journey to Cambridge, he was prevailed upon to give his Vote for Mr. Shepard.

JOSEPH WILSON said, that Mr. Shepard applied to him for his Vote; but he told him, he durst not go to Cambridge, because he owed one Mr. Halstead 5*l*. 5*s*. 4*d*. and Mr. Pike 3*l*. 3*s*. to which Mr. Shepard told him, he should be made easy, and he would get him a Discharge of those Debts.

That, when he came there, he was employed at Work by a Friend of the Petitioner's; but, when he had told him, that he could not vote for him, he was turned off; and applying himself to Mr. Shepard, Mr. Rumball, and Mr. Ewin, and acquainting them therewith, they promising him Work; and Mr. Shepard telling him, he durst not give him any Money, because that would keep him from coming into the House of Commons, and Mr. Pike only telling him, that he would not trouble him for his Debt, he did not depend upon their Promises but voted for the Petitioner.

CHARLES PIERCY said, that one Glover's Daughter was indicted, and fined, for taking unlawful Interest; and he demanding the Fine, which was 4*l*. was told by Sir John Cotton and Mr. Shepard, she should not pay it: Her Father voted for Mr. Shepard.

GEORGE FLOWER said, that Charles Roper told him, that Mr. Shepard, Sir John Cotton, and the Mayor, fetched him out of Gaol, otherwise he might have remained there during his Life. And JACOB MARTIN said, that the said Roper owed 44*l*. to the Corporation, and he was abated 24*l*. thereof; and that he heard Sir John Cotton tell the said Roper, he should be made easy as to the rest, if he voted for Mr. Shepard; and was made one of the Serjeants of Mace.

CHA. INMAN said, that Richard Sanders being fined for keeping a disorderly House he heard the Town Clerk tell him, if he would vote for both the sitting Members he would discharge him from any further Prosecution; but he refusing to vote for both, the Town Clerk took but 13*s*. 4*d*. of him upon his Promise to vote for Mr. Shepard.

MR. GALE said, that he, seeing Mr. Shepard talking with Morley's Wife, and putting something into her Hand, asked her, if that was all the Money she had given her? She told him, she could have more Money, when she wanted it.

That he heard Tho. Goode often promise to vote for the Petitioner, and was ready to go down for that Purpose; but understanding Mr. Bendish would give no Money, he told him, he had Two Guineas for himself of Mr. Shepard, and 12*s*. for his Horse, and his Charges were borne on the Road, and for that Reason he voted for the sitting Member.

That John Spurling (a Porter in the Strand) promised him to vote also for Mr. Bendish; but he was taken off by Mr. Shepard giving him a Guinea, and 12*s*. for his Horse; and went down and voted for the sitting Members;

(1) The Mint in Southwark, a sanctuary for debtors.

and the morning after the Election, understanding, that Good had more than he, for going down to vote, he made Application for more Money; and Mr. Parker told him he had a Guinea for him; but that not satisfying him, he got another Guinea from Mr. Chamberlaine, who were Mr. Shepard's Friends; and he was with them in the Tavern at the same time.

MR. DAVIS said, that Spurling, who had promised him to vote for the Petitioner, was taken off by Mr. Shepard; who gave him Three Guineas, and 12s. more to hire a Horse, to go down; and he voted for the sitting Member; and since the Election he promised to give him 10*l.* more after the Cause should be over before the Committee, for the service he had done him.

MARY CURD said, that the Town Clerk and Joseph Lindsey⁽¹⁾ came to her Husband's House and proffered him 5*l.* for his Vote for the sitting Members; and he told them he had promised the Petitioner: They violently forced him into a Coach near the Door, and carried him to the Bear, and there made him drunk, and locked him up all Night, and keeping him hot, he voted for the sitting Member, but had nothing for his Vote: That she being arrested at one Weston's Suit for 2*l.* 4*s.* she applied to Mr. Shepard for some Money upon the Account of the Promise; he told her he could give her none; but, withal, if she offered to go to give Evidence against him, she should rot in a Gaol: And has been arrested since she came to Town.

MR. JOHN WELBORE said, that Mr. Shepard, senior, has for several Years past, and now keeps the Rose Tavern in Cambridge, and Mr. Wm. Rumball, an Alderman, manages the same, as his Agent; where a Club is kept of a Majority of the Aldermen, and Common-council-men, who have the sole Power of the Corporation, and make who they please, honorary Freemen.

That Mr. Shepard, the sitting Member, by often treating this Club got into their Favour, and was admitted to stand a Candidate, after he had given them as much Wine, as would have drowned them.

That the Club, to serve the sitting Member, agreed to make Eleven honorary Freemen; Four whereof the sitting Member brought with him from London.

That the sitting Member, for the greater Security of his Election, applied himself to those Persons, that had promised the Petitioner their Votes; and in a Day or Two prevailed with 16 of those to vote for him, and particularly one Morley, who voted for him, after he had promised to vote for the Petitioner to Dr. Coville.

That Joseph Lindsey came to him, and told him, the sitting Member had given him Money, to dispose of for Votes, and if the Petitioner would give him 5 or 10*l.* he would lay it out among the Freemen, and secure his Election; but he, the said Welbore, telling him, that the Petitioner would give no Money upon any Account, relating to the Election, the said Lindsey, in Revenge went about the Town with some Guineas in his Hands, and told

(1) "In the foundation of Trinity College are comprised twenty paupers, called beads-men, who receive pensions of £6. each, with a livery: these are usually old servants or retainers of the College, whose age and good conduct deserve such a provision. In 1715, the Master proposed to the Seniority to fill up two vacancies with persons recommended to him by a gentleman of the county: one was an alehouse keeper; the other, Joseph Lindsay, had merited this patronage by being the leader of the Tory mob at the late election. To the first, who was unknown to them, the Fellows made no objection; but on the mention of the other the whole meeting started with astonishment; they alleged that he was the most worthless and notorious character in the town, the universal ring-leader in all riots and disturbances. Bentley replied, then by his appointment the College was sure to be protected from rioters; and added, that it was for their interest to oblige the gentlemen of the county: but when he found that neither his jokes nor his arguments availed, he declared that he would elect this man with the single vote of Mr. Brabourn, an unfortunate personage of impaired intellects, who was now become his never-failing supporter."—Monk, *Life of Bentley*, i. 331.

the People, the Petitioner had given him them for his Vote; for which Scandal the Petitioner brought his Action against him, and recovered 35*l*. Costs and Damages.

That upon the Day of the Election, just as the Poll began, he lookt upon his Watch, and found the Time to be a Quarter of an Hour after Eleven, and the Poll ended just about Twelve a Clock; and that during the Heat of the Poll, there were two Proclamations made, and about half a Quarter of an hour after the 3rd and last Proclamation was made; and in Two or Three Minutes after adjourns into the Parlour, for half an Hour; and one Wiseman coming in Two Minutes after, and demanded to be polled for the Petitioner; as also did John Sell; and Wiseman's Name was taken down on the Poll, but the sitting Member ordered it to be struck out; and Sell was refused to be polled; and thereupon the Poll was immediately cast up.

FRANCIS PEIRCY, ESQUIRE, said, that Joseph Lindsey came to him, and desired he would apply to the Petitioner, to give him 5 or 10*l*. to distribute among the Freemen, and he would procure the same Interest for him, as he had done for the sitting Member, who had given him several Five Pounds for that Purpose; and that Robert Allen (who is since dead) told him, that he had the Liberty of going to the Rose Tavern every Morning, for a half a Year before the Election, to the Day thereof, and calling for a Rummer of Sack, without paying anything for it; and for that Reason, in point of Gratitude, he thought himself obliged to Vote for the sitting Member, though he had promised to Vote for the Petitioner: It appeared by the Poll, that he voted for Mr. Shepard and Mr. Bendish.

THO. SANDERS said, that Edward Morley told him, he went to wait upon the sitting Member, to get some Money of him; but he not being at home, his Father gave him 20*s*. and that Doctor Coville suing him for £5. he had Money given him, to discharge the same, and might have had enough to pay the Costs also, if he had got the Bill thereof in time.

JOHN BROOK said, that the said Morley told him, that the sitting Member gave him a Guinea, before he polled; and, when he had done, gave him another Guinea, to drink his Health.

SELL CRASK said, that James Whitlock told him, he had promised to vote for the Petitioner; but he being employed to take the Poll, had Two Guineas for the same, and voted for the sitting Member: The Poll held about Three Quarters of an Hour.

MR. GALE said, that he knows Francis Web, and was with him, when he was askt for his Vote for the sitting Member by Mr. Rumball; and upon his promising to vote for him, he saw Mr. Craddock give him his Coat, and Rumball gave him a Hat, Wig, Waistcoat, Breeches, Stockings, and Shoes: It was about Two Months before the Election.

THEN the Petitioner's Counsel proceeded to disqualify some of the sitting Member's Votes, upon the Account of receiving Alms: To prove which, they called

MR. FRANCIS PIERCY; who said, that he knows Richard Nicholson receives 2*s*. per Week, as Alms, of the Parish, where he lives: Which was admitted by the Counsel for the sitting Members.

THO. SAUNDERS and Mr. YORK said, That Thomas Munns is a poor Chair-maker, and always receives Part of the Money given at the Communion; and is so poor, that the Parish have more than once raised Money, to pay his Debts, or else his Family must have been thrown upon the Parish:

And, that Stephen Perry lives in an Almshouse as keeper thereof and lives Rent-free.

That the said Perry lives very well, but does take his Share in the Charity of the Basket.

THAT the Counsel for the sitting Members alleged, that, notwithstanding all the Petitioner's Evidence, the Majority of the Poll will remain with the sitting Member.

And, that the Pretence of Bribery is not to be supported by hearsay Evidence:

And that the sitting Member is so far from being a Stranger to Cambridge, that he was recommended thither by the ancient Family of the Cottons, and agreed to be a Candidate by the Corporation: and that, on the contrary, the Petitioner seldom resides in that County.

That the Petitioner procured several of his Votes by Bribery, and Promises of Places: To prove which, they called

HUGH CROGAN; who said, that he intended to vote for the sitting Member; but one Mr. Jorden applied to him, to give a single Vote for the Petitioner, and told him, he should have 40s. and, the more to induce him to give such single Vote, Captain Love promised to get up his Bond of 12*l*. which he has owed to one Mr. Stanton 16 or 17 Years: Upon which he went to the sitting Member, and begged his Pardon, for that he could not Vote for him, as he intended; who bid him please himself; Upon which Jorden paid him the 40s. and he gave a single Vote for the Petitioner; but has not his Bond delivered up, by reason of Captain Love's Death, who undertook to get it for him.

That the said Jorden went to Sea about 12 Months since; and that he never had any Gratuity, or Promise from the sitting Member.

To prove the contrary whereof, the Petitioner's Counsel produced a Paper, signed by the said Hugh Crogan, and which he owned to be his Hand which was read:

Whereby he testifies, that Joseph Lindsey offered him Three Pound, to vote for the sitting Member, or procure him as much Money, as would take up his Bond from Mr. Stanton; and that Morley told him, he had received 5*l*. for voting for the sitting Member, which, Lindsey owned, the sitting Member paid to the said Morley.

But the said Crogan said, he never knew the Contents of the said Paper, till now he heard it read; but that he was sent for to the Petitioner, where was present only Mr. Gale; and they desired him to set his Hand to a Paper, which, they said would do them Service; and he, not suspecting anything of this kind, signed the same.

And, to confront the said Crogan, the Counsel for the Petitioner called the said Mr. Gale; who said, the Petitioner himself drew the said Paper from Crogan's own Mouth; and that the same was read over to him, before the same was signed: Which the said Crogan absolutely denied.

HENRY COLE; who said, that the said Tho. Gale applied to him for his Vote for the Petitioner, and threatened him, if he did not give him a Vote, it should be the worse for him, in respect of some Debts, he then owed in the Town, which he would take care should be put in Prosecution against him; but that on the contrary, if he would vote for the Petitioner, he would undertake for his Preferment; and, to that End, ordered him to meet the Petitioner at Six a Clock that Evening; which he doing, the Petitioner told him, he would do what he could, to get him a Tide-waiter's Place; upon which Promise he voted for the Petitioner; and after he voted, he applied to Mr. Gale for some Money; who carried him to an Inn, where Mr. Bendysh was; and then he had 10s. of

a Gent. Mr. Gale brought to him; otherwise he intended to have voted for Mr. Shepherd.

WM. MITCHELL said, that he, living about 40 Miles from Cambridge, was desired to give his Vote for both the sitting Members, as he had formerly done for Mr. Cotton's Family; and he fully resolved so to do, till he received a Letter from Mr. Martin, of Ely, that he should have any thing, if he would vote for the Petitioner: and he agreed so to do, for Four Guineas; which Promise was confirmed by him to Mr. Stanton; and after he had so voted, he went to Mr. Stanton, the Petitioner's Friend, who was to have paid him the Four Guineas; but he would give him but 10s. telling him he could afford no more, Mr. Bendish having lost the Day, though his Journey, and attending the Election, cost him Two Guineas; and he since giving the Letter to one Creamer, of Lynn, an Attorney, to sue upon the Promise, the said Attorney has stifled the same: That he never had any Money, or Promise, from the sitting Members.

Then JOSEPH LINDSEY was called in; who said, that Mr. Gale applied to him for his Vote for the Petitioner, and offered him 100*l* for a Year or Two, without Interest for the same: but, when the Petitioner came into the Country, Lindsey applied to him for such Money; but not being able to give such Security, as the Petitioner expected, he offered him only the loan of 20*l*. which he did not take.

That Dr. Butler, a Divine,⁽¹⁾ meeting the said Lindsey, ask'd him, what he should give him for his single Vote for the Petitioner: The said Lindsey told him, he would have Six Guineas for his Vote, and have the Liberty of Voting for Mr. Shepard also: and the Doctor gave him the Six Guineas, and he voted accordingly.

That he never had any Money, or Treats, from the sitting Member.

ELIZ. RICHARDSON, servant to Mrs. Wenda, said, that Dr. Butler came to her Mistress, and desired to borrow some Money, for the service of Mr. Bendish: and accordingly borrowed Six Guineas of her, which, he said, was to give to Mr. Jos. Lindsey, to promote an Interest for the Petitioner; and he afterwards came to her, and told her, Lindsey had taken the Money of him, and had published it abroad; but that he would not discover, he had the Money of her.

EDWARD STEPHENSON said, that the Petitioner solicited him for his Vote: and Mrs. Love threatened him, if he did not vote for the Petitioner, she would lay him in Gaol for what he owed her; but, if he would vote for him, he should have time to pay the Money.

RICHARD SANDERS said, that he kept a publick house at the last Election in Cambridge, and Mr. Gale with Mr. Stanton, came to him the Day before the Election, and solicited him and his Friends' Votes for the Petitioner, bidding him let them, and all other the Petitioners Voters, eat and drink what they would, he would pay it; and has received Part of the Money from Mr. Gale.

SIMON YARRENGTON said, that he saw the Petitioner, and Mr. Welbore, Mr. York, and Mr. Wells, the Day before the Election, take Mr. John Day into a Parlour; where they solicited him for his Vote for the Petitioner, telling him if he would so do, he should have the Carriage of all Mr. Turner's, of Lynn's, Wine, which would be worth to him 150*l*. per Annum; and threatened to keep him there all Night, till the Election the next Day;

(1) John Butler LL.D. Rector of Wallington, Hertfordshire, and owner of Barnwell Priory.

and the said York told him, he should have 50*l.* without Interest, after he had voted. But he voted for the Sitting Members.

ABIGAIL ALLEN said, that Mr. Turner and Gale promised her Husband a Hat and Coat, if he would vote for the Petitioner, which he did do, and received the same accordingly.

JAMES PYMM said, that, the Night before the Election, Mr. Jones came to the Black Bear, and told the said Pymm, that he was offered, if he would vote for the Petitioner, to have the Custom of the Falcon Club; and that the said Jones desired one Parker to lock him into a Room, that he might have an Excuse for not voting for the Petitioner; and he was desired by the Petitioner's Friends to report false Evidence, to hurt the sitting Member's Election.

And further said, that Mr. Curd being sick, it was at his own Desire, that he was removed to and lay at the Black Bear, the Night before the Election, to be freed from the Petitioner, and his Friends' Importunities; and his Wife told the said Pymm, if he had set his Hand to any Paper, the Petitioner had got for him, it was imposed on him; and that Good, Spurling, and Morley, told him, they never received any thing from the sitting Member.

MR. RUMBALL said, he was so far from treating upon the sitting Member's Account, that he ordered all the Drawers, not to draw a drop of Wine upon Mr. Shepard's Account, without taking Money for the same.

THO. FOX junior, Town Clerk, said, he knows Thomas Saunders; but that he never threatened his Father, or ever gave him anything for his Vote; and that he meeting Mr. Gale, Two Days before the Election, he asked him for 40*l.* which he owed him; who told him, he had expended so much Money upon the Petitioner's Account, that he could not pay him then, but would the next Week, when he expected to receive Money of the Petitioner: And that he went with the Mayor, to wait upon the Petitioner, he sending for them; when the Petitioner soliciting the Mayor for his Interest, he told him, it was too late, for he had engaged himself to vote for the sitting Member: The Petitioner then desired the Mayor, to give his Officers Leave to vote for him; saying, if the sitting Members had more Friends, than he had, below, he had more Friends, than they, above; and, if he lost the Election, he would give the Corporation the trouble of attending his Petition in the House of Commons.

SIR JOHN COTTON said, he was so far from influencing Roper's Vote for the sitting Members, in Cambridge Gaol, that he never was in the Gaol in his Life, and does not know Roper, if he sees him.

WM. COLE said, that he was Crier at the Poll; and that the Election was carried on in the same Manner, as usual: and Four Proclamations made accordingly; and no body appearing to Poll, the Court was adjourned into the Parlour, joining to the Town Hall, to cast up the Books, as always was done at former Elections; and that the Poll held Two or Three Hours.

MR. CHARLES CHAMBERS said, that he took the Poll; and never was at a fairer Election; and that the Reason, why Mr. Wiseman and Sell were not polled, was because they did not come into the Town Hall, till the Poll was over, but came afterwards to the Parlour, where no Person was ever admitted to poll.

THEN the Counsel for the Petitioner, by way of Reply, desired, the Record of the Trial upon the Petitioners Action, which was laid for 1,000*l.* Damages, against Mr. Jos. Lindsey, for Scandal might be read: Which was read ac-

cordingly; whereby it appeared, that the Words, made use of by Lindsey, holding Three Guineas open in his Hand, were as follow:

"These Guineas, and Two more, and Two Half Guineas, are Mr. Bendish's Money, and were given me, to vote for him; and he has bought my Vote; and he shall have it."

That the said Lindsey was found guilty of speaking the Words; and the Petitioner had a Verdict for 40s. Damages, which, with the Costs of Suit amounted to 35*l*.

And, to prove the Six Guineas, given to the said Lindsey, was neither by the Petitioner's Order, or Knowledge, they called

DOCTOR BUTLER; who said, that he meeting with the said Lindsey, he told him, if he would engage to procure 20 Votes for the Petitioner, and the sitting Member, Mr. Shepard, he would give him Six Guineas for that Purpose; which Lindsey undertaking to do, he gave him the Money; solemnly affirming, that it was without the Petitioner's Privity, or Knowledge; and that he gave such Money for the Petitioner's Interest, merely to the Regard and Friendship he had for the Petitioner's Family, whose Grandfather had treated him with an extraordinary Kindness, when he was a Youth, and upon no other Account whatsoever.

AND that, upon the whole Matter the Committee came to the following Resolutions, viz.

2. RESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Committee That John Hind Cotton, Esquire, is duly elected a Burgess, to serve in Parliament for the Town of Cambridge.

3. RESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That Samuel Shepard, Esquire, is duly elected a Burgess to serve in Parliament for the Town of Cambridge.

THE First Resolution being read a Second time;

RESOLVED, That the House do agree with the Committee, in the said Resolution, That the Right of electing Burgesses, to serve in Parliament for the Town of Cambridge, is in the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Freemen, not receiving Alms.

THE Second Resolution being read a Second time;

RESOLVED, Nemine contradicente, That the House doth agree with the Committee, in the said Resolution, That John Hind Cotton, Esquire, is duly elected a Burgess, to serve in Parliament for the Town of Cambridge.

THE Third Resolution being read a Second time;

AND a Motion being made, and the Question being put, That the House doth agree with the Committee, in the said Resolution, That Samuel Shepard, Esquire, is duly elected a Burgess to serve in Parliament for the Town of Cambridge;

The House divided:

The Noes go forth:

Tellers for the Yeas,	{ Mr. Windsor, Mr. Cotton :	} 162.
Tellers for the Noes,	{ Mr. Dolben, Mr. Vane :	} 167.

So it passed in the Negative.

A MOTION being made, and the Question being put, That Thomas Bendysh, Esquire, is duly elected a Burgess, to serve in Parliament for the Town of Cambridge;

It passed in the Negative.

RESOLVED, That the said Election for the Town of Cambridge is a void Election.

A MOTION being made, and the Question being put, That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, to make out a new Writ for the electing a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the Town of Cambridge, in the County of Cambridge, in the room of Samuel Shepard, Esquire, who is adjudged not to be duly elected;(1)

The House divided:

The Yeas go forth:

Tellers for the Yeas,	{ Mr. Moncton,	}	136.
	Mr. Maisters :		

Tellers for the Noes,	{ Mr. Duncomb,	}	160.
	Mr. Foley :		

So it passed in the Negative.

ORDERED, That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, to make out a new Writ for electing a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the Town of Cambridge, in the room of Samuel Shepard, Esquire, who is adjudged not to be duly elected.(2)

On the 22nd of February, Mr. Shepheard was again elected,(3) apparently without opposition.

1710.

An act to regulate the price and assize of bread which received the royal assent on the 5th of April, contains the following proviso :—

PROVIDED ALWAYS That neither this Act nor any Thing therein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prejudice the ancient Right or Custom of the Two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge or either of them or their Clerks of the Market or the Practice within the several Jurisdictions there used to set ascertain and appoint the Assize and Weight of all Sorts of Bread to be sold or exposed to Sale within their several Jurisdictions but that they shall and may severally and respectively from time to time as there shall be Occasion set ascertain and appoint within their several and respective Jurisdictions the Assize and Weight of all Sorts of Bread to be sold or exposed to Sale by any Baker or other Person whatsoever within the Limits of their several Jurisdictions and shall and may enquire and punish the Breach thereof as fully and freely in all respects as they used to do as if this Act had never been had or made Any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.(4)

On the same day the royal assent was given to the Copyright Act, which contains a clause empowering the Vicechancellors of the Universities to settle the price of books and imposes penalties for

(1) There is obviously an error here, and it appears by the Clerk's Minute Book that the question upon which the House divided, was, "That no new Writ shall issue this Session, for the electing a Burgess, to serve in Parliament for the Town of Cambridge," which passing in the negative, a warrant for a new writ was immediately ordered.

(2) Commons' Journals, xvi. 300—304.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) Stat. 8 Ann. c. 19, s. 14.

selling books above the prices so set. This act also contains the following clauses:—

PROVIDED ALWAYS and it is hereby enacted That Nine Copies of each Book or Books upon the best Paper that from and after the said Tenth Day of April One thousand seven hundred and ten shall be printed and published as aforesaid or reprinted and published with Additions shall by the Printer and Printers thereof be delivered to the Warehouse-Keeper of the said Company of Stationers for the Time being at the Hall of the said Company before such Publication made for the Use of the Royal Library the Libraries of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge the Libraries of the Four Universities in Scotland the Library of Sion College in London and the Library commonly called the Library belonging to the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh respectively which said Warehouse-Keeper is hereby required within Ten Days after Demand by the Keepers of the respective Libraries or any Person or Persons by them or any of them authorized to demand the said Copy to deliver the same for the Use of the aforesaid Libraries and if any Proprietor Bookseller or Printer or the said Warehouse-Keeper of the said Company of Stationers shall not observe the direction of this Act therein that then he and they so making Default in not delivering the said printed Copies as aforesaid shall forfeit besides the Value of the said printed Copies the Sum of Five Pounds for every Copy not so delivered as also the Value of the said printed Copy not so delivered the same to be recovered by the Queen's Majesty Her Heirs and Successors and by the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of any of the said Universities and by the President and Fellows of Sion College and the said Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh with their full Costs respectively.

PROVIDED That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend either to prejudice or confirm any Right that the said Universities or any of them or any Person or Persons have or claim to have to the printing or reprinting of any Book or Copy already printed or hereafter to be printed.⁽¹⁾

On the 10th of May, the Corporation seal was affixed to the following address to the Queen:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Burgeesses of the Corporation of Cambridge assembled in Council.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's loyal subjects, being deeply sensible of the invaluable happiness we enjoy under the influence of your auspicious reign, cannot but think ourselves in duty bound to express in the most respectful manner our hearty zeal for the security and honour of your Majesty's sacred person and government, especially at a time when the national reverence which is indispensably due to Princes, is in danger from the seditious notions of the people's power, and of Governors being liable to the censure and coercion of their subjects, so boldly vented and industriously cultivated by a libertine and republican faction.

WE humbly beg leave to lay before your Majesty our abhorrence and detestation of these mischievous and rebellious principles which naturally tend to undermine the fundamentals of government, and shake the thrones of Princes, and to assure your Majesty that our utmost care and diligence shall be em-

(1) Stat. 8 Ann. c. 21, ss. 4, 5, 9.

ployed to give effectual evidence of our sincere concern for the support and preservation of the best constitution and the best of Queens by continuing to choose such representatives as by their known regard for the rights of Princes are thoroughly qualified and resolved to oppose the violent attempts of the enemies of royal power, and to restrain those bold encroachments upon the royal prerogative, which if not timely prevented will under the pretence of liberty introduce a fatal licentiousness and disorder.

AND may that Great God by whom Kings reign, so dispose the mind of all degrees of your Majesty's subjects that they may entertain very respectful sentiments of that authority derived from a power superior to any upon earth and signalize themselves in all instances of Christian obedience and true English loyalty under your Majesty's gracious administration.(1)

"The representatives of the University, the Hon. Arthur Annesley and the Hon. Dixie Windsor, had come as usual to visit their constituents at the Commencement, and happened to be passing the evening with a select party of friends at the Rose tavern. The company who were all in the Tory interest, consisted of about ten persons; among them were Sir John Cotton, member for the town of Cambridge, a baronet of the oldest family in the county; Thomas Paske, LL.D. of Clare Hall; Mr. Gooch, of Caius;(2) and Mr. Middleton, of Trinity College.(3) About ten o'clock the party was surprised at the unceremonious entrance of Mr. Laughton,(4) preceded by a lictor, and followed by a number of under-graduates as his body guard. He immediately ordered the whole company to leave the house, and disperse to their respective colleges. Whether in this procedure he acted from error or design may admit of a doubt; but as no person of the company was in statu pupillari and amenable to his authority, there was no pretence or excuse for his interference. This strange visitation provoked much laughter: the Proctor, having intimated that he would not quit the room till the party had dispersed, was invited by some to take his seat at the table; others begged that he would dismiss his myrmidons; one gentleman proposed to him the toast they were drinking, and that toast was 'Doctor Sacheverell.' Laughton's political feelings now conspired with a sense of slighted authority to resent this affront, and he left the room with expressions of great indignation. But being a person not easily daunted, within an hour he again burst upon them, and summoned them to depart: the rudeness of his behaviour only excited fresh merriment: at twelve o'clock he made them a third visitation, at which time they had called for their

(1) Corporation Coucher.

(2) Afterwards Master of that College and Bishop of Ely.

(3) Conyers Middleton.

(4) Tutor of Clare Hall and Senior Proctor this year.

"reckoning. But the Proctor's wrath did not end with the evening :
 "he drew up a formal complaint against the parties, which he presented to the Vice Chancellor and Heads, demanding satisfaction for the affronts put upon him in the execution of his office, and calling for the punishment of the tavern-keeper, Alderman Langham,⁽¹⁾ as the harbourer of such lawless revellers. His complaint, being the mere effusion of temper, met with no attention from the superiors of the University; although the Vice Chancellor Dr. Roderick, Pro-vost of King's was considered of the Whig party as well as himself."⁽²⁾

In July, Ward Grey Ashenshurst M.A. fellow of Trinity College, appeared before the Vicechancellor and Heads at the instance of Wolfran Stubbe D.D. Vicemaster of the same College, charged with having in a conversation with John Craister M.A. another fellow of the College, at the Cock tavern in Westminster, in February preceding, stated that "Mr. Harley went still to court, and had the Queen's ear; that he knew how to please and tickle the Queen; for she is a superstitious, canting woman." Mr. Ashenshurst made an able defence,⁽³⁾ demonstrating that this paltry proceeding originated in the disputes with which the College was then agitated. No judgment was ever pronounced.⁽⁴⁾

The Mayor and Aldermen had for many years elected annually on the 16th of August, a divine to preach at Sturbridge fair.⁽⁵⁾

(1) No such Alderman occurs in the Corporation records, which, however, at this period were not kept with great care.

(2) Monk, *Life of Bentley*, i. 288.

"This anecdote may serve as a proof how dangerous it is to indulge in the heats of faction, by which even the best and most gifted men may be led into the commission of extravagancies. The gentleman of whom we are speaking was not only a good disciplinarian and good instructor, but deserves the praise of having taken the lead in making the study of the true system of philosophy universal at Cambridge: for by choosing the Principia of Newton as the predominant subject both of the exercises in the schools and the mathematical examination for degrees, he enforced among the students the general attention to that immortal work, which has from his time never ceased to distinguish the University of Cambridge."—Monk.

(3) "It is a masterly piece, bearing internal evidence of the hand of Dr. Bentley, and displaying that legal acuteness which was subsequently so conspicuous in causes where he was himself engaged."—Monk.

(4) Monk, *Life of Bentley*, i. 262.

(5) The sermons were preached on each Sunday during the continuance of the fair in an open square in the fair, and the preacher was remunerated by the voluntary contributions of the booth-holders.

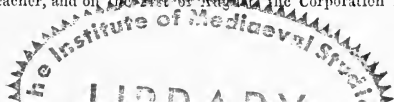
Dr. John Moore who was at this time Bishop of Ely, had been himself preacher at Sturbridge fair, 1671, 1672, 1673, and 1674. In the former year he signed the following note:—

"I DOE hereby acknowledge that the choice of a Preacher for Sturbridge faire doth wholly belong to the Towne of Cambridge & that it doth not in the least apperteyne or belong to me or any other as Minister of Barnewell. WITNES my hand the scaventh day of August, in the year of our Lord 1671.

"JO. MOORE Minister of Barnwell.

Similar notes appear to have been obtained on other occasions from the parties appointed. Gervase Needham of Emmanuel College, was Sturbridge fair preacher from 1688 to 1703. Whiston (*Memoirs*, 49,) mentions good sermons preached by Mr. Needham at Sturbridge fair.

In 1711, the Mayor and Aldermen appointed Mr. Perkins sen. of St. John's College, Sturbridge fair Preacher, and on the 16th of August the Corporation resolved to defray the



They usually chose the minister of Barnwell, but this year they appointed Henry Crispe M.A. fellow of King's College. Their right to the nomination was disputed by the impropriator and minister of Barnwell. On the 9th of September the Mayor and Aldermen resolved to make good that they had a right of presentment to the pulpit at Sturbridge fair.⁽¹⁾ On the 11th, the impropriator and minister set forth an advertisement, intimating that in vindication of their own just rights, and those of the future patrons and ministers of the parish, they should deem the person or persons, who had, or should presume, in opposition to them, to preach within the parish bounds, to be intruders upon their privileges; and that they would use all lawful means to assert and maintain their title against all such usurpers and their abettors. It seems that proceedings were taken against Mr. Crispe, and that he was censured in the Bishop of Ely's Court.⁽²⁾

On the 5th of October, there was a contested election for members of the University. The candidates were the Hon. Dixie Windsor⁽³⁾ M.A. of Trinity College, Thomas Paske LL.D. fellow of Clare Hall, William Shaw Esq. M.A. of St. John's College, and Westby Gill Esq. M.A. of Jesus College. The votes were Windsor 201; Paske 149; Shaw 93; Gill 64.⁽⁴⁾

The representation of the county was contested between John Bromley Esq. of Horseheath, John Jenyns Esq. of March, Sir George Downing Bart.,⁽⁵⁾ and David Rowland Esq. of Haddenham.

charges of any action which might be brought against him by the Vicar of Barnwell, who published the following notice:—

“CAMBR. SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1711.

“Whereas 'tis the resolution of the corporation of Cambridge, against the present incumbent of Barnwell, to set up a preacher in Sturbridge Fair; being led thereto by artificially persuading some of his predecessors into an illegal note, against the patron, his clerks and successors in the said living: And Sturbridge Fair being in the parish of Little St. Andrew's, Barnwell, and the ministers thereof have (when right and law prevail) time out of mind, without any disturbance (the said corporation of Cambridge finding alwaies a pulpit) performed the service of the two Lord's-days during the said fair, with their congregation, service-books, vestments, pulpit-ornaments, and parish-clark, in gratitude for the collection that hath been there alwaies made, for the better support of themselves under their small parochial income, till the last year 1710; for which intrusion, then, the unwary usurper was censured in the Bishop's ecclesiastical court: These do humbly give notice to the gentlemen of the fair, that the pulpit not being allowed this year as usual, and it not being known soon enough to provide one, the service of the Lord's-day, during this present fair, will be performed in the parish-church, morning and evening, by the minister of Barnwell.

“WILL. PIERS.”

Mr. Piers appears to have carried his point as no mention of a Sturbridge fair preacher subsequently to 1711 occurs in the Corporation books. Dr. Hurd Bishop of Worcester was whilst fellow of Emmanuel preacher at Sturbridge fair.

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Hist. of Barnwell Abbey (Sturbridge fair, 79.)

(3) Re-elected 1712, on accepting the office of Storekeeper of the Ordnance.

(4) Ald. Newton's Diary; Monk, Life of Bentley, i. 289.

(5) Founder of Downing College.

The two first named were returned, the votes being Bromley 1973; Jenyns 1912; Downing, 1311; Rowland 1280.⁽¹⁾

On the 23rd of October, William Whiston M.A. Lucasian Professor, appeared (in pursuance of a citation served upon him the preceding day) at King's College Lodge before Dr. Roderick the Vicechancellor and nine other Heads of Colleges,⁽²⁾ to answer a charge of having violated the 45th chapter of Queen Elizabeth's statutes of the University by publishing and avowing Arian tenets, in various publications, in catechetical lectures at St. Clement's,⁽³⁾ and at the old Coffee House on two occasions when the ministers of Cambridge met there respecting the charity schools. Mr. Whiston required to be furnished with copies of the statute he was charged with having infringed and of the depositions against him.⁽⁴⁾ These were granted. He also prayed that a competent time might be allowed for his defence and that he might have leave to go to London for some weeks to procure the necessary papers. After debate it was resolved that he should appear again on the 25th, when he appeared accordingly at the same place before the Vice-chancellor and eight other Heads.⁽⁵⁾ A paper containing a summary of the positions objected to was then delivered him, and he was solemnly admonished to leave his errors and return to the doctrines of the Church of England on pain of banishment from the University. He delivered in a paper in which he contended that the statute was only applicable to public University exercises which he had never performed, that St. Clement's Church was out of the jurisdiction of the University, that most of the depositions against him were of no value for want of precision as to time, &c., that words spoken in a private conversation or at a coffee house, or written in a private letter, and books printed and published at London, were not within the statute, that he ought to have been convened publicly in the Consistory, and the evidence produced against him in a public court and not privately in a

(1) MS. Cole, xii. 120.

(2) Sir John Ellis Master of Caius College, Dr. James Master of Queens' College and Regius Professor of Divinity, Dr. Blithe Master of Clare Hall, Dr. Balderston Master of Emmanuel College, Dr. Covel Master of Christ's College, Dr. Richardson Master of Peterhouse, Dr. Ashton Master of Jesus College, Dr. Fisher Master of Sidney College, and Dr. Lany Master of Pembroke Hall.

(3) Mr. Whiston was appointed Catechetical Lecturer at St. Clement's by Dr. Patrick Bishop of Ely, who allowed him a salary. In consequence of the complaints against his doctrine, Mr. Whiston gave up the lectureship in October, 1709.

(4) The witnesses were John Hughes and Samuel Townsend of Jesus College, John Anyas and Thomas Macro of Caius College, and William Thackham of King's College.

(5) Dr. Covel and Dr. Richardson were absent, but Dr. Gower Master of St. John's College and Margaret Professor attended this meeting.

chamber, where he had been asked many ensnaring questions, whilst a friend who was willing to have assisted him was excluded. On the 30th, he appeared again, and after pleading the Act of Grace as a bar to every thing which was objected against him previously to the 19th of April, 1709, he protested against the proceedings and took his leave. Whereupon he was sentenced to be banished the University, and the following public Act was drawn up :—

OCTOBER, 30TH, 1710.

AT A MEETING of Mr. Vicechancellor, and the Heads of Colleges in the University of Cambridge, in the Vicechancellor's Chamber, in King's College, in the said University.

WHEREAS it hath been proved before Us, That William Whiston, Master of Arts, Mathematick Professor of this University, hath asserted and spread about in Cambridge, since the 19th day of April, 1709, divers Tenets against Religion, receiv'd and establish'd by Publick Authority in this Realm, contrary to the Forty Fifth Statute of this University; AND WHEREAS the said William Whiston being required and exhorted by Mr. Vicechancellor, to confess and retract his Error and Temerity in so doing, did refuse to make any such Confession and Retraction; IT IS THEREFORE AGREED AND RESOLV'D by Us, the Vicechancellor, and Heads of Colleges, whose names are here under-written, that the said William Whiston hath incurred the Penalty of the foresaid Statute, and that he be banished from this University according to the Tenor of the same.

C. RODERICK Vicechancellor,	JO. BALDERSTON,
JO. ELLYS,	GABR. QUADRING,
HUMF. GOWER,	THO. RICHARDSON,
HEN. JAMES,	CH. ASHTON,
S. BLITHE,	BARDSEY FISHER,
JOH. COVEL,	EDW. LANY.

UNDE venerabilis vir Dr. Roderick, Dominus Procancellarius, assidentibus & consentientibus Johanne Ellys Milite, Doctore Gower, Doctore James, Doctore Blithe, Doctore Covel, Doctore Balderston, Doctore Quadring, Doctore Richardson, Doctore Ashton, Doctore Fisher, Doctore Lany, Collegiorum Præfectis, sententiam ferendo decrevit, declaravit, & pronuntiavit prout sequitur. IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN. I Charles Roderick, Vicechancellor of this University, do decree, declare, and pronounce, that Mr. William Whiston, Mathematick Professor of this University, having asserted and spread abroad divers Tenets contrary to Religion receiv'd and establish'd by Publick Authority in this Realm, hath incurred the Penalty of the Statute, and that he is Banished from this University.

LATA FUIT hujusmodi sententia per dictum Dominum Procancellarium, presente me ROBERTO GROVE, Not. Pub. & Almæ Universitatis prædictæ Registrario.

Notwithstanding this sentence the Heads did not proceed to appoint a successor to the Lucasian professorship for more than a year.⁽¹⁾

(1) Whiston, Historical Preface to Primitive Christianity reviv'd, Appendix; Sequel to Friend's trial, 44, 121; Howell's State Trials, xv. 707; Monk, Life of Bentley, i. 290.

This year, Samuel Shepherd jun. Esq. one of the members of Parliament for the town, presented the Corporation with a mace of silver gilt weighing 153 ounces, and having thereon the arms of the town and of the Queen.⁽¹⁾

1710 } An act of Parliament requiring all members of Parliament to have
11 } freehold estates to a certain value, received the royal assent on the 28th of February. It contains a proviso that nothing therein contained should extend or be construed to extend to either of the Universities in England, but that they and each of them might return members to represent them in Parliament as theretofore they had done.⁽²⁾

1711.

The Post Office Act, to which the royal assent was given on the 16th of May, contains the following proviso:—

PROVIDED ALWAYS That this Act or any thing therein contained shall not in any wise be prejudicial to the Privileges of the Two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge or either of them or to the Chancellors or Scholars of the same or their Successors but that they may use and enjoy such Privileges as heretofore they have lawfully used and enjoyed and that all Letters and other Things may be sent or conveyed to or from the said Two Universities in Manner as heretofore hath been used Any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding.⁽³⁾

An act imposing stamp duties on almanacks and wine licenses, which received the royal assent on the 12th of June, contains these clauses:—

PROVIDED ALSO That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prejudice any Right the Two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge or either of them have or claim to have to the licensing any Taverns Inns or Alehouses within their severall Jurisdiccions but that the said Universities may from time to time grant Licenses for any Taverns Inns and Alehouses within their severall Jurisdiccions subject to the severall Duties aforesaid in as ample Manner as they respectively might lawfully have granted the same if this Act had never bin made Any thing herein before contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

PROVIDED That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prejudice any Right the Two Universities or either of them or the Company of Stationers or any Person or Persons have or claime to have to the printing or reprinting any Almanack or Calendar subject to the severall Duties aforesaid.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Corporation Cross Book, 299; Ald. Newton's Diary. In an article in the Gentleman's Magazine (2nd ser. vol. xiii. p. 484,) I erroneously stated this mace to have been presented to the Corporation by the Earl of Orford.

(2) Stat. 9 Ann. c. 5.

(3) Stat. 9 Ann. c. 11, s. 33.

(4) Stat. 9 Ann. c. 10, ss. 54, 56.

In July, William Lord North and Grey was constituted Lord Lieutenant of the County, in the room of Wriothesley. Duke of Bedford deceased.⁽¹⁾

1712.

On the 20th of May, Dr. Henry Sike Regius Professor of Hebrew, hung himself in his rooms at Trinity College. He was a great oriental scholar "esteemed by every one for his talents and disposition; all appear to have felt interested for his welfare, and "to have nourished high expectations of the fruits which were to "result from his erudition," and his death raised excessive grief and horror among the learned throughout Europe.⁽²⁾

An act imposing duties upon paper which received the royal assent on the 22nd of May, contains the subjoined clause:—

PROVIDED ALWAYS and be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid That for the Encouragement of Learning soe much Money as shall from time to time be paid for the Duties granted by this Act for any Quantities of Paper which during the Continuance of the said Duties shall be used in the printing any Bookes in the Latin Greek Orientall or Northern Languages within the Two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge or either of them by Permission of the Vice-Chancellors of the same respectively shall and may be drawne back and repaid in Manner following (that is to say) the chief Manager of the Presse in each of the said Universities shall and may from time to time make Proofs by Oath in Writing before the Vice-Chancellor (whoe is hereby impowered to administer the same) expressing therein the Kinds and Quantities of the Paper soe used and how much the Duties thereof payable by this Act doth amount to which said Oath in Writing being certified by the said Vice-Chancellor and produced to the Lord Treasurer or Commissioners of the Treasury for the Time being the said Lord Treasurer or Commissioners of the Treasury for the Time being shall forthwith from time to time issue his or their Orders or Warrants to the respective Commissioners whoe by this Act are to manage the Duties upon Paper to cause Payment to be made of soe much Money as the Duties payable by this Act for the Paper soe used in the printing of the said Books in the said Universities as aforesaid shall amount to the same Payment to be made (without Fee or Charge whatsoever and without Delay) to such Person or Persons as the said respective Vice-Chancellors shall authorize and appoint to receive the same out of any of the Duties upon Paper arising by this Act Any thing in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.⁽³⁾

King James the First's grant for augmenting the divinity professorships⁽⁴⁾ at length⁽⁵⁾ received Parliamentary sanction by the

(1) Compleat Hist. of Europe, for the Year 1711, p. 312.

(2) Monk, Life of Bentley, i. 328; Ald. Newton's Diary.

(3) Stat. 10 Ann. c. 18, s. 68.

(4) Vide Vol. iii. p. 18.

(5) Vide ante, p. 17.

following act, to which the royal assent was given on the 22nd of May:—

AN ACT for confirming and rendring more effectual certain Letters Patents of King James the First for annexing a Canonry and several Rectories to the Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford and to the Regius Professor and Lady Margaret's Reader of Divinity in the University of Cambridge.

WHEREAS our most gracious Sovereign King James the First of blessed Memory for the Support and Maintenance of the Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford did by his Letters Patent bearing Date the Twenty-sixth Day of August in the Third Year of his Reign grant to the Chancellor Masters and Schollars of the said University of Oxford and their Successors all that his Advowson Donation and free Disposition and Right of Patronage of the Rectory of Newelme alias Ewelme in the County of Oxford and the said late King James the First by the said Letters Patent did for Himself His Heires and Successors grant to the said Chancellor Masters and Schollars of the said University and their Successors that the said Regius Professor for the Time being for ever should have and enjoy one Prebend or Canonry within the Cathedral Church of Christ in Oxford of the Foundation of King Henry the Eighth so long as he should be Regius Professor of Divinity in that University AND WHEREAS the said King James the First for the Encrease of the Stipend of the Regius Professor or Reader of Divinity in the University of Cambridge did by other his Letters Patent of the same date grant to the Chancellor Masters and Schollars of the said University of Cambridge and their Successors all that his Advowson Donation free Disposition and Right of Patronage of the Rectory of Somersham (together with Colne and Pidley and other Chappelryes Rights Members and Appurtenances) in the County of Huntingdon AND WHEREAS the said King James the First (for the Encrease of the Stipend of the Reader of the Lecture of Divinity appointed by Margaret Countess of Richmond Mother of King Henry the Seventh in the said University of Cambridge) did also by the said Letters Patent grant to the Chancellor Masters and Schollars of the said University of Cambridge and their Successors all that his Advowson Donation free Disposition and Right of Patronage of the Rectory of Terington in the County of Norfolk with all its Rights Members and Appurtenances AND WHEREAS the said King James the First in and by the said several Letters Patent did signify and declare it to be His Royal Will and Pleasure that the said Canonry and several Rectories should for ever thereafter be held and enjoyed by the said several Professors and Reader of the Lecture aforesaid for so long Time as they respectively should continue in the said respective Offices or Places and did thereby further signify and declare His Royal Will and Intention to be that one or more Act or Acts of Parliament should be obtained for that Purpose which hath never yet been done MAY IT THEREFORE PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY that it may be enacted and be it enacted by the Queens most Excellent Majesty by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the Authority of the same That the said Canonry of Christ Church and several Rectories of Newelme alias Ewelme Somersham and Terington and every of them and all Members Tythes Lands Tenements Hereditaments Profitts and Emoluments whatsoever to them and every of them respectively belonging or in any wise appertaining or with the said Canonry and Rectories every or any of them used or enjoyed are and shall hereby be united and for ever annexed

unto the several Offices or Places aforesaid and shall be held and enjoyed by the respective Persons already placed in the said Offices or Places and by such other Person and Persons as shall from time to time for ever hereafter be placed and put into the said Offices or Places in as full and ample Manner to all Intents and Purposes as if they were duly presented nominated admitted instituted and inducted thereunto and the said respective Professors and Reader of the said Lecture and their Successors for the Time being during such Time and Times only as they shall continue in their respective Offices or Places shall by vertue of such Office or Place for ever hereafter enjoy the said respective Canonry and also shall have and hold the said Rectories without any Presentation Admission Institution or Induction or any other Act or Thing whatsoever to entitle them thereunto and shall be and are hereby declared to be (during their Continuance in the said respective Offices or Places) full and perfect Canon and Incumbents of the respective Canonry and Rectories aforesaid to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever which nevertheless shall be so understood as to make void any other Benefice or Benefices which the said Professors and Reader of the said Lecture or any of them is at present or shall hereafter be legally possessed of it being the Intention of this Act that the aforesaid Rectories shall consist and be held and enjoyed by the said Professors and Reader of the said Lecture respectively together without any one other Ecclesiastical Benefice without any Licence or Dispensation for that end to be granted or obtained.

AND IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ENACTED AND DECLARED That as often as it shall happen that any of the said Offices or Places shall become void by Death Resignation or otherwise the Canonry and Rectories or the Rectory to such Office or Place respectively belonging shall at the same Time become void and the Person that shall be placed in such Office or Place so become void by vertue of such Office or Place only have and enjoy the Canonry and Rectories or the Rectory to such Office or Place belonging for so long Time as he shall continue in such Office or Place and no longer.

PROVIDED ALWAYS that the said Professors shall celebrate Divine Service and performe all other Parochial Duties relating to the Cure of Souls within the said several Rectories which any other Rectors of the said Rectories have heretofore done and performed and were by Law obliged to do and performe or shall allow to learned and able Curates (to be lycenced by the Bishop or Ordinary of the Diocess) who shall be constantly residing within the said Rectories such competent Salaries and Stipends as the said Bishop or Ordinary shall judge sufficient.

PROVIDED ALSO That neither this Act nor anything therein contained shall excuse or be construed to excuse the said Professors or Reader of the Lecture aforesaid or any of them from the Payment of First Fruits and Tenths or from the Payment of all Dues of what Kind soever to the Bishop or other Ordinary who before the making this Act had lawfull Right to claime the same or from Canonical Obedience to the Bishop or Ordinary of their respective Diocesses but every such Professor and Reader of the said Lecture shall be obliged to make Payment thereof.⁽¹⁾

On the 13th of June, the Commissioners of Pontage imposed a tax after the rate of £1. 10s. per hide upon the lands chargeable to repair of the Great Bridge.⁽²⁾

(1) Stat. 10 Ann. c. 45.

(2) Pontage Book, 117, 119.

On the 24th of June, the following address from the University was presented to the Queen at Kensington Palace, by Dr. Bentley (in the absence of the Vicechancellor) accompanied by the Heads of Colleges, Doctors and Masters of Arts, the Hon. Dixie Windsor and Dr. Thomas Paske the representatives of the University in Parliament, as likewise by several peers and gentlemen formerly members of the University, who were introduced by the Earl of Oxford Lord High Treasurer:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters, & Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign!

THOUGH we have frequently had the Honour of Approaching the Throne with our Addresses of Joy for Victories in War, we have now a more welcome Occasion & more agreeable to our Profession, to congratulate your Majesty and your Kingdoms upon the near prospect of an honourable and advantageous Peace.

THE concluding as well as commencing war is your undoubted Prerogative: And we esteem'd all our Interests in the Peace both justly lodg'd in your Power, and safely in your Wisdom, even while the Negotiations were secret: nor have the Artifices to obstruct them had any other effect, than to illustrate your Majesty's Goodness, and hasten your Subjects joy; when to stop the false Clamours of Envy and faction, you Condescended to acquaint your people with the Glorious terms you were transacting for them.

SUCCESSFUL WARS have been often carried on by your Royal predecessors, & British Valour has been long famous through all Nations of the World; but then the fruits of them were commonly lost, by slipping the proper Seasons of Treaty, & letting others step before us to reap their own Advantage out of our blood & treasure. But a new honour will now accrue to our Nation, under your Majesty's watchful conduct; and prudence will be part of our character, as well as courage and magnanimity.

IT WAS worthy of your Majesty's consummate Judgment & experience, to know when to put a stop to the course of your own Victories, lest you should overturn the balance of power abroad, which you had laboured to adjust; or quite exhaust the source of power at home, by a too prodigal & unequal expence of it upon vast acquisitions for others, & small returns for our selves.

YOUR establishing the Succession to these Kingdoms in your illustrious relations of the House of Hanover; & your pious concern for the German Protestants, who in a late Treaty had been neglected, call peculiarly for the thanks & acknowledgments of your Clergy: As your securing & extending our national Commerce in all its Branches & Situations, beyond whatever Britain enjoyed or aspired to before, raises universal gratitude in the breasts of your people. And your generous care for all your Allies, in vigorously espousing their just Interests & procuring them sufficient Barriers, will render this approaching Peace (which we doubt not the God of peace will enable you to accomplish) as general & extensive as the bounds of Europe, & as lasting as human affairs can promise; & be hereafter the most shining glory of your Majesty's happy Reign, above all your former Laurels in a long and prosperous war.

To this address the Queen returned "this most Gracious Answer:"—

I receive this Address from my Good University of Cambridge, very kindly.

The pleasure I took in the many Victories God has given our forces was that they might procure a good peace, & hope, by God's blessing, this will answer your expectations, in being happy & advantageous to my own people, secure to my Allies, & a strength to the Protestant Interest every where.(1)

The following address from the Corporation was sealed on the 1st of July, and was soon afterwards presented to the Queen by John Hynde Cotton and Samuel Shephard Esquires, their representatives in Parliament, who were introduced by Viscount Bolingbroke one of the Secretaries of State:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Dread Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful & loyal Subjects the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Common Council and Burgesses, of your Majesty's Antient Corporation of Cambridge, do acknowledge with the greatest humility, your Majesty's most Gracious Condescension in laying the terms of Peace before your Parliament, and as that was unprecedented by any of your predecessors so are the Glories of your Majesty's reign, which have justly intitled your Majesty to be Mediator to Europe; an honour, we are not so much surprized to find envied by your Allies, as that there should be a Spirit in some of your own Subjects, so restless and factious, as to endeavour to deny your Majesty the Glory, & your people the happiness of such a Peace, so honourable and advantageous to Britain, and so just & reasonable to all her Allies.

WE can't sufficiently admire your Majesty's great wisdom & resolution in the carrying on this great & good work, through the many difficulties & obstructions your Majesty has met with from some of your Allies, who though they have not in any degree felt the burden that Britain bore of the War; yet would reap all the advantages that can be gain'd by a peace, and from a set of people at home, whose interest was founded on War; & whose power depended on the Ruin of their Country.

MAY the Almighty grant you, Madam, a long life; may all your undertakings be crown'd with success; may faction be buried, & Loyalty flourish, and may no contention remain, but who can shew themselves the most dutiful Subjects to the best of Queens, and then we shall have no occasion for a foreign guarantee to secure the succession, in the Illustrious House of Hanover; which after the unspeakable loss of so great & good a Princess, we have most sincerely at our Hearts.(2)

Dr. Brookbank the Official of the Archdeaonry of Ely, having infringed the testamentary jurisdiction of the University, the Senate on the 10th of October, passed a grace prohibiting the Archdeacon of Ely or his Official from acting as Vicechancellor or Deputy Vicechancellor. This grace which was avowedly levelled

(1) London Gazette, 26 to 28 June, 1712. See Monk, Life of Bentley, i. 331.

(2) London Gazette, 5 to 8 July, 1712.

against Dr. Bentley Master of Trinity College, the then Archdeacon of Ely, passed unanimously with a shout of applause.⁽¹⁾ It was in these terms:—

CUM ad peculiaris Ecclesiasticæ Jurisdictionis huic Universitati concessæ, et per Dominum Cancellarium aut ejus vices gerentem, qui pro tempore fuerit, exequendæ Immunitates ab ullis alienæ cujusvis Jurisdictionis usurpationibus, majori cum efficacia, vindicandas conservandasq. multis retro annis Statutum sit; Quod nullus Cancellarius Universitatis simul habeat aut teneat Officium Universitatis cum Officialitatis Episcopi Officio quovis modo: CUM AUTEM hoc ipso anno Dr. Johannes Brookbank, Reverendi Doctoris Richardi Bentley Archidiaconi Eliensis Officialis, in vestrum et privilegiorum vestrorum contemptum, peculiarem hujusce Universitatis Jurisdictionem notorie invaserint et violaverint, prout ex plena testium examinatione, Librisq. Juridicis, nec non ex Cartis ad dictam Universitatem pertinentibus Copiisq. Processum ex dictorum Archidiaconi et Officialis Registro desumptis, Domino Procancellario, Præfectisq. Collegiorum liquido constabat; nec interea tamen ulla omnino (utcuq. sæpius postulata) aut culpæ confessio, aut Injurie vobis vestraq. Jurisdictioni illatæ facta sit adhuc Compensatio: Quo illicitis ejusmodi conatibus in posterum quantum fieri possit obviam eatur, PLACEAT VOBIS, ut neque dictus Dr. Bentley ad præsens Archidiaconus Eliensis, aut ex ejus Successoribus in illo Archidiaconatu quispiam, neque dictus Dr. Brookbank ad præsens dicti Archidiaconi Officialis, aut ex ejus Successoribus in illa Officialitate quispiam (et si forsitan in Collegiorum Prefectorum numerum adsciscerenter) ad Procancellariatus Officium unquam eligantur, aut in ejusdem Officii administrationem ullo prætextu se ingerant, quamdiu saltem in dictis aut Archidiaconatu aut Officialitate duraverint: utque hæc concessio vestra Decreti perpetui vigorem obtineat, et in Procancellarii et Procuratorum Libris infra quindecim dies inscribatur.⁽²⁾

This grace was rescinded on the 22nd of December, 1714.⁽³⁾

This year, an unsuccessful attempt was made to nominate Reginald Hawkins M.A. fellow of Pembroke Hall for the office of Vicechancellor.⁽⁴⁾

1712 } On the 27th of January, Samuel Gatward Esq., was elected
13 } Recorder in the Room of Sir John Cotton Bart. deceased.

The University claimed conusance of an action of assault and battery commenced in the Court of Queen's Bench, by Manners against Pern. This claim was, in Hilary Term this year, disallowed on the ground that being made after imparlance it was too late. The Court subsequently⁽⁵⁾ decided that the plaintiff was not entitled to call on the defendant to pay the costs occasioned by the claim of the University.⁽⁶⁾

(1) Monk, Life of Bentley, i. 334.

(2) MS. Baker, xxxiii. 247; xlii. 103.

(3) See under that year.

(4) Monk, Life of Bentley, i. 335 n.

(5) In Easter Term, 1713.

(6) Modern Reports, x. 125, 156.

1713.

The following address from the University on the conclusion of the peace of Utrecht, was presented to the Queen at St. James's, on the 25th of April, by Dr. Adams Provost of King's College and Vice-chancellor, "accompanied by several heads of Houses & persons of "quality, who had formerly been Members of that body, being introduced by the Lord High Treasurer:"—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters & Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE humbly beg leave to congratulate your Majesty with the greatest joy, upon the happy conclusion of a peace, and the securing of the Protestant succession, whereof we have the fullest assurances from that perfect friendship which there is between your Majesty and the Illustrious House of Hanover, which we hope no Artifices will ever be able to impair.

IF the conquering difficulties increases Glory, how many has your Majesty met withal in this important affair, such as nothing but your unalterable desire of the good of your kingdoms, & the happiness of Europe could have overcome? With what Courage, Constancy & Conduct have your able & faithful ministry press'd through all opposition, to finish a work so advantageous to your People, and so agreeable to your Generous and compassionate nature.

THE Victories your Majesty has obtained have always found some Allay from the loss of the bravest of your Subjects, & the miseries of so great a part of Mankind; but to give Peace & Liberty to so many Nations, to extend the bounds of your Empire farther than ever has been done by all your warlike predecessors, to defend & promote by so many ways that Holy Religion which you adore, to put so many thousands into a condition of being happy in spite of themselves: These must be the most delightful Triumphs to so Gracious a Princess, and the most Glorious trophies of your auspicious reign.

NOR can we doubt of these Blessings being confirmed to Posterity, when your Majesty is so piously concern'd to put an end to the Licentiousness of the Press, from whence so much blasphemy and Sedition have been scatter'd of late with daring insolence.

MAY the most obstinate & most ungrateful at length acknowledge your Majesty's wisdom & conduct, your justice to your Allies, your most tender regard for all your people, and join with us in praying for the long Continuation of that Life, which is a blessing to these Kingdoms, & of so much importance to the whole world.

To this address her Majesty gave "the following most Gracious Answer:"—

Your Address is very acceptable, and especially the concern you express for our Religion.

I shall always be ready to shew marks of my favour to those learned bodies which are particularly set apart to promote piety and loyalty.(1)

(1) London Gazette, 25 to 28 April, 1713.

The following address from the Corporation was presented to the Queen at St. James's on the 18th of May by Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bart., M.P., who was introduced by Lord North and Grey, Lord Lieutenant of the county :—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Common Council, and Burgesses of your Majesty's Corporation of Cambridge.

May it please your Majesty,

To accept of our humble thanks for the conclusion of a long and expensive war, in an advantageous and honourable peace: a happiness procured by your Majesty's tender care for the welfare of your Subjects, & not without a just regard to the interest of your Allies.

To have supported your alliance, to have been crown'd with Victories, & to have extended your Conquests by your powerful Arms, are circumstances truly great: But your Majesty's temper & Justice in using these advantages no longer than they were subservient to their main ends, (the General peace of Europe & the ballance of power) will render your Majesty's reign still more Glorious, & yourself an unparallel'd example of Goodness & clemency to mankind.

'Tis with no small concern that we reflect upon the disingenuous practises used, and the publick opposition made against your Majesty's generous endeavours, during the course of the late Treaty of peace: But at the same time admire your Majesty's Royal Goodness in bearing with the delays of those who were unwilling to reap the seasonable fruits of many victories owing to your great assistance, and your consummate wisdom in the choice of an able & faithful ministry, whose indefatigable zeal & courage so eminently appear'd in pursuing your gracious design of prevailing upon your Allies to embrace their own happiness.

YOUR Majesty hath sufficiently shewn your Princely regard for the well-being of all your Subjects, not only in amply providing for their Civil interests, but by securing the Protestant succession in the illustrious House of Hanover, and of consequence the Protestant Religion, to their utmost satisfaction.

THE consideration of these blessings so procur'd, must needs of itself, dissipate all jealousies; and factions & party rage will either entirely quit your Majesty's peaceful Dominions, or be at a loss to contrive new matter for groundless fears and suspicions.

MAY your Majesty long live to enjoy the fruits of peace, & the hearts & dutiful obedience of your Subjects, the best security to the best of Princesses.⁽¹⁾

The peace of Utrecht was celebrated by the University by the publication of a collection of verses entitled "*Gratulatio Academiæ Cantabrigiæ de Pace serenissimæ Reginæ Annæ auspiciis feliciter constituta Anno MDCCXIII.*"⁽²⁾ Amongst the writers in this collection are Dr. John Adams Vicechancellor, Philip Dormer Stanhope of Trinity Hall afterwards Earl of Chesterfield,⁽³⁾ John Covel Master of Christ's College, Roger Long of Pembroke Hall, Zachary

(1) London Gazette, 16 to 19 May, 1713.

(2) "*Cantabrigiæ Typis Academicis.*" fo.

(3) See Letters to and from Lady Suffolk, i. 4.

Pearce of Trinity College afterwards Bishop of Rochester, and Thomas Robinson of Trinity College afterwards Secretary of State and Lord Grantham.

An act to enable such soldiers as had served in the late war to exercise trades, received the royal assent on the 16th of July. It contains the following clause:—

PROVIDED ALWAYS That neither this Act nor an Act made in the Tenth and Eleventh Years of His late Majesty King William the Third of glorious Memory intituled An Act to enable such Officers and Soldiers as have been in His Majesties Service during the late War to exercise Trades and for Officers to accompt with their Soldiers shall in any wise be prejudicial to the Privileges of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford or either of them or extend to give Liberty to any Person to set up the Trade of a Vintner or to sell any Wine or other Liquors within the said Universities without Licence first had and obtained from the Vice-Chancellors of the same respectively.(1)

1714.

On the 26th of April, the Queen by letters patent incorporated Thomas Sherlock D.D. Master or Warden of St. Katherine's College or Hall, and his successors Masters or Wardens of the same College or Hall, by the name stile and title of "Master or Warden of St. Katherine's College or Hall, in the University of Cambridge," and granted to the said Master or Warden and his successors, Masters or Wardens of the same College or Hall, for their better support and maintenance, that canonship or prebend in the Cathedral Church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity in Norwich of the foundation of King Edward the Sixth, which should first happen to be void, and in the gift of her Majesty her heirs and successors, from and after the date of the said grant, to have and to hold the said canonship or prebend to the said Thomas Sherlock Master or Warden of the said College or Hall, and his successors Masters or Wardens of the same College or Hall, of her Majesty her heirs and successors, in pure and perpetual alms for and during his and their continuance in the said Mastership or Wardenship, and she did thereby unite such canonship or prebend to the said Corporation for ever. This grant was ratified by an act of Parliament, to which the royal assent was given on the 5th of June.(2)

(1) Stat. 12 Ann. c. 14, s. 9.

(2) Stat. 13, Ann. c. 6, s. 8.

The first prebendal stall at Norwich which became vacant, was the fourth prebend occupied by Richard Broadrep M.A., who died 1716, whereupon Dr. Sherlock applied to be admitted under the above grant. The Dean and Chapter refused his admission on the ground that by their statutes no one was eligible as a prebendary who was prebendary of any other church, and Dr. Sherlock was at that time Dean of Chichester and Prebendary of St. Paul's. A peremptory mandamus for Dr. Sherlock's admission was however granted by the Court of King's Bench, who held that the Act of Parliament had the effect of rendering the Master of Catharine Hall eligible, notwithstanding he would otherwise have been ineligible according to the statutes of the Cathedral.—Strange's Reports, i. 159.

By the act to prevent the growth of schism, which received the royal assent on the 5th of June, all tutors and schoolmasters were to make a declaration and obtain a license from the ordinary, which was not to be granted except on a certificate that the party had received the sacrament according to the usage of the Church of England. This act (repealed in the next reign) contains a proviso that nothing therein contained should extend to any tutor teaching or instructing youth in any College or Hall within either of the Universities.⁽¹⁾

At the Public Commencement this year,⁽²⁾ there was a theological disputation between Daniel Waterland B.D. Master of Mag-

(1) Stat. 13 Ann. c. 7, s. 8.

(2) Ralph Thoresby the Leeds antiquary was at Cambridge during this Commencement. Subjoined are extracts from his diary:—

[Monday, 5 July, 1714.]—"To Cambridge, after a prosperous journey. Escaped a great danger in the town itself, one of the wheels of the coach being just off, and the man driving a full career, as is too usual with them. I made my first visit to Mr. Milner at Jesus College, and after my return was at a loss for lodging, the worthy hostess having let the room I had agreed for to another for a greater rate, this busy time of the Commencement. Mr. Dover and I went to the Red Lion (Mr. Reyners, a Yorkshireman), where we fixed.

[Tuesday, 6 July.]—"Had Mr. (now Sir William) Milner's company to see the public schools and library, but the then keeper could give me little satisfaction. Then, at the Commencement, at St. Mary's: our countryman Dr. Edmundson had kept the act yesterday, and Mr. Waterland, Master of Maudlin, did the like to-day. Dr. James, Dr. Edmundson, Dr. Gibbons, and Dr. Sherlock (which three commenced yesterday) were opponents, and Dr. Jenkins (Master of St. John's) was moderator; all performed excellently, and the Preparator's speech was smart and ingenious, attended with volleys of hurras: the vocal music, &c. was curious, and after seven or eight hours' stay there, being sufficiently wearied, I went thence to visit Mr. Baker (a learned antiquary), at St. John's, whom I never saw before, though I corresponded with him many years ago. He entertained me most agreeably in the College library with the sight of some valuable manuscripts, printed books, very rare, particularly two translated by their pious foundress, the Countess of Richmond, King Henry VII.'s mother; he gave me an autograph of his Excellency the noted Cardinal Fisher, a native of Yorkshire. I was invited by Dr. Edmundson and Mr. Bennet to the Commencement treat in the College Hall, which I very thankfully embraced, to see the manner of it: the Masters of Arts now commenced waited in their hoods. Dr. Jenkins, the master, sent to invite me afterwards to his lodgings, with Dr. Edmundson and Mr. (now Dr.) Bennet, of Colchester.

[Wednesday, 7 July.]—"Early to bespeak a place in the coach, but there was none empty till Friday. Was afterwards to visit Dr. Edwards, a learned and pious author, though much depreciated by some because of his moderation, for which reason I visited him; he was the son of the noted author of the Gangrena, &c., was born at Hertford. I dined at Jesus College with Mr. (Sir William) Milner, had the company of his tutor Mr. (Dr.) Warren, and Mr. Miers. Was after at Trinity College to visit Dr. Colbatch, Casuistical Professor of Divinity; after prayers in the delicate chapel there, he very courteously showed me the stately library, of which the obliging Mr. Claget is keeper, whose company I also enjoyed. The courteous Professor, Dr. Colbatch, would constrain me to sup with him in the College Hall. I forgot to note that I was at the most stately fabric in the University, viz., King's College Chapel, where I got little benefit by the prayers, because of the music and noble architecture, which too much diverted my thoughts.

[Thursday, 8 July.]—"Taking leave of Sir John Rawdon, Mr. Prior and Mr. Dover; visited Dr. Bentley, Master of Trinity; then at Clare-Hall, to visit and consult the famous pupil-monger, Mr. Laughton, to whom I was recommended by the Bishop of Ely; and after, at Queen's College, with the ingenious Mr. Langwith, (a native of York,) recommended by Mr. Baker, of St. John's, and preferred [to be tutor of Mr. Thoresby's son] rather than any of his own college. He entertained me most agreeably before and after dinner, with his own collections of antiquities and natural curiosities, the *Materia Medica*, &c.; he gave me a small specimen of the Asbestina, or incombustible paper from Hungary; and after accompanied me to Dr. Covel, the master of Christ's College, who having much company, we had not the opportunity of seeing his collection of curiosities; met there also with the Arabic Professor, Mr. S. Ockley, the Lord Treasurer's chaplain; went thence to Mr. Sanderson's apartment, who, though blind, is the celebrated Lucas Professor of the Mathematics, who was born at Peniston, in Yorkshire.

[Friday, 9th July.]—"Morning, rose before four; then, by the care of Dr. Colbatch, my very kind friend, was placed in one of the three coaches, where I had better company and accommodations."—Thoresby's Diary, ii. 230—233.

dalene College, and Thomas Sherlock D.D. Master of Catharine Hall,⁽¹⁾ on the question of Arian subscription. "The unusual circumstance of a public debate between two Heads of Houses, the general interest of the topic, and still more the learning, ingenuity, and fluency of the combatants, made a great and lasting impression."⁽²⁾

It was at this Commencement that Roger Long M.A. fellow of Pembroke Hall,⁽³⁾ delivered his celebrated music speech partly in Latin prose and partly in English verse. The subjoined extract referring to the ladies being placed in the Chancel of Saint Mary's, whereas on former occasions of the like kind a gallery for their express accommodation had been provided, is much in the manner of Swift:—

The humble Petition of the Ladies, who are all ready to be eaten up with the spleen,

To think they are to be lock'd up in the Chancel, where they can neither see nor be seen;

But must sit in the dumps by themselves all stew'd and pent up,

And can only peep through the Lattice like so many chickens in a coop;

Whereas, last Commencement, the Ladies had a Gallery provided near enough, To see the Heads sleep, and the Fellow Commoners take snuff.

'Tis true for every particular how 'twas order'd then we can't so certainly know,

Because none of us can remember so long as sixteen years ago;

Yet we believe they were more civil to the Ladies then; and good reason why;

For, if we all stay'd at home, your Commencement would not be worth a fly;

For at Oxford, last year, this is certainly matter of fact,

That the sight of the Ladies and the Music made the best part of their Act.

Now you should consider some of us have been at a very great expence

To rig ourselves out, in order to see the Doctors commence:

We've been forc'd with our Mantua-makers to hold many a consultation,

To know whether mourning or colours would be most like to be in fashion;

We've sent to Town, to know what kind of heads and ruffles the Ladies wore,

And have rais'd the price of whalebone higher than 'twas before;

We've got intelligence from Church, the Park, the Front-box, and the Ring,

And, to grace St. Mary's now, would not make our cloaths up in the Spring.

In flounces and furbelows many experiments have been tried,

And many an old gown and petticoat new scour'd and died.

Some of us for these three months have scarce been able to rest,

For studying what sort of complexion would become us best;

And several of us have almost pinch'd ourselves to death with going strait-lac'd,

That we might look fuller in the chest, and more slender in the waist.

And is not it now intolerable, after all this pains and cost,

To be coop'd up out of sight, and have all our finery lost!

(1) Afterwards Bishop of London.

(2) Monk, *Life of Bentley*, i. 372.

(3) Afterwards Master of that Society and Lowndes's Professor.

Such cross ill natur'd doings as these are, even a Saint would vex,
 To see a Vice-chancellor so barbarous to those of his own sex.
 We've endeavour'd to know the reason of all this, to the utmost of our power,
 What has made the Doctors contrive to take us all down a peg lower;
 And we find 'tis only because last time their wigs were disoblig'd by a warm
 shower.

As for that misfortune, the Ladies may e'en thank the Prevaricator,
 Who was so extremely arch they were ready to burst their sides with laughter.

It should be borne in mind that this music speech was delivered in Saint Mary's Church, and there also Laurence Eusden M.A. fellow of Trinity College, spoke certain verses. From the opening lines it appears that the regular drama was prohibited here, though allowed at Oxford, at Midsummer fair, however, there were to be seen a German juggler, a fire-eater, a giant, a dwarf, a posture-master, wild beasts, a female rope-dancer, dancing-dogs, three-legg'd cats, and Punch :

"We Puppet Shows receive and banish Plays."

The subsequent portion of these verses contains allusions to hoop-petticoats, Barnwell virgins, the proctor's staff, the Sunday nymphs on Clare Hall Piece, the coffee booths on Jesus Green, the Market Hill, the Rose Tavern, and such like temporary and local topics.⁽¹⁾

On the 9th of July, the royal assent was given to an act for rendering more effectual the acts relating to the presentation to Papists benefices and for other purposes. The clauses relative to Papists benefices are subjoined :—

FOR AS MUCH as by an Act of Parliament made in the Third Year of the Reign of King James the First intituled An Act to prevent and avoid Dangers which may grow by Popish Recusants⁽²⁾ and also One other Act made in the First Year of the Reign of Their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary intituled An Act to vest in the Two Universities the Presentations of Benefices belonging to Papists⁽³⁾ the Presentation Nomination Collation and Donation of and to Benefices Prebends or Ecclesiastical Livings Schools Hospitals and Donatives belonging to Popish Recusants and other Persons thereby disabled to present collate or nominate are given to the Two Universities but they are so given only where such Persons are and stand convicted by such Ways and Means as in the said recited Acts are mentioned and provided which Acts do nevertheless prove ineffectual for such Purposes by reason such Patrons are not convicted or not in such Manner as the said Acts do direct and appoint THEREFORE for making the said Laws more effectual and for the speedier and easier vesting the Presentations to such Benefices in the Two Universities according to the Intention of the said Laws BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty by and with the Ad-

(1) "Verses at the last Publick Commencement at Cambridge, Written and Spoken by Mr. Eusden." 2nd edit. Lond. fo. 1714.

(2) Vide Vol. iii. p. 21.

(3) Vide ante, p. 6.

vice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the Authority of the same That every Papist or Person making Profession of the Popish Religion and every Child not being a Protestant under the Age of One and twenty Years of every such Papist or Person professing the Popish Religion and every Mortgagee Trustee or Person any ways intrusted directly or indirectly mediately or immediately by or for any such Papist or Person making profession of the Popish Religion or such Child as aforesaid whether such Trust be declared by Writing or not shall from and after the Tenth Day of July which shall be in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and fourteen be disabled and is hereby made incapable to present collate or nominate to any Benefice Prebend or Ecclesiastical Living School Hospital or Donative or to grant any Avoidance of any Benefice Prebend or Ecclesiastical Living and that every such Presentation Collation Nomination and Grant and every Admission Institution and Induction to be made thereupon shall be utterly void and of no Effect to all Intents Constructions and Purposes whatsoever and that in every such Case the Chancellor and Scholars of the University of Oxford and the Chancellor and Scholars of the University of Cambridge by what Name or Names soever they or either of them are incorporated shall respectively have the Presentation Nomination Collation and Donation of and to every such Benefice Prebend or Ecclesiastical Living School Hospital and Donative set lying and being in the respective Counties Cities and other Places and Limits in the said Act of the Third Year of King James mentioned as in and by the said Act is directed and appointed in the Case of a Popish Recusant convict.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforesaid That from and after the said Tenth Day of July when and as often as any Presentation to any Benefice or Ecclesiastical Living shall be brought to any Archbishop Bishop or other Ordinary from any Person who shall be reputed to be or whom such Archbishop Bishop or other Ordinary shall have cause to suspect to be a Papist or Trustee of any Person making Profession of the Popish Religion or suspected to be such it shall and may be lawful to and for such Archbishop Bishop or other Ordinary and he is hereby required to tender or administer to every such Person if present the Declaration against Transubstantiation set down and expressed in an Act of Parliament made in the Five and Twentieth Year of the Reign of the late King Charles the Second intituled An Act for preventing Dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants to be by such Person made repeated and subscribed and in case such Person shall be absent the said Archbishop Bishop or other Ordinary shall by Notice in Writing to be left at the Place of Habitation of such Person appoint some convenient Time and Place when and where such Person shall appear before such Archbishop Bishop or other Ordinary or some Persons to be authorized by such Archbishop Bishop or other Ordinary by Commission under his or their Seal of Office and upon such Appearance the said Archbishop Bishop or other Ordinary or such Commissioners shall tender or administer the said Declaration to the Person making such Presentation and in case such Person shall neglect or refuse to make repeat and subscribe such Declaration when the same shall be so tendered as aforesaid or shall neglect or refuse to appear before such Archbishop Bishop or other Ordinary or such Commissioners upon such Notice as aforesaid that then such Presentation shall be utterly void and of none effect and in every such Case such Archbishop Bishop or other Ordinary shall within Ten Days next after such Neglect or Refusal send and give a

Certificate under his or their Seal of Office of such Neglect or Refusal to the Vice Chancellor for the Time being of that University to whom such Presentation would of Right belong if such Person so presenting had been a Popish Recusant convict and it shall and may be lawful to and for the Chancellor and Scholars of such University to present a Person qualified according to the said Acts to such Benefice or Ecclesiastical Living and the Presentation to such Benefice or Ecclesiastical Living for that Turn only is hereby given unto and vested in them for that Purpose Any Matter Clause or Thing contained in either of the said former recited Acts to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

AND for the better Discovery of all secret Trusts and fraudulent Conveyances made by Papists or Persons making Profession of the Popish Religion of their Advowsons and Right of Presentation Nomination and Donation to any Benefices or Ecclesiastical Livings BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforesaid That when the Presentation of any Person presented to any Benefice or Ecclesiastical Living shall be brought to any Archbishop Bishop or other Ordinary the said Archbishop Bishop or Ordinary is hereby required before he give Institution to examine the Person presented upon Oath whether to the best and utmost of his Knowledge and Belief the Person or Persons who made such Presentation be the true and real Patron or Patrons of the said Benefice or Ecclesiastical Living or made the said Presentation in his or her or their own Right or whether such Person or Persons so presenting be not mediately or immediately directly or indirectly Trustee or Trustees or any way intrusted for some other and what Person or Persons by Name who is or are Papists or make Profession of the Popish Religion or the Children of such or from any other and what Person or Persons or what he knows has heard or believes touching or concerning the same and if such Person or Persons so presented shall refuse to be so examined or shall not answer directly thereto then and in every such Case such Presentation shall be void.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforesaid That it shall and may be lawful for the Chancellor and Scholars of the respective Universities to whom the Presentation to such Benefices and Ecclesiastical Livings should belong in case the rightful Patrons had been Popish Recusants convict and their Presentees or Clerks for the better Discovery of such secret and fraudulent Trusts had done made and created by or for such Papists or Persons professing the Popish Religion and their Children as aforesaid to exhibit their Bill in any Court of Equity against such Person or Persons presenting and such Person or Persons as they have reason to believe to be the Cestuy que Trust of the Advowson of such Benefice or Ecclesiastical Living or any other Person whom they have cause to suspect may be able to make any other or further Discovery of such secret Trusts and Practices to which Bill the Defendant therein named being duly served with the Process of the Court in which the said Bill shall be exhibited shall forthwith directly answer to the Facts charged and enquired in the said Bill at the Discretion of the Court where such Bill shall be exhibited and in case the Defendants or any of them shall refuse or neglect to answer the said Bill in such reasonable Time as shall be for that Purpose allowed and appointed by Discretion of the said Court where the said Cause shall be depending (the Distance of Place and the Circumstances of the Defendant or Defendants considered) that then and in such Case the said Bill shall be taken pro confesso and be allowed as Evidence against such Person so neglecting and refusing and his Trustee or Trustees and his and their Clerk. PROVIDED that every Person having fully

answered such Bill in such Court of Equity and not knowing any thing of such Trust for a Papist or other Person disabled as aforesaid shall be entitled to his Costs to be taxed according to the Course of the Court.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforesaid That it shall and may be lawful for the Court where any Quare impedit shall be hereafter depending at the Instance of either of the said Chancellor or Scholars or their Clerk being Plaintiffs or Defendants in such Suit by Motion in open Court at their Discretion to make any Rule or Order requiring Satisfaction upon the Oath of such Patron and his Clerk who in the said suit shall contest the Right of the said University to present to such Benefice or Ecclesiastical Living by Examination of them or either of them in open Court or by Commission under the Seal of such Court for Examination of them or either of them or by Affidavit as the said Court shall find most proper in order to the Discovery of any secret Trusts Frauds or Practices relating to the said Presentation then in Question and in case it appear to the Court upon the Examination of such Patron and Clerk or either of them that the said Patron is but a Trustee for some other Person or Persons that then the said Patron and his Clerk shall discover who such Person and Persons are and where he she or they live or inhabit and upon their Refusal to make such Discovery or to give such Satisfaction as aforesaid they shall be punished as Persons that are guilty of a contempt to the said Court and in case such Patron or his clerk shall discover the Person for whom the said Patron is a Trustee that then and in such Case the said Court upon Motion made in open Court shall make a Rule or Order that the Person or Persons for whom the said Patron is a Trustee shall in the said Court or before Commissioners to be appointed for that Purpose under the Seal of the said Court make repeat and subscribe the Declaration against Transubstantiation herein before mentioned and likewise on pain of incurring a contempt against the said Court give such further Satisfaction upon Oath touching or relating to the said Trust as the said Court shall think fit and such Person so required to make repeat and subscribe the said Declaration and refusing or neglecting so to do shall be esteemed as a Popish Recusant convict in respect of such Presentation.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED That the Answer of such Patron and Patrons and the Person for whom he or they are any ways intrusted and his and their Clerk or any of them and his and their or any of their Examinations and Affidavits taken as aforesaid by Order of any Court where such Quare impedit shall be depending or by any Archbishop Bishop or other Ordinary or the Commissioners as aforesaid (which Examinations shall therefore be reduced into Writing and signed by the Party examined) shall be allowed as Evidence against such Patron so presenting and his Clerk.

PROVIDED ALWAYS That no such Bill nor any Discovery to be made by any Answer thereunto or to any such Examination as aforesaid shall be made use of to subject any Person making any such Discovery or not answering such Bill to any Penalty or Forfeiture other than the Loss of the Presentation then in Question.

AND IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ENACTED That in case of any such Bill or Bills of Discovery as aforesaid exhibited in any Court of Equity by the Chancellor and Scholars of either of the said Universities or their Presentee no Lapse shall occur nor Plenarty be a Bar against such Chancellor and Scholars in respect of the Benefice or Ecclesiastical Living touching which such Bill shall be so exhibited till after Three Months from the Time that the Answer to such Bill shall be put in or the same be taken pro Confesso or the Prose-

cution thereof deserted provided that such Bill or Bills be exhibited before any Lapse incurred.

AND WHEREAS it hath been doubted whether any Writ of Quare impedit brought by the respective Universities for any Presentation Nomination Collation or Donation pursuant to the said recited Acts or either of them may be brought by them in or by the Name of Chancellor and Scholars or ought to be by their true Name of Incorporation respectively⁽¹⁾ IT IS HEREBY DECLARED That the said respective Chancellors and Scholars of the said Universities are by this Act and were by the said former Acts entitled to sue any Writ of Quare impedit by the Name of Chancellor and Scholars of the University of Oxford and Chancellor and Scholars of the University of Cambridge respectively or by their respective proper Names of Incorporation at their Election.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED That in case of any Trust for any Papist or Person professing the Popish Religion confessed or discovered in and by any Answer to such Bill as aforesaid or such Examination as aforesaid it shall and may be lawful for the Court where such Discovery shall be made and such Court is hereby enabled to enforce the producing of the Deeds creating and relating to the said Trusts by such Methods as they shall find proper.⁽²⁾

By an act to which the royal assent was given on the 9th of July, the Plumian and Lucasian Professors for the time being, were constituted (with others) commissioners for the discovery of the longitude at sea.⁽³⁾

(1) See Univ. of Camb. v. Abp. of York, Modern Reports, x. 207.

(2) Stat. 13 Ann. c. 13, ss. 1—11.

(3) Stat. 13 Ann. c. 14.

GEORGE THE FIRST.

1714.

On the 3rd of August, "Dr. Lany, Master of Pembroke Hall, and "Deputy Vice-Chancellor of the University, in the absence of the "Vice-Chancellor, summoned the Heads of Houses, and the Doctors "of all Faculties, to meet him at the Schools, where being assembled and attended by the Masters of Arts and Students, they proceeded in their formalities to the Market-Cross, and Proclaimed His "Majesty with the usual Solemnity."⁽¹⁾ On the same day the King was proclaimed by the Town.⁽²⁾

The University published a collection of poems on the death of Queen Anne and the accession of George I., with this title, "*Mœstissimæ ac Lætissimæ Academiae Cantabrigiensis Carmina Funebria ac Triumphalia illis serenissimam ac desideratissimam Reginam Annam repentina morte abreptam deflet. his augustissimo potentissimoque Regi Georgio Britannicum solium optimis auspiciis ascendenti gratulatur.*"⁽³⁾ Amongst the contributors were Thomas Greene Vicechancellor afterwards Bishop of Ely, John Covel Master of Christ's College, Thomas Sherlock Master of Catharine Hall afterwards Bishop of London, Jeremiah Markland of Peterhouse, Thomas Robinson of Trinity College afterwards Secretary of State and Lord Grantham, Zachary Pearce of Trinity College afterwards Bishop of Rochester, Morris Drake of Trinity College, Alured Clarke of Corpus Christi College afterwards Dean of Exeter, and Roger Long of Pembroke Hall.

(1) London Gazette, 3 to 7 Aug. 1714.

(2) Ald. Newton's Diary.

(3) "*Cantabrigiæ MDCCXIV.*" : fo.

At St. James's on the 22nd of September, "the following Address
 "from the University of Cambridge, was presented to His Majesty
 "by his Grace the Duke of Somerset their Chancellor, accompanied
 "by the Vice-Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, the Marquis of
 "Dorchester, the Earl of Manchester their High Steward, the Earl
 "of Anglesea, Earl of Nottingham, Bishop of St. Asaph, with several
 "others of the Nobility, together with their representatives in
 "Parliament, & more than twenty Heads of Houses, & Doctors, the
 "Senior Proctor, & a great number of Masters of Arts, all in their
 "proper Habits; a book of Verses on the occasion of the death of the
 "late Queen, & of his Majesty's happy Accession to the Crown, was
 "presented at the same time to the King, by the said Body, who
 "had the Honour to receive a most gracious Answer, & to kiss his
 "Majesty's hand:"—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters & Scholars of the
 University of Cambridge.

May it please your most Sacred Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters & Scholars of your University of Cambridge, do most humbly beg leave to approach your Sacred person, to condole with your Majesty, for the death of our late most Gracious Sovereign Queen Anne, of blessed memory; whose Zeal for our Common faith, her protection of our particular Privileges, Her bounty to the poorer clergy, & more especially her pious care for the peace & welfare of all her people, to the latest posterity, by following the steps of her Glorious predecessor, in securing the succession to these Realms in your Majesty's most Illustrious House, will ever render her name dear & precious to all true lovers of their Country, & of our most Holy Church & Religion.

AT the same time, we cannot but adore the Divine goodness, which has allay'd our Grievs & dispell'd our fears by your Majesty's peaceable accession to the Imperial Crown of these Kingdoms, & your safe arrival to your people; for which we humbly beg leave, with the most loyal & dutiful Affection, to congratulate your Sacred Majesty, And with the most sincere & ardent devotion to bless Almighty God, who hath adorned you with such Royal Virtues, as give us a sure prospect of enjoying the greatest blessings under your Majesty's most auspicious reign.

As his Royal Highness the Prince, by the Stile & Title of Duke of Cambridge, hath done us a singular Honour, which gives him a peculiar claim to our Duty, & lays upon us the strongest Obligations of a most profound respect to his person; so we shall ever endeavour to render ourselves worthy of his favour & protection by distinguishing ourselves in all proper instances of an extraordinary Zeal for your Majesty's service, & the honour of all your Royal House.

It would be unpardonable folly, & downright infatuation, if any of your Majesty's Protestant Subjects should turn their eyes to a Popish Pretender, who can never reign over us, but to the certain loss of every thing that ought to be dear to us, either as we are Britons or Protestants. But then your Majesty's most loyal University must be utterly incapable of a thought so de-

structive to our most Holy faith so opposite to our happy constitution both in Church & State, so full of Ingratitude to God, & of injustice to your Majesty, who by the death of our late Sovereign, have now alone the rightful and undoubted title to the Imperial Crown of these Realms, which receive a new Lustre by your Majesty's happy Accession to it.

OUT of a deep sense of these things, & in obedience to the just & wholesome Laws of the Realm, & in a conscientious regard to our repeated Oaths, we most humbly presume to assure your Majesty, That as our own Studies & endeavours shall always be employ'd in the Defence of your Majesty's Sacred Person & Government, & your just & rightful Title to our Allegiance against the Pretender, & all other your Majesty's Enemies & opposers whatsoever: so shall it be likewise our especial care, that all those who are educated amongst us, be instructed in the same true principles of loyalty and Duty to your Majesty.

MAY that good God, by whom Kings reign, ever protect your Sacred person from all secret attempts and open violence! May he direct, bless, and prosper all your Counsels to his Glory, the honour of your Majesty, & the welfare of your people! May your life be long, & your reign happy! And when he shall please to exchange this your earthly Crown for a Crown of Glory, may you be succeeded by Princes of the like Consummate Wisdom & Goodness in your most illustrious family, till time shall be no more!

The King's "most Gracious Answer" was in these terms:—

I thank you for the very Dutiful & Affectionate expressions in your Address, especially that wherein you assure me of your endeavours to cultivate, and particularly to instruct the youth in principles of loyalty & duty to my Government.

You may depend on a suitable return from me, and that I will not fall short of any of my predecessors in my Zeal for the Church of England, & protection of your particular privileges.

"They afterwards waited on the Prince of Wales & having presented to his Royal Highness a book of Verses on the said occasion, were graciously received by him & had the honour of "kissing his hand."⁽¹⁾

The following address to the King passed the seal of the Corporation on the 13th of September:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Common Council and Burgesses of your ancient and loyal Corporation of Cambridge.

WE crave leave to condole with your Majesty on the death of our late gracious sovereign Queen Anne, and to consider it as a loss to this nation no otherwise to be repaired than by your Majesty's accession to the throne.

If amongst her late Majesty's many virtues we contemplate on her wisdom and incessant care for the well being of her people, no greater instance can occur than the security that the imperial crown of these kingdoms should upon her demise descend to your Majesty, and no further cares or difficul-

(1) London Gazette, 28 Sept. to 2 Oct. 1714.

ties attend her subjects, than what should arise from the sense of their misfortune in the loss of so gracious a Queen.

It has been some time since the suffrage and unanimous opinion of your Majesty's nation that the continuance of monarchy, the preservation of the Protestant religion, the maintenance of the Church of England as by law established, and the security of our ancient rights, liberties, peace and tranquility did (under God) entirely depend in settling the crown and dignity in your Majesty's most illustrious house of Hanover. We therefore having already the fruition of these invaluable blessings under your Majesty's government, do with all joy and sincerity of heart congratulate your Majesty upon your accession to your throne and safe arrival to this your kingdom of Great Britain, and do beg leave to assure your Majesty that our fidelity to your Majesty's sacred person and government shall be such as becomes the most loyal and dutiful subjects to so great and glorious a King, whose reign we wish may be long and prosperous over a happy and united people.

We likewise presume to congratulate upon his arrival the most noble Prince George Augustus, Electoral Prince of Hanover and Duke of Cambridge, son and heir apparent of your most sacred Majesty, in whose person and Royal issue the continuance of our present happiness will depend, and esteem it our greatest honour that his Royal Highness has vouchsafed to bear as one of his princely titles that of the Duke of Cambridge.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have hereunto affixed our common seal the thirteenth day of September in the first year of your Majesty's reign.(1)

Dr. Brookbank the Official of the Archdeaconry of Ely, submitted to the arbitration of Dr. Sherlock the Vicechancellor, the question in dispute as to the testamentary jurisdiction of the University.(2) The Vicechancellor thereupon drew up the following declaration:—

WHEREAS the right of this University of Cambridge as to the Probate of Wills hath been lately brought into controversy by John Brookbank Dr. of Lawes, Official to the Archdeacon of Ely, with respect to some persons reckon'd to be under the Privilege & to belong to the Court of the University. AND WHEREAS the said John Brookbank hath of his own accord referred the matter in question to the Rev. Dr. Sherlock Vicechancellor of the University to be by him equitably & amicably decided, after Examination made into the Charters Records Registers &c. of the University. Now such examination having been made, IT DOTN APPEAR to the said Vicechancellor & accordingly it is declar'd, that the University has an undoubted right to the Probate of Wills, & granting Administrations of goods of all such persons as are hereafter mentioned.

1. ALL persons who are describ'd & declar'd to be under privilege in that antient Record belonging to the University called *Processus Barnwellensis*,(3) & all & singular persons describ'd or mention'd as Scholars Servants in the Royal Charters granted to the University by the Kings & Queens of England, especially those describ'd or mention'd in one Charter granted by Queen Elizabeth in the third year of her Reign,(4) & in one other Charter granted

(1) Corporation Couchet.

(2) Vide ante, p. 109.

(3) Vide Vol. i. p. 182.

(4) Vide Vol. ii. p. 168.

by the said Queen Elizabeth in the one & thirtieth year of her Reign⁽¹⁾ & in the Composition between the University & the Town,⁽²⁾ to which reference is had in the last named Charter.

2. ALL Children & Servants of Scholars or of any privileged person as above mention'd which Children or Servants at the time of their death are of the Family of any Scholar or privileg'd person.

3. ALL Widows of Scholars or privileg'd persons who continue to their death the widows of such Scholars or privileg'd persons.

4. ALL Children & Servants of such Widows being of the Family of the said Widows at the time of their respective deaths.

AND 'TIS FURTHER DECLAR'D that 'tis not the Intent of this Writing to preclude the University from any other Right or privilege which may be here omitted & which shall otherwise appear to belong to it, but the Intent is only to settle the points lately disputed.

To this declaration Drs. Brookbank and Bentley assented in the following terms :—

I JOHN BROOKBANK Doctor of Laws & Officiall to the Archdeacon of Ely, do acknowledge & admit of this Declaration & Specification of the Rights & privileges of the University as just & right. And I do for my self & Successors the Officials of the Archdeacon of Ely for ever renounce & disclaim all pretensions to the Probate of Wills or to the right of granting Administrations of all & singular persons therein specified. IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Seal of Office this one & twentieth day of December, Anno Domini 1714.

J. BROOKBANK (L.S.)

I RICHARD BENTLEY Archdeacon of Ely, do for my self & Successors the Archdeacons of Ely for ever approve, ratify, & confirm this Act of my Officiall. IN WITNESS whereof I have to these presents set my hand the day & year above written.

R. BENTLEY.(3)

On the 21st of December, the foregoing documents were read and published in full convocation by Mr. Pycroft the Senior Proctor. The following grace was read at the same time and on the following day passed unanimously :—⁽⁴⁾

WHEREAS by a Decree of the Senate, made about three years ago when the Ecclesiasticall Jurisdiction was in some instances disputed by John Brookbank Dr. of Laws & Official to the Revd. Richard Bentley Archdeacon of Ely, all Archdeacons of Ely & their Officials are for ever excluded from being Vice-Chancellor or Deputy Vicechancellor of this University. Now the said Dispute being amicably determin'd & your disputed Rights acknowledg'd under the hands & seal of office of the said Archdeacon, & his Officiall & the Entries of all proceedings in the Books of the said Office prejudiciall to the Rights of this University being cancell'd; MAY IT PLEASE YOU that the above mention'd Decree may be likewise repeal'd & cancell'd.(5)

(1) Vide Vol. ii. p. 473.

(2) Vide Vol. i. p. 262.

(3) MS. Baker, xlii. 208.

(4) Monk, Life of Bentley, i. 372.

(5) MS. Baker, xlii. 209.

1714 } On the 4th of January, the public thanks of the University were
 15 } given to Dr. Bentley Master of Trinity College, for his eminent service to the Christian Religion and the Clergy of England, by refuting the objections and exposing the ignorance of an impious set of writers calling themselves Freethinkers, and Dr. Bentley was desired to finish what remained of so useful a work.⁽¹⁾

There was a contested election for the town on the 27th of January. The candidates were Sir John Hynde Cotton Bart., Thomas Sclater⁽²⁾ Esq., Samuel Shephard, jun. Esq., and John Jenyns jun. Esq. The numbers polled were Cotton 196 ; Sclater 175 ; Shephard 156 ; Jenyns 105. The unsuccessful candidates petitioned against the return, and the House of Commons unseated Mr. Sclater and declared Mr. Shephard duly elected.

The representation of the county was contested by John Bromley Esq.⁽³⁾ of Horseheath, John Jenyns Esq. of March, and Granado Pigot Esq. of Abington Pigots. The two first named were returned, but Mr. Pigot petitioned against the return on the ground of bribery, and that Mr. Bromley had refused to take the oath of qualification. This petition was withdrawn on the 3rd of April, 1717.⁽⁴⁾

1715.

On the 26th of March, Mr. Shephard and Mr. Jenyns petitioned the House of Commons against the return of Sir John Hynde Cotton and Mr. Sclater as Members for the town. The petition was referred to the Committee of Privileges and Elections, who made an order for the petitioners or their agents to inspect the records, charters, public books, and writings of the town. This order Charles Chambers the Mayor refused to obey. His disobedience being complained of to the House on the 4th of April, it was resolved by 182 against 142, that he should be taken into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, as he accordingly was. On the 11th, he was discharged on his submission. On the 27th of May, the Committee presented their report in favour of the sitting members, but two of the resolutions of the Committee were negatived by the House on divisions, and the return was amended by erasing Mr. Sclater's name and inserting Mr. Shephard's in lieu

(1) Monk, *Life of Bentley*, i, 373.

(2) Mr. Sclater afterwards took the name of Bacon. He represented the town from 1722 till his death in 1736.

(3) On the 12th of November, 1718, a new writ for the county was ordered on Mr. Bromley's death.

(4) Commons' Journals, xviii. 37, 487, 522.

thereof. Subjoined are the entries in the journals respecting this petition:—

SABBATI, 26^o. DIE MARTII; ANNO 1^o. GEORGII REGIS, 1715.

A PETITION of Samuel Shephard junior and John Jenyns junior, Esquires, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Town of Cambridge, was read; setting forth, That at the Election for the Town of Cambridge, Sir John Hynde Cotton Baronet, and Thomas Sclater Esquire, and the Petitioners, stood Candidates: That Charles Chambers, Mayor of the said Town, with others, took upon themselves to make several Persons free, contrary to, and in Violation of, the ancient Constitution of the said Town: And that the said Sir John Hynde Cotton, and Thomas Sclater, and their Agents, are guilty of Bribery, and other Practices; by which Proceedings they were returned, although the Petitioners were duly elected, and ought to have been returned: And praying the Consideration of the House in the Premises.

ORDERED, That the said Petition be referred to the Consideration of the Committee of Privileges and Elections: And that they do examine the Matter thereof; and report the same, with their Opinion thereupon, to the House.

LUNE, 4^o. DIE APRILIS; ANNO 1^o. GEORGII REGIS, 1715.

A COMPLAINT being made to the House, That the Mayor of the Town of Cambridge being served with an Order of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, for permitting Mr. Shephard and Mr. Jenyns, or their Agents, to inspect the Records, Charters, and publick Books and Writings, of the said Town

Mr. Joseph Pyke and Mr. John York were called in; and examined at the Bar And the Order of the Committee was read.

And a Motion being made, and the Question being put, That Mr. Charles Chambers, Mayor of the Town of Cambridge, having refused to obey the Order of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, for permitting Samuel Shephard junior, and John Jenyns junior, Esquires, or their Agents, to inspect the Records, Charters, and publick Books and Writings, of the said Town, be, for the said Contempt, taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House.

The House divided,

The Yeas go forth.

Tellers for the Yeas, { Lord Hinchinbrooke, } 182.
 { Sir Richard Sandford: }

Tellers for the Noes, { Sir Willoughby Hickman, } 142.
 { Mr. Colemer: }

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

SABBATI, 9^o. DIE APRILIS; ANNO 1^o. GEORGII REGIS, 1715.

A PETITION of Charles Chambers, Mayor of Cambridge, in Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House, for his refusing to obey an Order of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, for permitting Samuel Shephard junior, and John Jenyns junior, Esquires, or their Agents, to inspect the Records, Charters, and publick Books and Writings, of the said Town, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, That, by an Order of this Honourable House, the Petitioner was committed to the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms, for refusing to obey an Order of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, for permitting Samuel Shephard junior, and John Jenyns junior, Esquires, or their Agents, to inspect the Records,

Charters, &c., of the said Town: That the Petitioner is sorry that he is fallen under the Displeasure of this House, and begs pardon of your Honours, for the said Offence; but in regard he is incapable, while in Custody, of obeying the said Order; and that not only his private Concerns, but the Affairs of the said Town, require his being in the Country: And praying, That your Honours will be pleased to order him to be discharged out of Custody.

ORDERED, That the said Charles Chambers be brought to the Bar of this House on Monday Morning next, in order to his Discharge.

LUNE, 11^o. DIE APRILIS; ANNO 1^o. GEORGII REGIS, 1715.

THE Mayor of Cambridge was, according to Order, brought to the Bar: Where he, upon his Knees, received a Reprimand from Mr. Speaker; and was discharged out of Custody, paying his Fees.

VENERIS, 27^o. DIE MAII; ANNO 1^o. GEORGII REGIS, 1715.

A MOTION being made, and the Question being put, that the Report from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, touching the Election for the Town of Cambridge, be now received.

The House divided.

The Noes go forth.

Tellers for the Yeas, { Mr. Smelt, } 140.
 { Mr. Gibbon: }

Tellers for the Noes, { Mr. Winstanley, } 126.
 { Mr. Trevanion: }

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. HAMPDEN, according to Order, reported, from the said Committee, the Matter touching the said Election, and the Resolutions of the Committee, thereupon; which they had directed him to report to the House; which he read in his Place; and afterwards delivered in at the Clerk's Table: Where the same were read; And the Report and Resolutions are as follow, viz:—

Upon the Petition of Samuel Shepheard junior, and John Jenyns junior, Esquires, complaining of an undue Election and Return of Sir John Hynde Cotton Baronet, and Thomas Sclater Esquire, for the Town of Cambridge:

THAT it was agreed, That Cambridge is a Corporation by Prescription; and that the Right of Election is in all Freemen not receiving Alms.

THAT the Poll was;

For Sir John Hynde Cotton, 196: Mr. Shepheard, 156:

Mr. Sclater, 175: Mr. Jenyns, 105.

THAT the Petitioners' Counsel objected to 61 of the Sitting Members' Voters; viz. 36 as disqualified Freemen; 23 on account of Bribery; One under Age; and One receiving Alms:

THAT, on the Head of disqualified Freemen, the Petitioners' Counsel alleged, There are Two Courts held in this Town; One called the General Common Day, the other the Private, or Summoned, Common Day:

THAT the General Common Day is held Five times a Year, on particular Days appointed by the Charter, when the Corporation assemble without Summons; and the Private, or Summoned, Common Day, is held as often as the Mayor thinks fit; of which, they insisted, there ought to be a reasonable Summons, by One Day's Notice at the least; and that no Freemen could be admitted but at one of these General, Summoned, Common Days, when a Majority of the Aldermen, being Six at least, must be present:

THAT they produced the following Instances in the Town Books;

In Phil. & Mar. Eight Summoned Common Days held; viz.

One, præsentibus majore, aldermannis, balivis, et 24:

Another, coram majore, et balivis, necnon Roberto Smith, uno aldermannorum villæ prædictæ, ac aliis aldermannorum, etiam magna congregatione burgensium villæ, prout mos est:

Another, coram majore et balivis, necnon Willielmo Hassell, uno aldermannorum, prout mos est:

Another, præsentibus majore, aldermannis, balivis, 24, et communitate:

Another, præsentibus majore, aldermannis, et 24:

Another, coram majore et balivis necnon Roberto Chapman, uno aldermannorum, prout mos est:

Another, stiled Dies communis legitime summonitus; and no mention is made of Aldermen being present:

Another, stiled Dies communis, præsentibus de aldermannis, the Mayor, and Nine other, Three Bailiffs, and 14 of the 24.

9^o. of Eliz. Two Summoned Common Days; One præsentibus majore, aldermannis, et 24; and the other, stiled Dies communis legitime summonitus:

THAT it does not appear, that any Freemen were admitted at any of these Courts; but other Business was done.

7^o. Jan. 1633. A Summoned Common Day, when a Freeman was admitted; and the Recorder, and Nine Aldermen, are mentioned to be present:

THAT, between the Years 1633 and 1653, the Petitioners Counsel produced Nine Instances; viz. Four of Admissions of Freemen at Summoned Common Days; and Five other Instances of Business done on the like Days, when Six, or a greater Number of, Aldermen are mentioned to be present:

THAT the Stile of these several Courts is, a Summoned Common Day; without mentioning before whom held:

In 1653, the Stile of the Summoned Common Day is altered; they are then mentioned to be held before the Mayor and Bailiffs:

And between the Years 1653 and 1660, the Petitioners Counsel produced 13 Instances; viz. Five of Admissions of Freemen at Summoned Common Days so held; and Eight Instances of Business done on the like Days, when Six, or a greater Number of Aldermen are mentioned to be present.

THAT in 1660, the Stile of these Courts is again altered; in that Year, they are mentioned to be held before the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses: Afterwards, that Stile is altered; and the usual Stile is, a Summoned Common Day Court, such a one Mayor:

In the Years 1660, 1661, and 1662, the Petitioners Counsel produced 14 Instances; viz. Six Summoned Common Days, Two General Common Days, when Freemen were admitted; and Six other Summoned Common Days, when Business was done; and another Summoned Common Day in 1713, when a Freeman was admitted: At all which Days, Six, or a greater Number of, Aldermen are mentioned to be present.

THAT the Petitioners Counsel offered to produce many other Instances since the Year 1662, of Admissions of Freemen, when a Majority of Aldermen appeared to be present.

THAT the Sitting Members Counsel admitted, That, from the Year 1662, whenever the Aldermen present are named, they are generally Six, or more, in Number.

THAT the Petitioners Counsel produced an Instance, 14 April 1653, of a Summoned Common Day, when the Entry is thus; "Nothing done at the

“said Day, by Defect of a competent Number of Aldermen, most of them “being out of Town.”

THAT the Petitioners Counsel allowed there are some Entries of Admissions to Freedom, when less than Six Aldermen are named to be present; but insisted Six Aldermen are necessary.

To shew such Entries might be mistaken, they produced the Town-Book of a Common Day Court, held 12 February 1713, when only six Aldermen are named to be present; and called,

MR. JOSEPH PYKE: Who said, He was then an Alderman of the Town and was present during the whole Court; although his Name is not entered in the Book.

THAT the Petitioners Counsel produced a Collection of Orders in the Town-Book, for the better Government and Quiet of the Town, made at a Summoned Common Day, 14 August 1629; One of which is, That before the Mayor summon a Common Day, he and the Aldermen meet, and agree of the Things to be propounded that Day; and what shall be agreed by the major Part, the Mayor shall propound; and that no Proposition shall be made by the Mayor against the Will of the greater Part of the Aldermen; and when the Propositions are agreed on, then, and not before the Common Day to be warned.

THAT it appears by the Town-Book, that 28 July 1691, a Summoned Common Day was held in the Mayoralty of Mr. Ewen: Five Aldermen are named to be present; and there is a Rasure among their Names.

The Petitioners Counsel alleged this to be a Rasure of the Name of another Alderman then present; and called

THOMAS SANDERS: Who said, That, since Michaelmas last, he had some Discourse with Mr. Fox the Town-Clerk; who told him, There was always Six Aldermen present when any Freemen were admitted in Mr. Ewen's Mayoralty: But Fox was not then Town Clerk.

THOMAS CRAB, One of the Common-Council, said, He has been a Freeman 40 Years; and has been Treasurer and Bailiff; and that he never heard it pretended, till now, that Freemen could be admitted, without Six Aldermen present.

THAT, for 21 Years he has known this to be the Usage upon the Common Days; the Mayor and Aldermen assemble in their Parlour, and the Common-Council in their Hall; and nothing can be done but what is first proposed by the Mayor, and agreed to by Six Aldermen then present; and for want of a Sixth Alderman, he has several times known the Common Days break up, and nothing done, though the Mayor and Five Aldermen have been present.

JOHN YORK said, He has been a Freeman 20 Years, and 16 Years a Common-Council-man: That it is requisite the Mayor and Six Aldermen be present at the Admission of Freemen at a Private Common Day: That when Three, Four, and Five Aldermen, besides the Mayor, have been present, he has known the Common Day break up for want of a Sixth Alderman; and that he remembered but Two or Three Instances of doing any Business when less than Six Aldermen were present.

WM. SIMONDS said, He has known the Corporation Thirty Years; and has been of the Common-Council 18 Years: That Six Aldermen, besides the Mayor, were always necessary for admitting Freemen; he has several times known the Courts break up for want of a Sixth Alderman, when Five have been present, beside the Mayor; and never knew it otherwise, but in a late Instance or Two within these Three Years.

WM. READ and THO. SANDERS (one is of the Common-Council, the other a Burgess), said, They had known the Corporation 17 Years: That Six Aldermen, beside the Mayor, were always necessary for admitting Freemen: That they never knew any Business of Moment done, such as making Leases or Freemen, though intitled by Birth, or Service, without Six Aldermen present; and that they had known the Courts break up several times for want of that Number of Aldermen.

JOHN WENDY, another of the Common-Council, said, He had known the Corporation 30 Years: That Six or more Aldermen are necessary to make Freemen; and that they always broke up if Six Aldermen were not present.

That, as to the Manner of making the Thirty six Freemen objected to, the Petitioners Counsel called,

WM. RUMBOLD: Who said, That, on the 5th of October last, the Mayor proposed to make some honorary Freemen: Twelve Aldermen were then present, and Seven of them opposed to it; which stopped those Proceedings that Day.

JOHN YORK said, He was at the Common Day the 14th of October last, when the Mayor and only Five Aldermen, were present: The Mayor declared to the Common-Council, That he called that Common Day to make his own Freeman;(1) and, after a little Discourse, proposed that Freeman and several more; but the Witness, and others, protested against admitting any Freeman at that time, for want of a sufficient Number of Aldermen present; and cautioned the Mayor against proceeding: But the Mayor said, There was an Alderman of the Corporation that would justify him, and he would do it; and that he made 36 Freemen(2) that Day, notwithstanding their Protests.

THAT it was admitted by the Sitting Members Counsel, that the 36 Freemen objected to were admitted to Freedom on the 14th of October, and 10th of November last, when only the Mayor, and five Aldermen were present.

THO. SANDERS said, That 13 of those 36 Freemen had a Right by Birth, or Service; and the rest purchased or were honorary Freemen. That, the Witness afterwards telling the Mayor he could not justify those Admissions; and that Complaint would be made to the King's Bench, and to the House of Commons; the Mayor said, He did not value either; and that, if those he had made would not carry the Election, he would make 60 or 100 more: And the Town-Clerk said, They would give Mr. Shephard his Belly-full of the King's Bench, and of the House of Commons:

The Witness farther said, The Sitting Members were present at both Courts when these 36 Freemen were admitted; and, if they had not been there, they durst not have done as they did.

MR. CRAB said, He was summoned to be at the Common Day Court the 14th of October last, at Two of the Clock; and that he had no Notice of it till between 11 and 12 the same Day: That, formerly, Notice was given the day before; but of late, it has been usual to give it at Nine of the Clock in the Morning of the same Day.

THEOPHILUS TYRREL said, That discoursing with the Mayor, last Assizes, about the Election, he told the Mayor, That he heard he had Security given him; and that now the Petitioners had petitioned, the Witness supposed he

(1) Samuel Barnadiston Esq. of Ketton, in Suffolk.

(2) Amongst them were Thomas Cotton of Conington, Esq., Charles Firebrass of Long Melford, Suffolk, Esq., John Buck of Westwick, Esq., Thomas Buck of Westwick, Esq., William Stevens of Linton, Clerk, Fleetwood Nevill of Rampton, Clerk, Richard Langley of Chester-ton, gent., Richard Bludwick of Wisbech, gent., Stephen Isaacson of Burwell, gent., William Lunn of Elsworth, Clerk, and Dingley Askham of St. Ives, gent.

was satisfied in his Security. To which the Mayor answered, He wished it was more, or to that Purpose, but did not say from whom he had Security; or that he had any.

THAT the Petitioners Counsel produced a Rule of the Court of King's-Bench in Hilary Term last, for an Information in the Name of a Quo Warranto, against the Mayor, and five Aldermen, for claiming a Privilege of admitting Freemen without a Majority of the Mayor and Aldermen present.

That, on the Head of Bribery they called the following Witnesses;

WM. RUMBOLD said, Nicholas Abthorpe told him, He intended to vote for Mr. Shephard; but Dr. Edmonds, of St. John's, who has 60 Scholars, threatening him with the Loss of their Custom for Grocery, made him vote for the Sitting Members.

NICHOLAS CUTCHY, who serves Gravel to St John's and Trinity Colleges, said, he was threatened to lose their Custom, else he would have voted for Mr. Shephard.

JAMES IVERS promised Mr. Shephard a single Vote; but said, He could not give it; because Sir Pynsent Charnock and Mr. Hervey threatened he should lose their Business if he did; and he voted for the Sitting Members.

MARTIN APPELYARD promised Mr. Shephard a Vote; but said, He voted for the Sitting Members, because Mr. Sclater paid his Apothecary's Bill.

EDWARD TURKEY promised Mr. Shephard; but said, He voted for the Sitting Members, because his Landlord threatened to arrest him for Rent if he voted otherwise.

JOHN SEWSTER said, Nicholas Cutchy declared, He had rather vote for Mr. Shephard; but if he did not vote for the Sitting Members, he should lose all his College Places.

THOMAS SANDERS said, Cutchy had declared he would vote for Mr. Shephard; but durst not, for fear Dr. Berry should turn him out of his Business at St. John's; and that he should lose all his other Work: The Witness overheard Dr. Berry threaten to turn him, and his Son, out of their College-Employments:

That Charles Harding was arrested by the Witness for 30 Shillings; and Mr. Whiskin, who voted for the Sitting Members, paid the Money; and that Harding voted for the Sitting Members.

RICHARD SANDERS said, Alderman Carrington, who voted for the Sitting Members, lent him 10 Pounds, without interest; that he voted for Mr. Shephard and Mr. Sclater: And said, He voted for Mr. Sclater because he knew him to be an honest Gentleman; and that he did not know but he might have voted for him if he had not had the Money.

JOHN BIRD said, That on the 14th of March last, David Hall told him, at Wilton in Norfolk, That a Messenger who came down for him bore his Charges to Cambridge; that Mr. Sclater gave him Two Guineas to take up his Freedom, which cost him 10 Groats: Then he went down again, and was sent for at the Election, and engaged to vote: After he had voted, Sir John Hynde Cotton bid him go to Alderman Carrington, who should satisfy him for his Trouble and Charge: He went; and the Alderman gave him Four Guineas, and a Five Shilling Piece.

THOMAS GALE said, He asked Thomas Fuller, the Night before the Election, Why he would not vote for Mr. Shephard? He answered, Because the Mayor had taken away a Horse; but that he was promised to have his Horse again, or one as good, or Nine Pound in Money; and that was the Reason he voted:

That Philip Sanders told him, the Night before the Election, He would vote for Mr. Shepheard; but that Joseph and Benjamin Wendy, Two Butchers, who voted for the Sitting Members, had sent him as many Sheep Skins as came to Three Pounds and Ten Shillings, to vote for the Sitting Members.

THOMAS JONES, a Voter for the Sitting Members, said, Alderman Carrington's Brother paid Six Shillings for his Horse-hire; and gave him Half a Guinea for his Charges; and, after he had polled, the Alderman gave him Two Guineas; and told him, Sir John and Mr. Selater sent them: That Carrington likewise paid Ten Shillings to Benjamin Pearce, which the Witness owed him.

MR. SHORT said, Thomas Rowland who voted for the Sitting Members, told him, He had Four Guineas and a Half; Two before the Election, from an Agent for the Sitting Members; and Two after, from Sir John Hynde Cotton himself.

JOHN WITHAM said, His son Charles told him, Mr. Whiskin had promised him a new Suit of Cloaths, and had given him a Pair of Breeches; and that he was to have the rest when the Two Sitting Members were seated in the House: He was also promised to be helped to Dr. Bentley's Service:

Being cross-examined, he said, He drove Four Aldermen out of Town; viz. Mr. Pyke, Ewen, Rumbold, and Fowle; upon the 14th of October last; and that Mr. Shepheard was with them, at Bourn-Bridge.

THAT it appeared, by a Copy of the Register-Book of St. Sepulchre's Parish in Cambridge, that Thomas Rowland was baptized the 3d of February, 1695.

JOHN WITHAM said, John Morgan, who voted for the Sitting Members, has received Collections of Sacrament Money and Bread Three or Four Years past.

JOHN WOOLAR said, John Wildman promised to give Mr. Shepheard a single Vote; but, being afterwards arrested, he told the Witness, Sir John Hynde Cotton sent him 50 Shillings, and paid the Debt; and gave him a Suit of Cloaths; which made him vote for Sir John.

THAT the Petitioners Counsel acknowledged they could not make a Majority for Mr. Jenyns; but submitted, whether Sir John Hynde Cotton's Election was not vitiated by Bribery.

THAT the Sitting Members Counsel insisted, that the 36 Freemen admitted 14th of October and 10th November last, when only Five Aldermen were present, with the Mayor, were regularly admitted: That the Common Day Courts are held before the Mayor and Bailiffs, and so stiled; and that the Aldermen are no essential Part of those Courts: That the most ancient Entries do not shew any Number of Aldermen present; nor does it appear what Number they had, till their Charter in 1632 appointed 12 Aldermen: That the Admission of Freemen is an Act of the Common-Council: That here is a Mayor, Four Bailiffs, and 24 of the Common-Council; and that the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses assembled, can admit Freemen, without Six Aldermen present.

They produced the following Instances in the Town Books; viz.

In Ed. VI. Three Common Days when Freemen were admitted; and no mention made of any Aldermen being present.

The Stile of those Courts is thus; "A Common Day held."

1st and 2d Ph. and Mary, a Common Day held, when a Freeman was admitted: And,

2d and 3d Ph. and Mary, a Summoned Common Day, when Members of Parliament were chose; and Notice is not taken of any Aldermen being present:

10. Eliz. a Summoned Common Day, when Freemen were admitted, and other Business done, *præsentibus tota communitate*.

Nineteen other Instances; viz. Seven tempore Eliz. and Eleven between the Years 1636 and 1649, of Summoned Common Days, when Freemen were admitted, and Leases for 21 Years, or greater Terms, granted; a general Common Day held in 1683, when a Freeman was admitted: In all which Instances no Notice is taken whether any Aldermen were present.

In the stile of these Courts, the Mayor is but twice named; the rest are stiled Summoned Common Days, without mentioning either Mayor, or Bailiffs.

Two-and-twenty other Summoned Common Days held, viz.

Seventeen between the said Years 1636 and 1649; at Three of which Days Freemen were admitted, and Leases for 21 Years granted, when only five Aldermen are named to be present.

At four other of the said Days Officers were elected, and other Business done, when the like Number of Five Aldermen are named to be present:

At Five other of the said Days, Freemen were admitted, and Leases for 21 Years granted, when only Four Aldermen are named to be present:

At another of the said Days a Mayor and Aldermen were elected; and, at another, a Treasurer elected; and the like Number of Four Aldermen named to be present:

At Three other of the said Days Freemen were admitted, when only Two Persons are named to be present:

5 Mar. 1640, a Summoned Common Day, when Members of Parliament were chose, the greater Part of the Burgesses of the Town being present, and no Notice is taken, whether any Aldermen were then present, or not.

4 September, 1643, Present, Mayor, Recorder, and Five Aldermen; and the Entry is, That nothing was done this Day for want of a Bailiff, One Bailiff only being present, upon which the Day was adjourned.

16 September, 1678, a Summoned Common Day held, when a Freeman was sworn, and only Five Aldermen named to be present.

28 July 1691, a Summoned Common Day, in Mr. Ewen's Mayoralty, when Three Freemen were admitted, and other Business done, and only Five Aldermen named to be present: This is the Court where the Petitioner's Counsel taken Notice of a Rasure among the Aldermen's Names.

10 December, 1695, a Summoned Common Day, when a Freeman was admitted, and but Five Aldermen named to be present.

The Stile of these last-mentioned 22 Common Days, held since 1636, are thus; viz.

Five are stiled, Summoned Common Days, held *coram majore et balivis*; the rest, Summoned Common Days, such a one Mayor.

THAT the Sitting Members' counsel produced the old Book of Orders, established 16 March, 1626; One of which is, that no Mayor shall, at any time hereafter, propound any thing to the House, unless he do first acquaint the Aldermen then present with his Purpose; and that the most part of the Aldermen present do give their Assent to the same:

This, they said, was the first time any Aldermen became necessary; but the Number is not named.

And they produced the new Book of Orders and Constitutions, established 20th April, 1686; by which all Orders contained in the former Book of Orders are made void, and new Orders established: One of which new Orders is, that the Mayor shall not propound any thing at a Private Common Day, unless Five Aldermen be there then present, and all consenting: And

Another, That, from henceforth, no Lease should be granted for longer than 21 Years, without the consent of Six Aldermen, present at One of the General Common Days; under a Penalty upon the Mayor.

THAT the Sitting Members' Counsel inferred from these Constitutions in 1686, that no certain Number of Aldermen were necessary before that time.

As to Notice of the Two Courts held in October and November last, they called,

RICHARD EWIN, JOHN WISH, and WILLIAM GUNBAY, Serjeants at Mace: Who said, They summoned the Common Days of 14th October and 10th November last, by Order of the Mayor: That the same Notice was given of those Courts as had been of all Courts in their Time, which was about Seven Years; and that they never knew Notice Given but on the same Day the Courts were held; or any Court objected to for want of a legal Summons.

JOHN WARDALL said, He had been of the Common-Council 27 Years, of the Corporation 40 Years, and had known the Town 79 Years: That, in all his time, the Common Days were summoned on the same Day they were held; he never knew any other Summons; or ever heard any body object to a Court so summoned for want of due Notice: And said, He did not know he had in his Life missed 10 times attending the Courts.

THAT, to prove a wilful Absence of the Aldermen who were not at these Courts, the Sitting Members Counsel called,

FRANCIS PEIRCY: Who said, He was Deputy-Mayor in October last; and that, Two Days before the Common Day Court was held, Mr. Pyke bid him take care what he did at that Court; for none of them would attend; and that the Witness should answer for it above.

THOMAS WILKES said, The Night before the Common Day was held in October last, Alderman Newland told him, He supposed there would be a Common Day held the next Day; and said, That Seven Aldermen would go out of Town, and not appear there; viz. Mr. Ewen, Rumbold, Frowhock, Lancaster, Pyke, Fowle, and himself: And, some Days afterwards, he told the Witness, He met those Gentlemen at Bourn Bridge.

JOHN GRUMBOLD said, That, after the Court Day in October, Alderman Newland told him he went out of Town with the rest of the Aldermen: He said, There was a Design to keep a Court; but they had tricked them; and they went out of Town on Purpose to prevent that Court:

That, about Three or Four Years ago Mr. Pyke being then Mayor, granted a Warrant to the Witness, who was Churchwarden, for levying a Church-rate, which had been refused to be paid; and afterwards on a Tryal before the Lord Chief Baron Ward, touching the Validity of that Warrant, Mr. Pyke denied his Hand to it although his Hand was proved by the Witness, who saw him write the Warrant, and sign it, and by several other Witnesses, upon Oath; for which the Judge reprimanded Pyke; and told him, He would have made an Example of him, if he had not been in that Place where he had been Mayor.

THAT it appeared by the Town Book, That of the 36 admitted 14th of October and 10th of November last, 19 had a Right to Freedom, Nine purchased, and the rest were admitted gratis.

THOMAS ROWLAND said, That his Son Thomas, who was objected to by the Petitioner's Counsel as a Minor, is 22 years of Age; and was Three Years old when he was christened.

That, on the Head of Bribery, to affect Mr. Shephard, and 12 of his Voters; the Sitting Members Counsel called,

JOHN FLANDERS: Who said, He voted for Mr. Shephard: That John Witham gave him Ten Shillings at one time, and Twenty Shillings at another, to take up his Freedom; and that he had 26 Shillings more of Mr. Shephard; and that, if no Money had been given him, he should not have changed his Word:

Being cross-examined, he said, That, after he had promised Mr. Shephard, Mr. Franks, Mr. Sclater's Agent, threatened to arrest him for a Debt; and offered him a Bill for 40 Shillings to alter his Mind.

LAZARUS MUNNS said Mr. Shephard sent for him, and gave him 20 Shillings to take up his Freedom; and told him, He should vote, and he would justify his Title; but the Witness did not vote, because they would not admit him to Freedom, though he had a Right:

That, the Day after the Election, Robert Parker showed him Three Guineas, which, he said, he had for voting for Mr. Shephard:

That James Munns told him, Mr. Shephard gave him 40 shillings after he had voted.

REBECCA SPILMAN said, That Morley's Wife declared, Mr. Bromley gave her a Ten Pound Bill, for her Husband to vote for Mr. Shephard; and that she had received the Money: And that Robert Sibthorpe and Thomas Gotoberd said Mr. Shephard gave them 30 Shillings apiece for their Votes.

HATTON BUCK said, Robert Parker told him, He had 20 Shillings of John Sewster, by Order of Mr. Shephard, to take up his Freedom, and Ten Shillings for his Charges; and that, after he had voted, Mr. Pyke gave him Three Guineas by Order of Mr. Shephard:

That Joseph Cook told him, He had a Guinea when he was made free, Two Guineas afterwards for his Charges; and that, when he came to vote, Mr. Shephard gave him two Guineas more, and paid a Reckoning of 16 Shillings.

RICHARD LINSEY said, That one Tabor, a Friend of Mr. Shephard, offered him Four Guineas; and said, He would give him Nine Pounds to vote for Mr. Shephard: He voted for the Sitting Members.

JOHN WISH said, He solicited his Brother-in-law, Charles Stone, to vote for the sitting Members; but he answered, That Mr. Shephard had engaged him, and given him Two Guineas to take up his Freedom, and Two more for his Vote.

AND that upon the whole Matter, the Committee came to these Resolutions; viz.

RESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, of the Town of Cambridge, may hold a Summoned Common Day Court, and admit Freemen, without Six Aldermen of the said Town being then present.

RESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That Sir John Hynde Cotton Baronet is duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the Town of Cambridge.

RESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That Thomas Sclater Esquire is duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the Town of Cambridge.

The First Resolution being read a Second time;

AND a Motion being made, and the Question being put, That the House do agree with the Committee in the said Resolution, That the Mayor, Bailiffs,

and Burgesses, of the Town of Cambridge, may hold a Summoned Day Court, and admit Freemen, without Six Aldermen of the said Town being then present;

The House divided.

The Noes go forth.

Tellers for the Yeas, { Mr. Foley,
Mr. Lawson: } 126.

Tellers for the Noes, { Sir Cha. Turner,
Mr. Bromley: } 129.

So it passed in the Negative.

The Second Resolution being read a Second time;

RESOLVED, Nemine contradicente, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution, That Sir John Hynde Cotton Baronet is duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the Town of Cambridge.

The third Resolution being read a Second time;

AND the Question being put, That Thomas Sclater Esquire is duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the said Town of Cambridge;

The House divided.

The Noes go forth.

Tellers for the Yeas, { Mr. Foley,
Mr. Bond: } 121.

Tellers for the Noes, { Lord Wm. Powlet,
Mr. Hillersden: } 133.

So it passed in the Negative.

THEN a Motion being made, and the Question being put, That Samuel Shephard junior, Esquire is duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the Town of Cambridge;

The House divided.

The Yeas go forth.

Tellers for the Yeas, { Sir Arthur Owen,
Mr. Cholmley: } 126.

Tellers for the Noes, { Mr. Windsor,
Mr. Conyers: } 98.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

ORDERED, That the Clerk of the Crown do attend this House on Monday Morning next, to amend the Return for the Town of Cambridge, by rasing out the Name of Thomas Sclater Esquire, and inserting the Name of Samuel Shephard junior Esquire, instead thereof.

LUNÆ, 30^o. DIE MAII; ANNO 1^o. GEORGII REGIS, 1715.

THE Clerk of the Crown attended, and, according to Order, amended the Return for the Town of Cambridge.⁽¹⁾

On the night of the King's birth-day,⁽²⁾ and again on that of the Pretender,⁽³⁾ disturbances took place through some young men who had imbibed Jacobite principles or thoughtlessly availed themselves of those occasions for juvenile licence: some windows were broken,

(1) Commons' Journals, xviii. 23, 46, 57, 58, 142—147.

(2) 28th of May.

(3) 10th of June.

and some cries were heard of "No Hanover." The excesses being few and trivial, were censured by Dr. Sherlock the Vicechancellor as ordinary breaches of discipline, without reference to their political tendency. Hence he was charged, though perhaps with little reason, with connivance.⁽¹⁾

The following address, occasioned by the preparations for an invasion by the Pretender, was presented to the King at St. James's, on the 16th of August, by the Duke of Somerset Chancellor of the University, attended by the Vicechancellor, several Masters of Colleges, and other members of the University:—

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters & Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE presume to appear in your Royal presence to testify our Zeal & Affection to your person & Government, called to it by the just concern we are under from the danger which threatens your Majesty & your people, a danger in which not only the present Age, but even the latest posterity is deeply concerned; for the Liberty & establish'd religion of Britain, as they have in your Majesty & your family the best, so have they also, in all human views, the last support.

IN these Circumstances we shou'd forget not only our Oaths & obligations, but even our selves & those who are dearest to us, shou'd we not be forward to pay all due Allegiance to your Majesty; and those must break through all the ties of natural affection, who can now be guilty of the Crime of Treason. While we enjoyed the blessing of our late excellent Princess (whose memory will be ever dear & sacred to us) your title to this Crown was always our second care, as your peaceable enjoyment of it is now become our first: & we cheerfully embrace this Opportunity to declare to your Majesty what we have constantly profest, that we do acknowledge your Majesty for the only lawful & rightful King of these Realms, & that we will by all means suitable to our station maintain & support the title & Interest of your Majesty, & your family against all opposers whatever.

As your Majesty has been so gracious as to promise that the constitution in Church & State shall be the rule of your Government, an assurance which has made a lasting impression on our minds; so we heartily wish that all your Subjects, led to a sense of their duty by your Royal example, may make the same Constitution the rule of their obedience. Such consent is the natural strength of Kingdoms, & wou'd defeat the attempts & hopes of all our Enemies: And for ourselves (whatever representations have been made to our prejudice) we do assure your Majesty that we have & will so instruct the youth committed to our care, that in their dutiful behaviour towards your Majesty they may shew forth an example of those Principles of Loyalty & obedience, which this University, pursuing the Doctrines of our Church, has ever steadily maintained.

The King returned this "most Gracious answer."

I thank you for this Dutiful & Loyal Address. The University may always depend upon my favour and encouragement.⁽²⁾

(1) Monk, *Life of Bentley*, i. 376; Van Mildert, *Life of Waterland* 17.

(2) *London Gazette* 16 to 20 Aug. 1715.

By an act which received the royal assent on the 20th of August, all Heads or Governors of what denomination soever, and all other members of Colleges and Halls in any University that were or should be of the foundation or did or should enjoy any exhibition, being of the age of 18 years, were required to take and subscribe in the Courts at Westminster or at the Quarter Sessions of the county &c. wherein they resided, the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, which oaths were to be taken by certain days in the act specified, or in the case of persons admitted or entering upon their offices or places after the 10th of August, 1715, within three months after they were admitted or entered upon the same, or became of the age of 18 years. For neglect or refusal to do this, they were adjudged ipso facto incapable and disabled to hold their offices, and if they presumed to execute the same after such neglect or refusal, they were subjected to penalties and disabilities. This act also contains the following clauses:—

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Head or Member of any College or Hall within either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, that are or shall be of the Foundation, or that do or shall enjoy any Exhibition, being of (or as soon as he shall attain) the Age of eighteen Years, shall neglect or refuse to take and subscribe the several Oaths in this Act mentioned, according to the true Intent and Meaning of this Act, or to produce a Certificate thereof, under the Hand of some proper Officer of the respective Court, and cause the same to be entered in the Register of such College or Hall within one Month after his having taken and subscribed the said Oaths; and if the Persons in whom the Right of Election of such Head or Member shall be, do neglect or refuse to elect some other fitting or proper Person, in the Place or Stead of such Head or Member so neglecting and refusing to take and subscribe the said Oaths, as aforesaid, by the Space of twelve Months after such Neglect or Refusal, That then, and from thenceforth, it shall and may be lawful unto and for the King's most Excellent Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, under the Great Seal or Sign Manual, to nominate and appoint some fitting Person, qualified according to the local Statutes of such College or Hall, to succeed to the Place of such Person who shall neglect or refuse to take and subscribe the said Oaths; and that every Person so to be nominated and appointed, shall have and enjoy such Place, to which he shall be nominated and appointed, as aforesaid, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, and all Benefits, Privileges and Advantages to the same belonging or appertaining, as if such Person had been elected and chosen by the proper Electors of such College or Hall.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authority aforesaid, That if the Head of any College or Hall in either of the Universities, or other Person or Persons lawfully authorized to admit, shall refuse or neglect to admit such Persons so nominated and appointed under the great Seal or Sign Manual, as aforesaid, by the Space of ten Days after such Admission shall be demanded of him or them, who ought to make such Admission, to such Place as he shall be nominated to, as aforesaid, That then and in such Case the

local Visitor or Visitors of such College or Hall is hereby authorized and required to admit and Place such Person so nominated and appointed, to such Place as he shall be nominated to, as aforesaid, within the Space of one Month after the same shall be demanded of such Visitor; and in case such Visitor shall neglect or refuse to admit, as aforesaid, during the Space of one Month after the same is lawfully demanded of such Visitor, That then it shall and may be lawful to and for the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, to issue out a Writ of Mandamus to be directed to such Visitor or Visitors, to admit such Person to such Place, and to proceed upon the said Writ, according to the Course of the said Court in such Cases.(1)

The library of Dr. John Moore late Bishop of Ely was, at the suggestion of Charles Viscount Townshend,(2) purchased by the King for £6000(3) and presented to the University. This collection(4) valuable for its extent, being above 30,000 volumes,(5) and for the rarity of its treasures both printed and manuscript is considered the greatest benefaction Cambridge has yet received.(6)

On the 29th of September, the following address was presented to the King at St. James's by Dr. Sherlock Vicechancellor, accompanied by several Masters of Colleges, and many other members of the University, who were introduced by Viscount Townshend:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THANKS from the Chancellor, Masters &
Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE beg leave to approach your Majesty with our most humble thanks, for the Gracious mark of Royal favour which your Majesty has bestowed on your Antient University of Cambridge.

THERE never was an occasion when we were either more desirous to express our Sentiments of Gratitude, or less able to do it to our own satisfaction. The Genius of Learning which has for many Ages so happily presided in this place, cannot furnish us with language to utter what we feel. There is nothing to which even the wishes of your University extend that is not fully contained in the happiness she now enjoys of calling your Majesty her King & her Patron: One is the common blessing of every Briton, the other the peculiar privilege of the sons of Learning.

THE noble collection of Books & Manuscripts gathered in many years by the great industry & accurate Judgment of the late Bishop of Ely, tho' in itself exceeding valuable, is upon no account so welcome to your University, as that it is a Testimony of your Royal favour: The Memory of which will be con-

(1) Stat. 1 Geo. I. stat. 2, c. 13, ss. 1, 2, 7, 8, 12, 13.

(2) A fine portrait of Lord Townshend is placed in the Public Library. The University having decreed that a statue of George I. should be placed in the Senate House, Lord Townshend undertook to defray the expense. He died however before the statue was finished, but his intentions were carried into effect by his son Charles Viscount Townshend.

(3) Mr. Bentham (*Hist. & Antiq. of Ely*, 208) says 6000 guineas.

(4) Such was the ardour of the Bishop in forming this collection that it is said to have sometimes carried him a step beyond the sin of covetousness. See Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, ix. 612.

(5) Printed books 28,965 (viz in folio 6,725, in quarto 8,200, in octavo 14,040) MSS. 1,790, total 30,755.

(6) Monk, *Life of Bent'ey*, i. 377.

stantly preserved by this ample benefaction, worthy to bear the title of the Donor, & to be for ever styled THE ROYAL LIBRARY.

LIBERTY & LEARNING are so united in their fortunes, that your Majesty's known character, of being the great protector of the Liberty of Europe, led us to expect what our experience has now confirmed, that you would soon appear the Patron and encourager of Learning. Such Royal qualities must necessarily produce the proper returns of Duty & affection: Your University will endeavour, as she is bound to do by the strongest ties of Interest and Gratitude, to promote the happiness of your Government. And 'tis with the greatest Pleasure she observes, that some there are whose youth was formed under her care, of whose abilities & fidelity your Majesty has had the fullest Experience.

YOUR Royal Progenitors, the Kings & Queens of England, moved by their regard to Vertue & Learning, have conferr'd many large privileges & Donations on this place; those who shine with the greatest lustre in Story, appear the foremost in the list of our Patrons & Benefactors: And as your Majesty's great name will be an Ornament to the Annals of Britain so shall it stand thro' ages to come a perpetual Honour to the records of this University.

It shall be our incessant Prayer to God for your Majesty, that he would long preserve you to reign over us in peace & tranquillity, that he would extend your Empire over the hearts of your Subjects, a Dominion for which he then designed you, when he adorned you with so much goodness and Clemency.

The King's answer was in these terms:—

It is a great Satisfaction to me that this first mark of my favour has been so welcome & agreeable to you. The dutiful & grateful manner in which you have expressed your Thanks upon this occasion, will oblige me to take all opportunities of giving farther proofs of my Affection to my University of Cambridge, being very sensible how much the encouragement of Learning will always tend to the security and honour of our Constitution both in Church and State.⁽¹⁾

It happened that soon after the King had presented Bishop Moore's Library to this University, the Ministry were obliged to send to Oxford a squadron of horse under Major General Pepper to seize Colonel Owen and other Jacobite officers who had been turned out of the army, and who were harboured there, whereupon an Oxonian wit⁽²⁾ wrote this epigram:—

The king observing, with judicious eyes,
The state of both his universities,
To one he sends a regiment; For why?
That *learned* body wanted *loyalty*.
To th' other books he gave, as well discerning
How much that *loyal* body wanted *learning*.

This occasioned the subjoined retort,⁽³⁾ which though highly com-

(1) London Gazette 27 Sept. to 1 Oct. 1715.

(2) Dr. Trapp or Mr. Warton his successor in the Professorship of Poetry.

(3) By Sir William Browne, founder of the prizes for odes and epigrams.

mended by Dr. Johnson,⁽¹⁾ has been considered inferior in wit and satire to the original:⁽²⁾—

The king to Oxford sent his troop of horse:
For tories own no *argument* but *force*.
With equal care, to Cambridge books he sent:
For whigs allow no *force* but *argument*.⁽³⁾

In September, Edward Russell Earl of Orford was constituted Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cambridge.

On the 29th of November, a grace passed the Senate to assist the Doctors of Physic graduates of the Universities in resisting the College of Physicians who claimed a power to prevent the medical graduates of the Universities from practising in or within seven miles of London. A similar grant was made by the University of Oxford.⁽⁴⁾

Seven Common Days were held between the 11th of October and the 13th of December, but no business could be done for want of a sufficient number of Aldermen, "One half of them voluntarily absenting themselves from the same."⁽⁵⁾

1716.

On the 24th of April (when the Septennial Act was read a second time), was presented to the House of Commons a petition from the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council and Freemen of the Corporation of Cambridge, praying that the laws for triennial parliaments might be continued, "that the Petitioners may have frequent Opportunities of shewing their Duty and Affection to his Majesty King George, and the happy Establishment in Church and State, by their constant Electing of Members so inclined."⁽⁶⁾

On the 3rd of May, Mr. Waterland the Vicechancellor published a notice that the statutes of the University would be enforced against scholars under the degree of M.A. who dined or supped in taverns and public houses.⁽⁷⁾

On the 29th of May, "There was a great disturbance at Cambridge, and the scholars of Clare Hall were miserably insulted for their loyalty to the Government, together with those of Trinity

(1) Boswell's Life of Johnson, by Croker, 12mo. ed. ix. 10.

(2) Monk, Life of Bentley, i. 378.

(3) Noble, Biog. Hist. of England, ii. 91.

(4) Van Mildert, Life of Waterland, 16.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book.

(6) Commons' Journals, xviii. 429.

(7) MS. Baker, xxv.

“College. Mr. Hussey’s⁽¹⁾ meeting-house was pillaged and plundered and almost demolished.”⁽²⁾

A letter from Archbishop Wake to his suffragans, dated the 5th of June, contains the following recommendation:—

That in all testimonials sent from any college or hall in either of the universities, you expect, that they be signed, as well as sealed; and that among the persons signing, the governour of such college or hall, or in his absence, the next person under such governour, with the dean, or reader of divinity, and the tutor of the person, to whom the testimonial is granted (such tutor being in the college, and such person being under the degree of master of arts) do subscribe their names.⁽³⁾

On the 11th of July, the following decree was made by the Vice-chancellor and eight Heads of Colleges:—

WHEREAS there hath been of late divers disorders among several scholars of the university tumultuously meeting together provoking and exasperating one another by invidious names opprobrious words hissing and shouting one against another throwing of stones and other great irregularities contrary to the statute De modestia morum and other good orders and decrees to the disturbance of the peace and the great reproach of the university: for prevention of such mischiefs for the time to come IT IS ORDERED AND DECREED by Mr. vice-chancellor and the heads of colleges that if any scholar or scholars hereafter use any opprobrious words or invidious names or hiss or point or make any loud shoutings or outcries tending to incite or raise any mob within the limits of the university or if they wittingly join in any mob or disorderly meeting so raised or carry any stick club or any manner of arms about them and be duly convicted thereof such scholar or scholars so offending being graduates shall for the first offence be suspended a gradu suscepto for one whole year or being non-graduates shall be made incapable for one whole year of their expected degree when the time cometh; and if they proceed to offend oftener or offend in a more heinous degree they shall if duly convicted before the vice-chancellor and major part of the heads then at home be banished the university.⁽⁴⁾

In April, an address from the University congratulating the King on the suppression of the rebellion, was drawn up by Dr. Bentley Master of Trinity College, but Richard Tyson M.D. and John King M.A. fellows of Pembroke Hall, put their veto upon it in the Caput. At a congregation held on the 16th of October, when Dr. Bentley, with two of his friends, acted (in the absence of others) as members of the Caput, an address was again brought forward and passed the Senate by 36 against 15 in the Non-Regent House, and 34 against 14 in the Regent House.⁽⁵⁾ This address, which is subjoined, was presented to the Prince of Wales at Hampton Court on the 22nd of October, by Mr. Waterland the Vicechancellor, attended by

(1) Vide Vol. iii. p. 556. n. (2).

(2) Calamy, Historical Account of his own Life, ed. Rutt, ii. 353.

(3) Wilkins, Concilia, iv. 671.

(4) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 506.

(5) Monk, Life of Bentley, i. 417—420.

several Heads of Houses and members of the University, who were introduced by Viscount Townshend one of the Secretaries of State :—

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters & Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

As we once had the peculiar honour to attend your Majesty with our thanks for a most eminent instance of your Royal favour & Beneficence; so we had been among the earliest messengers of the common joy and congratulation for your victory over Rebels, had not our intention been frustrated by an unforeseen & unexampled impediment, which now being removed, we take the first opportunity to Shew to your Majesty & the world, that it was not our want of duty or affection but our misfortune and calamity.

THIS we hope will excuse & justify our impatience, that we wait not for your Majesty's return to Great Britain; but hasten to address you, even while absent. And indeed, we can scarce esteem it absence, while you only cross your own Seas to visit your own Hereditary Countries, while we see the influence of your mind & Counsels pervade & animate all your Dominions at once; while you still seem to reside among us, in that lively image of your person & virtues, as well as of your Sovereign power, his Royal Highness, your Son.

'Tis with diffidence that we now mention to you a Rebellion so speedily suppressed, subdued & extinguished, and which your Princely clemency & Magnanimity seems already to have forgot. But our own concerns, our late fears & present joys, oblige us to remark, that as no Rebellion, in all our Annals, appeared in its designs & consequences more terrible & destructive; so none ever went off & vanished in shorter time, with less detriment, & more propitious event; serving only to display your Majesty's superior wisdom & fortitude, the weakness & rashness of your infatuated enemies, the firmness of your Ministry, & the faithfulness of your people. For even the few wicked actors & just sufferers in it, that were not professed Papists, have done the justice to the Church established, to declare they first deserted her communion, before they could imbibe the principles of Treason & Rebellion.

In an Age of such distraction, such unaccountable folly, as may seem rather imputable to the Anger of Heaven, than to the passions & Interests of men, your University dares not answer for every individual. But in the whole, we crave leave to assure your Majesty of our heartiest endeavours, both by precept & example, to instill into our youth the warmest sentiments of Loyalty & Allegiance, of Veneration & Gratitude, to your Royal person & family: To inculcate to them, that whatever is dear to the Good, or valuable to the wise, our Religion & Literature, our Possessions & Liberties do principally subsist (under God) upon the present happy Establishment.

MAY the same good Providence that has hitherto protected & guarded you, & has bound up the fate of the whole reformation with the fortune of your illustrious house, bring your Majesty back to us in peace & safety, with increase of your health, & new Acquests to your glory; and (if we may aspire to so high a wish) accompanied with your beloved Grandson, that third security & pledge of Great Britain's felicity.

To this address the Prince returned the following answer :—

I will transmit this Affectionate Address to the King my father; who, I am sure, will be very well pleased with this instance of your Duty & Loyalty; & it is with great satisfaction I lay hold of this opportunity of assuring you, that I shall upon all occasions countenance and encourage the University.

"After which the Vice Chancellor, & the other Members of the University present, had the Honour to kiss the hand of his Royal Highness. They were likewise introduced to the Princess by the right Honourable the Lord Viscount Townshend, & were admitted to the honour of kissing her Royal Highness's hand. After which they waited on the young Princesses, and had likewise the Honour to kiss their hands."⁽¹⁾

This year, the election of Vicechancellor took place on the 5th of November instead of the 4th, which fell on Sunday. This was done to accommodate such non-resident members of the Senate as had cures, a contest being expected between Mr. Grigg Master of Clare Hall, and Dr. Bentley Master of Trinity College, who were nominated by the Heads: but when the day of election came Dr. Bentley's friends generally declined to vote, two votes were however given for him and 106 for Mr. Grigg.⁽²⁾

1716 } On the 20th of January, twenty-two of the fellows of St. John's
17 } College were dispossessed of their fellowships for refusing to take the oaths to the government.⁽³⁾

The Court of King's Bench in the case of the College of Physicians against Dr. West, decided that a University degree of Doctor of Physic, did not entitle a party to practice physic in or within seven miles of London without a license from the College of Physicians.⁽⁴⁾

The Government contemplated introducing into Parliament a bill for regulating the two Universities.⁽⁵⁾ Soon after the Parliament met, Edmund Miller,⁽⁶⁾ Serjeant at Law and Deputy High Steward of the Uni-

(1) London Gazette, 20 to 23 Oct. 1716.

(2) Monk, Life of Bentley, i. 423; Bentley's Correspondence, ii. 526.

(3) Masters, Life of Baker, 34.

(4) Modern Reports, x. 353; Lord Raymond's Reports, i. 472; Vide ante, p. 47.

(5) Hallam, Constitutional Hist. of England, 4th edit. ii. 399; Coxe, Memoirs of Walpole, ii. 122; Gutch, Collectanea Curiosa, ii. 53—75; Monk, Life of Bentley, i. 414; Bishop Nicolson's Correspondence, ii. 457.

(6) Serjeant Miller had been one of the fellows of Trinity College, and was the original instigator and promoter of the proceedings against Dr. Bentley the Master, who, pending them, deprived him of his fellowship. In 1719, he consented in consideration of a certain sum to withdraw a petition against Dr. Bentley, and this compromise occasioned so strong a feeling against the Serjeant, that he never afterwards ventured to show his face in Cambridge, and from that period ceased to go the Norfolk Circuit. In 1722, he was returned to Parliament for Petersham. In 1726, he was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland. A new writ for Petersham was ordered 17th January, 1726-7. At the election which ensued there were 158 votes for Joseph Taylor Esq., and 141 for Serjeant Miller, the latter however was seated on petition. Serjeant Miller who died 21st May, 1730, seems to have been an epicure, for in a poem by Dr. Sneyd Davies, (Nichols, Illustrations of Literature, i. 695) are these lines:—

"Thus serjeant Miller deaf to *Mammons* call,
"Oft chang'd his wig, and hurried from the hall;
"And if the lucious turbot fill'd his eye,
"Threw *Littleton* and all his tenures by;
"Or while the venison bent his loaded fork,
"Left eloquence and law to *Pratt* and *Forke*."

versity, set forth a book entitled "An Account of the University of Cambridge, and the Colleges there. Being a Plain Relation of many of their Oaths Statutes and Charters. By which will appear, The Necessity the present Members lie under, of endeavouring to obtain such Alterations, as may render 'em practicable, and more suitable to the present Times. Together with A Few Natural, and Easie Methods, how the Legislature, may for the future fix That, and the other great Nursery of Learning, in the true Interest of the Nation and Protestant Succession. Most Humbly propos'd to both Houses of Parliament."⁽¹⁾ The Heads of Colleges immediately on the appearance of this publication, applied to the Earl of Manchester the High Steward, to remove the author from the office of Deputy High Steward; the Earl complied with the request, and the Senate ratified his act in a grace in which the book is termed, "*Libellum quendam famosum, contra honorem et privilegia Academiæ scriptum.*"⁽²⁾ Proceedings were also instituted in the Vicechancellor's Court against the Serjeant, with the view of procuring his expulsion from the University, but these proceedings were ultimately abandoned.⁽³⁾

The following address from the University was on the 12th of March, presented to the King by Mr. Grigg Vicechancellor, accompanied by several Heads of Houses, introduced by the Right Hon. James Stanhope Secretary of State:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the University of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful & loyal Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters & Scholars of your University of Cambridge, beg leave to approach your Majesty with our most hearty Congratulations for your safe return to your Kingdom of Great Britain: Duty accompanied with the sincerest Gratitude for those extraordinary instances we have received of your Royal favour & bounty, incites us to appear amongst the foremost of your loyal subjects on this happy occasion.

PERMIT us, Great Sir, with the utmost Sincerity to profess, that our Principles animate us with a stedfast Loyalty to your sacred Majesty, our only rightful & Lawful Sovereign; that they imprint on our Minds the obligation we are under of adhering firmly to our excellent Constitution in Church & State, of which your Majesty is the great defender; that they inspire us with a hearty concern for the welfare of our Country, the interest of which you have so gloriously advanced; and an universal good will towards all our fellow Subjects, of whom you are the Common Father.

(1) "By Edmond Miller, Serjeant at Law. *Sincerum est nisi vas, quodcunque infundis, acescit.*" London, 8vo. 1717.

(2) Monk, *Life of Bentley*, i. 416.

(3) *Ibid.* ii. 81. "In retaliation, the Serjeant procured an information by the Attorney General against the University of Cambridge, upon some point relating to Mr. Worts's will, "an affair in which he had himself been employed as Counsel for the University." This will had been attested by Serjeant Miller and was apparently drawn by him.

WE cannot therefore but express our utmost Abhorrence and detestation of the unnatural & wicked designs of some of your Majesty's Subjects, who having failed in their late pernicious attempts to set up a Popish Pretender to your Majesty's Crown, are still endeavouring to renew the same by the support of an invasion from Abroad.

WE hoped that as your Majesty had subdued the most obstinate by the force of your Arms, the remainder would have rendered themselves proper objects of your mercy; & we think it an instance of the highest ingratitude, as well as disloyalty in them, to call in a foreign power to disturb the peace & tranquillity of your reign, after they have had so great experience of the lenity & indulgence of it: nor can we, without just indignation, reflect upon the false principles which have been lately advanced by those who have the presumption to maintain, that all who adhere to our happy establishment in Church & State, are thereby excluded out of the Christian Church, & deprived of all the benefits and privileges of our most holy religion.

OUR most grateful acknowledgements are for ever due to your sacred Majesty for the happy influences of your Auspicious Reign, & for their having been derived & continued to us during your late absence, by the wise & just Administration of his Royal Highness; And since the most suitable return of Duty & Gratitude we can make, is to approve ourselves to be faithful Subjects; we humbly crave leave to assure your Majesty, that we shall use our utmost endeavours in the station we are in, to defend your right and title to the Government of these Realms; to instil into those who are committed to our care true principles of Loyalty & obedience, & to make them duly sensible that the preservation of all that is valuable to us & our Posterity, depends, under God, upon the firm establishment of your Majesty's just power & authority over us, and the transmitting it down in a constant succession of Protestant Princes in your illustrious family, to future Generations.

To this address the King returned "the following most gracious Answer:"—

I have taken all opportunities of shewing my good intentions to the University.

Your giving me such full & ample assurances of your Duty & loyalty is a great satisfaction to me. I hope you will be ever mindful of them, & by acting accordingly in your several stations, enable me to shew the true regard I have for your learned body.(1)

1717.

There was not at this time a post from hence to London so often as once a day. A letter from David Wilkins to Bishop Nicholson, dated Bene't College, July 9 this year, commences thus, "If the Cantabrigians had the advantage which the Oxonians enjoy to write daily by the post to London your Lordship should have had an account, &c., &c."(2)

There was "a sad & lamentable fire at Barnwell," this year, in consequence of which the Corporation made an order on the

(1) London Gazette, 12 to 16 March, 1717.

(2) Bp. Nicholson's Correspondence, ii. 458.

12th of June, excusing John Baron Pell the Bailiff of the Market Ward, from finding the usual dinner at Midsummer fair, his house, barns, malting, stables and outhouses having been destroyed.⁽¹⁾

On the 4th of October, Mr. Grigg the Vicechancellor with the Heads and other Members of the University went over to Newmarket, where the King was then staying, in order to invite his Majesty to honour Cambridge with his presence. The King gave them a most gracious reception, and promised to visit the University on Sunday, the 6th.⁽²⁾

On the 5th of October, the Corporation made the following orders:—

IT IS THIS DAY AGREED & ORDERED that £100 shall be borrowed for the reception of King George and other charges that may accrue thereby.

IT IS THIS DAY AGREED that Mr. Mayor on the behalfe of this Corporacion shall present his Majesty King George with fifty broad pieces of Gould of one pound three shillings & sixpence p. piece in a very rich purse as our homage duty and loyalty on Christ College peice.⁽¹⁾

On the 6th of October, the King came over from Newmarket to Cambridge, the Corporation met his Majesty on Christ's College Pieces, where their present of fifty broad pieces of gold was given to him. In the Common Day Book is the following:—

MEMORANDUM, that Mr. Gatward our Recorder made a speech on his bended Knees on a Pess by his Majestys Coach side, then y^e Corporacion conducted him to y^e Regent Walke where the University was ready to receive him, then we returned to the Town hall and dranke his Majesty's health &c. at the Corporacion Charge.⁽¹⁾

Subjoined is an account of the King's reception by the University:—

About 11 o'clock the King alighted from his carriage at the Regent-walk, in the middle of which he took his seat in a chair of state in the open air; and after a short compliment from the Chancellor,⁽³⁾ was greeted in a Latin speech by Dr. Ayloff, the Public orator. His Majesty was then conducted with a mixture of royal and academical ceremony, to the Regent-house, where his chair was placed at the upper end of the table which was covered with a cloth of gold. Hereupon the creation of some of the new Doctors, the only specimen of academical proceedings, which the shortness of time would allow, took place with full ceremonial. After the grace had passed for the degrees of all persons named in the Royal mandate, Dr Bentley, as Regius Professor, presented to the Chancellor three of the number, who were Heads of Houses, Mr. Grigg, Dr. Davies (previously only Doctor of Laws) and Mr. Waterland: after their regular admission, the Professor, turning himself to the King, delivered an appropriate speech, upon what must be allowed to have been a most interesting occasion. He then created the three Doctors of Divinity.

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Monk, *Life of Bentley*, ii. 31.

(3) The Duke of Somerset, who arrived in Cambridge about 10 o'clock the same day.

The academical business thus concluded, the august company went in procession to the magnificent chapel of King's College, the glory of the University; in the nave of which the King was addressed in another speech from the Provost; his Majesty probably understanding these Latin orations better than anything else which he heard that day. Here service was performed, and a sermon preached by Laughton, the tutor of Clare Hall. The procession then left the chapel for Trinity College, where his Majesty was to lodge, and where a banquet was prepared for the whole company. A distressing mistake now occurred. The Vice-chancellor wishing that his own beautiful college should have its share of the Royal admiration, chose to conduct the procession the back way to Trinity, in order that it might pass by Clare Hall. Thus his Majesty, after a passing glance at that House, was led to the Queen's-gate of Trinity: but no intimation having been given of Grigg's design, and his arrival being of course expected at the King's-gate, the Master and the whole college were drawn up there for his reception, while all the inhabitants of the town were assembled on the outside: meantime the other entrance had been closed to prevent the irruption of the populace into the quadrangle. Thus did the King find the entrance of his Royal college barred against him, and was compelled to stand five minutes in the lane, which is described to have been at that time 'a most dirty, filthy place,' before the tidings of his arrival could reach the Great Gate, and the postern be thrown open for his reception. At length his Majesty obtained admission, and Dr. Bentley at the head of the society, meeting him about the middle of the court, bade him 'welcome to a college which he might call his own,' and conducted him to his lodge. The King next visited Trinity Library, the noble work of Sir Christopher Wren; but he declined honouring the public banquet with his presence, preferring to dine at the Master's lodge with a select company of ten noblemen: while the Duke partook of the dinner prepared in the hall, with the Royal retinue and the University. In the evening his Majesty attended service at the College Chapel, and then, taking his leave, returned to Newmarket, and on the next day to Hampton Court.⁽¹⁾

In a letter, dated the 15th of October, from Dr. David Wilkins to Bishop Nicholson are the following passages:—

I am but just returned from Cambridge, where I had the good fortune to be created Doctor of Divinity by Dr. Bentley. The good Bishop of Norwich had so much kindness for me, as to put me in the King's list of his own accord, by which I saved a great sum of money: only my exercises I had composed in vain, and reckon so much time lost. His Majesty has made a general conquest of the affections of grumbling people wherever he was; and expressed a great deal of satisfaction in being so kindly received by the University. The Duke of Somerset (who is said to glory more in being Chancellor of Cambridge than in his other titles) exerted himself in a fine speech, which he thus concluded: If our University is not the learnedest Society in the world, your Majesty's late Present will make us so. The University Orator made a very ingenious, learned, Latin speech, which, as well as Dr. Bentley's, the King said, he understood every word.

As long as the King staid at Cambridge, one heard nothing (although it was upon a Sunday) but ringing of bells, Vivat Rex! King George for ever! The country people came ten miles and farther to see this solemnity; and the

(1) Monk, *Life of Bentley*, ii. 34—36.

King was pleased to shew himself openly; admitted every body where he dined, made presents to the poor of all parishes, to the two gaols, to the ringers of every church, and to the Sizars of Trinity College. What will the Sister University say to this?(1)

James Whiskin the Mayor made these charges in his accounts:—

	£.	s.	d.
Presented to King George in a rich purse fifty broad pieces.	58	15	0
Paid for the purse	2	3	0
Paid the King's footmen	2	8	0
Expences upon the Surveyors for the King's Highways upon the King's coming to Cambridge	0	5	0(2)

Charles Filkins the succeeding Mayor in his accounts charges:—

For sedge to mend the highway when the King came, 2s.(3)

During the King's visit he knighted Mr. Thompson of Trumpington.(4)

There was a contest for the Vicechancellorship between Dr. Samuel Bradford(5) Master of Corpus Christi College, and Dr. Thomas Gooch(6) Master of Caius College. The latter was elected, the votes being Gooch 95; Bradford 51.(7)

1718.

An indictment had been found at the Assizes against the inhabitants of the town for non-repair of the Great Bridge, to which they pleaded that it ought to be repaired by the owners of the pontage lands. Certain of these owners were also indicted for the non-repair, and they pleaded that the Corporation were liable to maintain the bridge, as they took a toll for passing over it. The question of liability was referred to Samuel Gatward Esq. Recorder of the Town, and Mr. Serjeant Reynolds,(8) who on the 22nd of April, in this year, made an award, that certain persons and bodies corporate were liable to the repair of this bridge in respect of their estates in the county.(9)

At the summer assizes for Huntingdonshire, was tried an action brought by Dr. Bentley the Regius Professor of Divinity, against Roger Taylor jun., and John Lister collectors of the land tax for

(1) Bp. Nicholson's Correspondence, ii. 464.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book, 3 Feb. 1718-19.

(3) Ibid. 19 Aug. 1720.

(4) Hist. Register for 1717, Chronological Diary, 40.

(5) Afterwards Bishop successively of Carlisle and Rochester.

(6) Afterwards Bishop successively of Bristol, Norwich, and Ely.

(7) Monk, Life of Bentley, ii. 42.

(8) Afterwards Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

(9) Pontage Book, 109, 112—115, 127.

the parish of Somersham, who had distrained upon the Doctor for land tax assessed upon the rectory, which he held in right of his professorship, and which he contended was therefore exempt from charge. The Doctor was unsuccessful.⁽¹⁾

On the 21st of September, died aged 89, Samuel Newton one of the aldermen of this town,⁽²⁾ who served the office of mayor for the year ending Michaelmas 1672. He practised as a notary and was registrar of Trinity College. His Diary commencing in 1660 and ending 12th of June, 1717, contains many curious facts,⁽³⁾ and two volumes of his manuscript collections are in the Harleian Library.⁽⁴⁾ By his will⁽⁵⁾ he gave to the Corporation four booths in Sturbridge fair, and a sermon in his commemoration was for many years preached at Saint Edward's before the Mayor and Corporation on the Sunday next preceding the 22nd of September.⁽⁶⁾

Dr. Conyers Middleton commenced an action of debt in the Vice-chancellor's Court against Richard Bentley D.D. Master of Trinity College and Regius Professor of Divinity, in order to try the right of the latter to a fee of four guineas, which he claimed for creating Dr. Middleton on occasion of the King's visit the preceding year. It having been suggested by the defendant that as a Doctor and Master of a College he was not liable to arrest without the consent of a majority of the Heads of Colleges, the Vicechancellor and Heads, on the 23rd of September, declared that no such privilege existed.⁽⁷⁾ This being communicated to Dr. Bentley, he called on Dr. Gooch

(1) Bentley's Correspondence, ii. 800—805.

(2) Admitted freeman by purchase 8th Jan. 1660-1, elected Treasurer, 1664, Common Councilman, 1st. Oct. 1667, Alderman, 17th Aug. 1668.

(3) This Diary was purchased by the late John Bowtell, of a Mrs. Newton, of St. Edward's parish for £2. 12s. 6d. It is now in Downing College Library. Portions of the Diary appear to have been written some time after the events recorded.

(4) No. 4115 and No. 4116. They were the property of Mr. Baker.

(5) Dated 24th November, 1716.

(6) By an order of the Corporation made 24th August, 1720, £3. 10s. was to be distributed after this sermon, viz. 5s. to the poor of St. Edward's, 3s. to the poor of each of the other parishes, 1s. to the prisoners in the Tolbooth, and the residue to the Preacher, the corporate officers and for refreshments.

(7) "WHEREAS in a case now depending between two doctors of this university it has been suggested that the vice-chancellor has no authority to summon by decree or otherwise a doctor or master of a college or to oblige him to submit to his judgment in any cause under the penalty of imprisonment without the consent of a majority of the heads:

"WE whose names are underwritten heads of colleges do DECLARE that we know of no such privilege belonging to doctors or heads in pleas of right between party and party. "And as we detest for ourselves any such claim to the obstruction of common justice so to cut off all pretence of it in others we do approve and consent to the vice-chancellor's summoning any doctor or head of a college being party in such a cause and to compel him to submit to his determination even by imprisonment if need require.

"T. GOOCH vice-chancellor,

"JOHN COVEL,

"THO. RICHARDSON,

"C. ASHTON,

"EDW. LANY,

"R. JENKIN,

"JOHN BALDERSTON,

"WM. GRIGG,

"THO. SHERLOCK."

the Vicechancellor at Caius College Lodge, and expostulated with him in high terms, saying among other things which gave offence, "that he would not be judged by him and his friends over a bottle."⁽¹⁾

On the same day, the Vicechancellor issued a decree for arresting Dr. Bentley at the suit of Dr. Middleton, and committed it to the care of Edward Clarke one of the Esquire Bedels, who immediately proceeded with it to Trinity Lodge. Dr. Bentley questioned the legality of the decree, said that as he was Regius Professor the King and not the Vicechancellor was his judge; and repeated, "that he would not be concluded by what the Vicechancellor and four or five of his friends determined against him over a bottle." At his request Mr. Clarke gave him the decree, which he promised to return, but when the next day Mr. Clarke demanded it, Dr. Bentley refused to give him it at that time, the Vicechancellor thereupon issued another decree, which Mr. Clarke several times ineffectually attempted to execute; and on one occasion he was locked up in a room in Trinity Lodge for several hours.

On the 1st of October, Dr. Bentley surrendered himself to Mr. Attwood another of the Esquire bedels, and gave bail for his appearance at the next Court day, the 3rd of October.

"On the court-day Dr. Bentley sent, as his representative, "Denys Lisle, a young civilian, lately made College Auditor and "Registrar, who had shewn extraordinary activity and zeal in "promoting all his wishes and interests. He could have no doubt, "after the intimation of the Vice-chancellor himself, that the result of the action would be against him; and there is reason "to believe that he intended to have appealed against the decision, on the score of a prejudice in the mind of the judge. "But the proceedings of the day were of a very different character "from what he anticipated. The Vice-chancellor took his seat, along

(1) "His own statement is, that he was treated with incivility by Gooch, who remained seated, while he was left standing, during the whole of the visit. This fact, which was stated in print and not contradicted, may serve as a curious illustration of the importance assumed in those days by official rank; though it does seem amazing that a gentleman, described as possessing courtly manners, could have so demeaned himself to one considerably his senior in years, and immeasurably his superior in all other particulars, except the ephemeral office with which he happened to be invested.

"It may here be mentioned, that Dr. Bentley had given personal offence to many of his brethren the Heads, partly by contemptuous expressions, and partly by the nicknames which he was said to bestow upon them. Tradition reports that at some meeting, where, after a question had been long discussed, Dr. Ashton observed, that 'it was not yet quite clear to him,' the Master of Trinity briskly demanded, 'are we then to wait here till your mind has subsided?' The Vice-chancellor he termed 'the empty *gotch* of Caius;' while to Sherlock, whom he found to be the real mover and manager of every thing in the University, he gave the title of Cardinal Alberoni: an appellation which appeared so appropriate that it adhered to him long after its origin had been forgotten. This contemptuous treatment of his brother Heads may account for their combining to crush the Master of Trinity; a fact which might otherwise be extraordinary; as the *esprit de corps* in that order is generally observed to prevail over party feeling, whenever those two impulses are brought into collision."—Monk, Life of Bentley, ii. 48.

“with six of the Heads as his assessors, Doctors Covel, Ashton, Adams, Lany, Jenkin, and Grigg; when Dr. Middleton, the plain-tiff, appeared, and asked permission to name Mr. Cook, as his proctor, to conduct his cause; which was granted and registered: but no defendant appeared. Mr. Lisle declared himself commissioned to act as his proctor; but the Vice-chancellor would not admit him in that character, because the defendant did not *in person* solicit it. This point, upon which the statutes are precise, could hardly have been overlooked by Bentley, who probably considered it as a mere technical form, not likely to be insisted upon. He thought that the arrest, having been satisfied by his putting in bail, was not to be regarded as a personal citation or summons. Proctor Cook then began to address the court, charging the defendant with contempt; at the same time calling for the beadle’s return to the first decree. Whereupon the Vice-chancellor, having previously sent Mr. Grove the Registrar to take the deposition of Clarke, who was himself unable to attend, ordered it to be produced and read in court.⁽¹⁾ This evidence gave a full detail of

(1)

“THE DEPOSITION OF MR. CLARKE THE BEADLE.

“On Tuesday the 23d of September, I waited on Dr. Bentley, and told him I had orders from Mr. Vice-Chancellor to arrest him at the suit of Dr. Middleton. He asked me why I came so late, that he had expected me all the afternoon, designing to write by the Post to the King about it. I told him I brought it soon after I received it. Well, said he, ’tis illegal and unstatutable, and I will not obey it; let me see your arrest, are there nine heads to it? I told him I could not part with it; because it was my authority. Well, said he, you shall have it again, only let me peruse it. Then he took it, and said, It signified nothing, because there was not the consent of nine heads; and added, that the Vice-Chancellor used him worse than he would any common Doctor of the town; that the Vice-Chancellor was not his Judge, and that he should find; the King alone was his Judge, as he was his Regius Professor: that the Vice-Chancellor should not think that he would be concluded by what he and four or five of his friends determined against him over a bottle: that they acted foolishly, calling an arrest and a summons to his Court the same thing; and that if he gave bail or went to prison he satisfied the Law. I told him, I thought that was only in part, and then ask’d him for my arrest. He said, I might leave it with him, but that he would give it me whenever I called for it, or wanted it, and so we parted.

“The next day in the morning I went and demanded it of him. He said, he had further occasion for it, and could not part with it. I told him he broke his word and promise with me, and pressed him to restore it. Well, well, said he, you shall come to no damage by it; and he added, that he would give it me when Friday was over. I said, he dealt uncivilly by me, and would put me upon difficulties; but he absolutely refused to do it, and so I went off; and going to the Vice-Chancellor, told him what usage I had met with. He told me I must get another decree, which I did from Mr. Cooke of Magdalen’s, but when I went with it to Dr. Bentley’s, he would not see me, and I was refused admittance.

“On Thursday, September the 25th, about two of the Clock, Mr. Simpson and I went together to Dr. Bentley’s, into the room where they dine; the company was just gone out, and after a little time Mr. Simpson left me, and went to the Vice-Chancellor’s. Not long after Dr. Ashenhurst, Mr. Lisle, and Mr. Witton, came in to me. Mr. Lisle asked me, what authority I had to stay in another man’s house against the master’s leave. I said, I was not to give him an account. He said, he believed, I could not justify it. I then ask’d him, why he did not turn me out. Well, said he, if you want your arrest, I will give it you, and have orders to tell you, you shall come to no damage so far as a hundred pounds go. I said, if Dr. Bentley would give it me, I would thank him, but would receive it from no other hand. They stayed some time longer with me, and then going out, Dr. Ashenhurst said, Well, Mr. Beadle, if you won’t go out of the room, I’ll lock you in, which he did, but soon after returned and opened it. A while after this, the master’s servant came in and desired I would go away. I told him, I had orders to stay longer; on which he said he was commanded to lock the door, and the doors on both sides of the room were locked upon me for two hours at the least; after six of the clock I knocked, and the door was opened to me, not long after which Mr. Simpson came and called me away.

“Upon Saturday, September the 27th at night, I went again to Dr. Bentley’s, Mr. Witton came out and asked my Business. I told him, I came to speak with Dr. Bentley from the

"all the occurrences; and although coloured and exaggerated by a person irritated by the joint action of resentment and gout, yet the main facts of the case, the detention of the decree, the confinement of the officer, and Bentley's expressions respecting the Vice-chancellor, admitted of no dispute. As soon as the deposition had been read, Middleton's proctor again addressed the court; but the Vice-chancellor interrupted him, waving his hand, and saying that he postponed the cause for the present, and would consider Dr. Bentley's contempt of the authority and jurisdiction of the University, in calling a regular meeting of the Heads, to which he had himself been invited 'the Vice-chancellor and his friends over a bottle.' He then consulted his assessors, who all agreed both as to the fact of contempt, and the propriety of inflicting the heaviest punishment in the power of the court—a suspension of the offender from all his degrees. Immediately the Vice-chancellor, uncovering himself, pronounced, in solemn and awful terms, the judgment of the court—'that Richard Bentley was suspended ab omni gradu suscepto.'

"This extraordinary act of power, though privately determined upon before-hand, struck with amazement the audience in the Consistory, who could scarcely believe the reality of the scene, when they heard such a punishment pronounced upon a Doctor of twenty-two years standing, who possessed the highest preferences, as well as the greatest literary reputation of the whole University. Dr. Gooch was not able to sustain the dignity which such an occasion demanded: while pronouncing the sentence, he trembled and turned pale, like a person alarmed at the magnitude of his own act. Mr. Lisle, who yielded to no man living in courage and assurance, immediately exclaimed against the hardship of punishing any one upon a charge to which he was not summoned to reply, and on evidence which he could himself in part refute: but

"Vice-Chancellor. He came out again and said the Doctor was busie, and had nothing to say to me. I told him, I wanted my decree. He came out the third time and brought it in his hand: I said, I would not receive it but from the Doctor himself as he had promised. He said, the Doctor knew I came to compleat the Arrest, and would not then be seen by me, and that I must not think he would be arrested when I please, but that three or four days hence perhaps he would consent to it.

"EDWARD CLARKE."

—Middleton, Account of the Proceedings against Dr. Bentley (Works, 4to. edit. iii. 273.)
 "Bentley's object in this strange proceeding was, as he afterwards avowed, to gain time, in order either to procure support from the Ministry, or obtain legal directions for his conduct. Clarke was all along told that he would consent to be arrested in a few days: but this zealous Lictor was not destined to have the glory of *hooking the Leviathan*, as he termed it; for he was himself arrested by a severe fit of the gout. In the meantime the Master of Trinity was said to make himself merry at his simplicity in parting with the arrest. The examination for fellowships being just then in progress, he gave as a theme to the candidates the following line:

"Ἄλλους ἐξενάρις, ἀπὸ δ' Ἐκτορος ἴσχεα χεῖρας."

—Monk, Life of Bentley, ii. 50.

“the Vice-chancellor, silenced him in an angry tone, threatening to
“‘suspend him also if he interfered;’ saying that there was no
“reason to disbelieve the beadle, as he had himself heard similar
“language from Dr. Bentley: he added, with much warmth, ‘Go,
“tell your friend from me, that if he does not come and make his
“submission and acknowledge his fault within three days, I will
“declare his professorship vacant.’ Having then ordered the pro-
“ceedings to be recorded by the Registry, he dissolved the court.

“As soon as tidings of this blow were carried to Bentley, he
“resolved to appeal from the sentence of the court to the Delegates;
“and the next morning sent Lisle to lodge his appeal, drawn up
“and attested in a legal form, with the senior proctor Sympson,
“whose duty it was to inhibit the Vice-chancellor from all proceed-
“ings pending the appeal. The proctor went, along with the regis-
“trary, to Dr. Gooch, who was at first startled at this step, which
“he had not expected; but he presently maintained that no appeal
“lay against a sentence for contempt of court, and peremptorily
“refused to allow it; nor did the two officers, both of whom par-
“ticipated in the feelings of the prevailing party, attempt to oppose
“the decision of the chief magistrate.

“The Master of Trinity next sent Lisle to the Vice-chancellor to
“enquire the meaning and consequence of the sentence pronounced
“upon him. Dr. Gooch’s reply to these queries seems sufficiently
“laconic and pithy: ‘the meaning was, that Bentley had now no
“degree in the University; the consequence would be, that unless
“Bentley came to the court, acknowledged his fault, owned the
“justice of the sentence, and prayed for its reversal, he would
“declare his professorship vacant:’ adding, ‘that he would not admit
“of any defence.’

“The Vice-chancellor held two courts on the 7th and 9th of Oc-
“tober, for the sole purpose of giving the suspended Doctor an
“opportunity of making his submission, and having his sentence
“reversed; but no Bentley appeared. On the latter of those days
“it is ordered by the statutes that the Regius Professor of Divi-
“nity shall preach at St. Mary’s a Latin sermon *ad clerum*; and
“Bentley sent to apprise the Beadle Attwood that he should per-
“form that duty in person. Dr. Gooch being informed of his in-
“tention, despatched the Lictor to caution him that none but
“graduates could ascend the pulpit, and that he would not suffer
“him to officiate. Being requested to declare in writing that he
“prohibited the performance of a duty prescribed by the statutes,

“he declined; but he forbade the bell to be rung, or the doors of the church to be opened.

“Dr. Gooch and his counsellors were now embarrassed at the predicament into which they had thrown themselves. Under the impression that they had an extraordinary personage to deal with, they had judged that measures of unusual vigour were requisite to humble his spirit, and calculated that the fear of losing his rank and preferment would certainly and immediately reduce him to submission. But when they found themselves mistaken, and saw the object of their severity braving all consequences with calmness, they felt themselves uneasy, and began to consider whether so sudden and vigorous a resort to extreme measures admitted of justification. The only ground upon which Bentley’s punishment could rest was the deposition of Beadle Clarke: as for the failure of his personal appearance in court after he had given bail, that was a circumstance commonly overlooked in actions of debt, or if noticed at all, was only punishable by the forfeiture of the bail. The fact therefore was, that he had been convicted and sentenced upon a charge of which he had no notice, unsummoned and unheard, without opportunity of disproving, or explaining, or apologizing for the alleged contempt. Whatever might be the opinion of his conduct in the affair of the fee, it was hard to vindicate so plain a deviation from the common maxims of law and equity as these proceedings presented. To add to the embarrassment, the Vice-chancellor had committed himself by a public threat, which he dared not execute, of declaring the professorship vacant. The Heads therefore were anxious to change their position, and obtain the countenance and support of superior authority. For this purpose they applied to the Duke of Somerset, whom the sports of Newmarket had brought into the vicinity of his University. At their instance the Chancellor came over on a Sunday⁽¹⁾ to Caius Lodge, where he dined with the Heads between the two services at St. Mary’s. Bentley being on his part sufficiently desirous of getting out of his awkward predicament, if that could be done with honour, availed himself of this opportunity to invite the Duke to Trinity Lodge, and at the same time to offer submission to his Grace, and his authority, for the alleged contempt. This proposal the Duke not only declined but ridiculed in presence of the Heads. The Master next sent Dr. Baker to propose that Dr. Gooch and himself

(1) Oct. 12.

“might appear face to face before his Grace. The Duke merely replied, that ‘he did not come to Cambridge to try the Vice-chancellor.’ Bentley made a third attempt, by offering to wait upon the Chancellor at Clare Hall Lodge, and there to make his unconditional submission: his Grace, who entered entirely into the feelings of the Heads respecting their delinquent brother, answered, that ‘the injury had been done to the Vice-chancellor, and to him the submission must be made.’ In the afternoon he held a consultation with the Heads, and offered to preside at the Court, which was to be held on the following day, for the purpose of giving one more chance to the great culprit. Had he done so, it is probable that Bentley would have appeared, and the business might have terminated. But the academical aristocracy, satisfied with the Duke’s unqualified approbation of their proceedings, were not desirous that his personal interference should be carried any further.

“The next morning,⁽¹⁾ the Chancellor having left the University, Dr. Gooch sent the Registrar to inform the Master of Trinity that a third court was to be held that day, for the purpose of receiving his submission; adding that he should wait for it no longer. Bentley enquired, what kind of submission was expected, whether to the justice of the accusation, or of the sentence, or both; he was told that ‘he must come into the Court, acknowledge his fault in the contempt offered to its jurisdiction, ask pardon, and beg to be restored to his degrees.’ To this intimation he returned no reply.

“The tribunal assembled at the appointed hour, but the suspended doctor was not there. At the suggestion of Dean Sherlock, who was one of the assessors, Richard Bentley was summoned by name. The Vice-chancellor then declared ‘that he would deliberate on preserving the jurisdiction of the University,’ and dissolved the court.

“The Heads having certain misgivings as to the legality and propriety of what had been done, and knowing that the suspension might be reversed by another Vice-chancellor, found it expedient that the matter should not rest where it then was; and a meeting was held at the lodge of Dr. Richardson, the Master of St. Peter’s College, who was prevented by ill health from leaving his apartment. This gentleman having great experience and knowledge of academical laws and customs, was much referred to by his brethren on occasions of emergency. It was here proposed to pass a sen-

(1) Oct. 13.

"tence of expulsion upon the refractory Master; but more cautious counsels prevailed. The Heads determined to engage the whole body of the Senate to adopt the proceedings as their own, by passing a grace for taking away his degrees. This idea seems to have originated with Dr. Richardson. By this shrewd and ingenious plan it was designed that the Suspension should merge in the Degradation, and the responsibility of the act be shared by the whole body of the University.

"The Vice-chancellor was accordingly desired to prepare a grace for taking away Dr. Bentley's degrees; and a Congregation was assembled.⁽¹⁾ But when the Caput was called, Dr. Waller, the representative of the medical faculty, being out of town, Dr. Ashenhurst stepped in and supplied his place. Hereupon the Vice-chancellor, knowing that he would quash the whole measure by his veto, kept back the grace which he had ready to produce; and after mentioning some other business, dissolved the Congregation.

"On the following day,⁽²⁾ the Senate was reassembled; precautions having been taken by the party of the Heads to secure the attendance of a Caput favourable to their views. As the measure itself was without precedent, so the mode of proposing it to the body was unusual. The Vice-chancellor commenced the proceedings by convoking the two Houses, and delivering to them a Latin Speech; opening and enlarging upon the offence committed by Dr. Bentley. He next ordered the deposition of the beadle, Clarke, to be read; and then proposed to the Senate the following grace:—

Cum Reverendus Vir, Richardus Bentley, Collegii Trinitatis Magister, ad summos in hac Universitate Titulos et Honores vestro favore dudum promotus, adeo se immemorem et loci sui et vestræ autoritatis dederit, ut debite summonitus ad comparandum et respondendum in causa coram Procancellario obedientiam recusaverit, Ministrum Universitatis summonentem indignis modis tractaverit, Procancellarium et Capita Collegiorum opprobriis impetiverit, jurisdictionem denique Universitatis, longo usu, Regiis Chartis, et autoritate Parliamenti stabilitam pro nihilo habendam esse declaverit; cumque idem Richardus Bentley super his causis ab omni Gradu suspensus fuerit, et postea per tres dies juridicos expectatus comparere tamen neglexerit; PLACEAT VOBIS ut dictus Richardus Bentley ab omni Gradu, Titulo et Jure in hac Universitate deiciatur et excludatur."

"This grace being laid before the Caput, an ingenious attempt was made by the Professor's ever active friends to arrest its progress. Dr. Otway, one of the members, was suspected to be a Non-juror: could he have been removed, Dr. James Johnson of Trinity Hall, a warm partizan of Bentley, would have stepped in and negatived

(1) Oct. 16.

(2) Oct. 17.

"the grace. Accordingly Ashenhurst and Bull went up and required "the Vice-chancellor, as a magistrate, to tender the Oaths to Dr. "Otway. But he regarding this an impertinent and malicious interruption of the business of the University, sent them back to their "places with anger and menaces."

The Caput⁽¹⁾ having sanctioned the grace of degradation, it was proposed to the Senate the same afternoon and carried by a large majority,⁽²⁾ the votes being in the Non-Regent House 46 placets to 15 non-placets, and in the Regent House 62 placets against 35 non-placets.⁽³⁾ The Court of King's Bench afterwards declared the proceedings against Dr. Bentley illegal and awarded a peremptory mandamus to restore him to his degrees.⁽⁴⁾

On the 30th of October, was read before the King in Council a petition from Dr. Bentley complaining of his having been suspended from his degrees by the Vicechancellor without hearing or summons, and obstructed in the discharge of his duties as Regius Professor of Divinity, and also impugning the conduct of the Vice-chancellor in refusing to administer the oaths to Dr. Otway, and of the Senate in passing the grace of degradation, and praying his Majesty as supreme visitor of the University to hear his case and grant him relief. The King ordered the Vicechancellor to attend the Privy Council on the 6th of November, when he appeared accordingly, and in a written answer explained his conduct, and submitted that he was not personally accountable for an act of the body corporate of the University. He also replied at length to the charge of refusing to administer the oaths to Dr. Otway. In the

(1) "There was one individual of that body whom the reader will be surprised to find engaged in such a business. This was Jeremiah Markland, one of the most justly celebrated scholars of the eighteenth century, who in the opinion of some takes his rank in the class after Bentley; upon whose model his critical taste and skill were formed. He was at that time a young man, Fellow of Peter-house, and happened to represent the Regent Masters in the Caput. Many a scholar might have envied the opportunity which fortune thus cast in his way, of saving by his single voice the great hero of literature from the unseemly fate that awaited him. But in the heat and clamour of that day, the voice of learning had little chance of being heard."—Monk, *Life of Bentley*, ii. 59.

(2) "Great efforts were made by both parties for this struggle. It is important to record that, whatever might have been his conduct in his college, of all the Fellows of Trinity there were but four (one of whom was Dr. Colbatch) that took part against their Master on this occasion. His friend Dr. Laughton had interest enough to bring six of his brother Fellows from Clare Hall to his assistance. But from the other colleges there were few who voted in his favour: in addition to party and personal feelings, the statements just laid before them by the Vice-chancellor inflamed their resentment against Bentley. Several however declined taking any part in a question which involved so much personal acrimony.

"This unexampled measure was thus effected by more than a double majority: among the dignitaries of the University, a still greater proportion was found on the side of severity. "An eye-witness records that a greater display of scarlet robes appeared in the Senate-house on this day, than ever had been seen in the memory of man: of thirty Doctors present, no less than twenty-three voted for the degradation of their brother; and of ten Heads of Colleges, all but one joined in the same cause."—Monk, *Life of Bentley*, ii. 60.

(3) Monk, *Life of Bentley*, ii, 44—60.

(4) See under 1722 and 1723-24.

following month, the Privy Council referred the consideration of the business to a committee of their body, "and a general opinion prevailed that the result would be a Royal commission to visit the University, and inquire into and redress all abuses and grievances." This committee however did nothing, and the King was advised by his Ministers not to interfere in the feuds of the University.⁽¹⁾

Dr. Gooch Master of Caius College, was re-elected Vicechancellor after a contest with Dr. John Davies President of Queen's College, the votes being Gooch 122; Davies 60.⁽²⁾

This year, proceedings were taken in the Vicechancellor's Court against Philip Brooke, B.D. fellow of Saint John's College and Librarian of the University for disaffection to the King. Pending the prosecution he resigned his office of Librarian whereupon all further proceedings against him were stayed. The friends of the government charged Dr. Gooch the Vicechancellor with disloyalty on account of his forbearance and lenity to the accused.⁽³⁾

1719.

A curious instance of the perverse preference of one University to the other is recorded under Easter term this year. One Tremain an infant, "went to Oxford contrary to the orders of his guardian, who would have him go to Cambridge," whereupon the Court of Chancery "sent a messenger to carry him from Oxford to Cambridge. And upon his returning to Oxford there went another *tam* to carry him to Cambridge, *quam* to keep him there."⁽⁴⁾

On the 7th of June, died John Addenbrooke M.D.,⁽⁵⁾ sometime fellow of Catharine Hall. By his will, dated the 1st of May preceding, he bequeathed above £4,500. after the death of his wife, upon trust to hire fit up purchase or erect a building fit for a small physical hospital in the town of Cambridge, for poor people, and he directed that any poor sick person of any parish or

(1) Monk, *Life of Bentley*, ii. 63, 73, 107; Middleton, *Account of the Proceedings against Dr. Bentley*, part ii. (Works, 4to. edit. iii. 319, 325.)

(2) Monk, *Life of Bentley*, ii. 64.

(3) *Ibid.* 45.

(4) *Strange's Reports*, i. 168.

(5) He graduated B.A. 1701, M.A. 1705, M.D. 1712. In 1714, Dr. Addenbrooke published a short essay upon Free-thinking, (*Ackerman's Hist. of Univ. of Camb.* i. 296). In the Chapel of Catharine Hall, is a flat marble with these arms, a fess wavy between 3 crescents, impaling on a chevron 3 demilions rampant between three roundels, and this inscription—"M.S. Johannis Addenbrooke M.D. de Swinford Regis in Comitatu Staffordiæ hujus Collegii olim Socii, obiit 7mo die Junii Anno Dom. 1719, Æt. 39." (*Blomefield, Collectanea Cantabrigiensiæ*, 120.)

county should be admitted if there should be room and the revenue would answer. This Hospital was in 1767 made a general hospital by act of parliament.

Dr. Gooch Master of Caius College was elected Vicechancellor for a third year after a contest in which 94 votes were given for him and 58 for Dr. Samuel Bradford Bishop of Carlisle and Master of Corpus Christi College.⁽¹⁾

At St. James's on the 21st of November, "His Grace the Duke of Somerset, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, attended by Dr. Gooch Vice-Chancellor, and a great number of the heads and other Doctors & Members of the University, being received by his grace the Duke of Newcastle Lord Chamberlain, with the usual ceremonies, had the honour to present the following most dutiful and most loyal Address, which passed unanimously in full Senate:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellour, Masters & Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

MAY IT PLEASE your most Excellent Majesty,

To permit us to express before you the joy and satisfaction we feel upon your safe and happy return to this Kingdom; a satisfaction common to us and all your subjects. But as we can never forget your Majesty's Royal Munificence to this University, nor think of it without a sense of the particular Obligation we are under to be zealous in whatever concerns the prosperity of your Majesty & your family; 'tis our Ambition to appear among the forwardest upon all the happy Occasions of Congratulation.

YOUR Majesty's presence gives new life to your faithful Subjects; and if the tranquillity we enjoyed, during your absence, could not afford us compleat satisfaction, even that is to be ascribed to your goodness and Princely Vertues, which make your Subjects regret all occasions that call you from them.

WE never think of your Majesty but under the amiable character of Defender and supporter of our Religion and Civil Liberties; the more we value these blessings (and over value them we cannot) the better able we are to judge of the happiness we enjoy under your auspicious Government; and to teach those under our immediate care, how much it concerns them, as Protestants and Englishmen to be zealous for the present establishment, which is the great security of both.

To our religion & liberties, under the protection of Excellent Princes, we owe the revival & improvement of learning among us; and as the sense we have of these inestimable blessings engages us to wish and endeavour the continuance of them to ourselves 'tis with a particular pleasure we behold your Majesty, in conjunction with other powers, asserting the cause of liberty, and supporting the interest of our Protestant brethren abroad, whose deplorable condition every day convinces us that the Protestant profession must stand or fall with a Protestant succession.

(1) Monk, *Life of Bentley*, ii. 108.

We beg leave to add our most affectionate wishes and prayers, that He by whom kings reign and Princes decree justice, may direct and prosper all your undertakings for the good of your people; and give you in the fullest measure, the blessings of this life, and of that which is to come.

To this address the King gave the following answer:—

I thank you for this Loyal and dutiful Address, and shall always be glad to find such doctrines and principles taught in the University as tend to preserve the freedom of our happy constitution, and to the support of the Protestant Religion.⁽¹⁾

On the 7th of December, was presented to the House of Commons a petition from the Mayor, aldermen, common council, and burgesses, and of the woollen drapers, mercers, sergemakers, say-makers, websters, and woolcombers inhabiting in the town, setting forth that the woollen manufacture carried on in the town and adjacent parts, in which many thousand poor families used daily to be employed and thereby maintained, were then so much lessened and reduced by the almost universal wear of East India goods, printed calicoes and linens, that the poor could not be employed, by reason whereof the poor rates in the town were generally very much increased, many hundreds of the poor people being out of employ and reduced to parish allowance.⁽²⁾

1720.

On the 11th of June, the royal assent was given to "An Act to enable any Corporations within the University of Cambridge or any other persons to sell and convey any Messuages and Ground to the said University for enlarging their Public Library."

About this time died Morris Drake Morris Esq. He was born in Cambridge, and was son of Robert Drake Esq. Recorder,⁽³⁾ (by Sarah⁽⁴⁾ daughter and heiress of Thomas Morris Esq., of Mount Morris, in Kent), Mr. Morris was a fellow commoner of Trinity College, and compiled Lives of the most illustrious men educated in the University of Cambridge, from the foundation thereof unto the year 1715, collected from Bale, Pits, Fuller, Lloyd, Wood, Calamy, Walker, &c., in two volumes. The first volume containing 534 pages, comprises the lives of the archbishops and bishops educated

(1) London Gazette 21 to 24 Nov. 1719.

(2) Commons' Journals, xix. 185.

(3) 23 Sept. 1717, he was by the name of Drake Morris alias Morris Drake admitted to the freedom of the town of Cambridge by birth.—Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) This lady remarried Dr. Conyers Middleton.

at Cambridge, with a complete index of names and a very large number of engraved portraits, the second volume contains the lives of learned men in general, and is entitled *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*. This is a very large volume but only 319 pages are filled. There are a few portraits and it has an index containing the names of those intended to be mentioned as well as of those whose lives are given. These manuscripts he gave to Lord Harley, and they are now in the Harleian Library.⁽¹⁾ Mr. Morris in 1717, succeeded to the estates of his grandfather, and was lord of the manor of Coveney where he died.⁽²⁾

On the 21st of June, the Commissioners of Pontage assessed the lands liable to repair the Great Bridge after the rate of £2. 10s. per hide. The Commissioners at this period were Charles Duke of Somerset, Wriothesley Duke of Bedford, Edward Earl of Orford High Steward of the Town, Thomas Gooch D.D. Vicechancellor, William Chambers gent. Mayor, Samuel Gatward Esq. Recorder, Sir John Hynde Cotton, Sir Paul Whichcott Barons; Sir Charles Wager Knt., Samuel Shephard jun. Esq., John Balderston, John Covell, Daniel Waterland, Bardsey Fisher, Robert Jenkins, Thomas Richardson, Richard Bentley Doctors in Divinity; Sir Nathaniel Lloyd Knt. LL.D., William Grigg B.D., Thomas Bacon, John Bromley, Robert Clerk, James Thompson, Granado Pigott, Anthony Thompson, Francis Whichcott, Thomas Archer, Gregory Wale, Roger Sizer, Roger Pepys, William Eversden, Tyrrell Dalton, William Underwood Esquires; James Johnson LL.D., John Davis LL.D., Thomas Ewin, William Newling, Thomas Fowle, Joseph Pyke, John Carrington, Matthew Lancaster, John Wilson, James Whiskin Aldermen; William Herring, Thomas Stanton, William Preston, Adam Sumpter, John Lancaster, and John Wrangle gentlemen.⁽³⁾

The Senate House, or as it was more frequently termed the Regent House,⁽⁴⁾ being now required as an addition to the Public Library, a subscription was set on foot for erecting a new Senate House or Theatre. The King contributed £2000. and the Prince of Wales

(1) No. 7176 and No. 7177.

(2) Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes of the eighteenth century*, ii. 664, ix. 784; Hasted, *Hist. of Kent*, iii. 317; Harris, *Hist. of Kent*, i. 156; *Harleian Catalogue*; *Cambridge Portfolio*, i. 153.

(3) *Pontage Book*, 128, 132, 134, 136.

(4) This building, situate over the Divinity School, was in legal documents called the New Chapel. It appears to have been the chapel built by the executors of Sir William de Thorpe, in or before 1398. Vide Vol. i. p. 143.

£1000. (to which he added £2000. after his accession to the Crown.)⁽¹⁾

In Michaelmas Term, the Court of King's Bench discharged a rule which had been obtained in the preceding term, calling upon the electors to the Regius Professorship of Divinity to shew cause why a mandamus should not be issued directing them to elect a Professor. By this proceeding it was designed to question the validity of Dr. Bentley's election to the professorship, which had taken place on the 2nd of May, 1717, with strict attention to the forms of the statute though unquestionably the result of intrigue and collusion.⁽²⁾

There was a contest for the office of Vicechancellor between Thomas Crosse D.D. Master of Catharine Hall, and Andrew Snape D.D. Provost of King's College. The former was elected, the votes being Crosse 70; Snape 40.⁽³⁾

At St. James's on the 19th of November, "His Grace the Duke of Somerset Chancellour of the University of Cambridge, attended

(1) The following is a list of the subscriptions between 1720 and 1734:—

	£.	s.	d.
KING GEORGE THE FIRST	2000	0	0
KING GEORGE THE SECOND	3000	0	0
Arthur Earl of Anglesey High Steward of the University	1000	0	0
Charles Duke of Somerset Chancellor of the University, James Duke of Chandos, Henry Lord Carleton, £500. each	1500	0	0
Sir William Dawes Bart. Archbishop of York	400	0	0
Thomas Holles Duke of Newcastle, Henry Marquis of Carnarvon, Charles Viscount Townshend, Sir Robert Walpole K.G. £300 each	1200	0	0
Edward Clarke Esq. one of the Esquire Bedels	120	0	0
Hon. Thomas Willoughby M.P. for the University, Rev. Sir George Wheler Knt. Prebendary of Durham, Sir Robert Raymond Attorney General (afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench), William Stanley D.D. Dean of St. Asaph, sometime Master of Corpus Christi College, Rev. Dr. Hill, John Rolle Esq., Charles Clarke M.A. Archdeacon of Norwich, Rev. Rowland Hill, M.A., Rector of Hodnet, Shropshire, £100. each	800	0	0
Hon. Robert Price Baron of the Exchequer, Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Francis Hare Dean of Worcester (afterwards Bishop of Chichester), John Millington D.D., John Gaskarth D.D. Rector of Allhallows Barking, Henry Raynes LL.D., Archdeacon Waley, Jacob Houblon Esq., Sir John Cheshyre Serjeant at Law, £50. each	450	0	0
Rev. William Ayloffe LL.D. fellow of Trinity College £40., Francis Dickins LL.D. Regius Professor of Civil Law £27. 6s., Sir John Ayloffe Bart. £25., the Dean and Chapter of Durham £21., Dr. Hutchinson of Derby £21., — Northey, Esq. £21., Dean and Chapter of Ely £20., John Montagu D.D. Dean of Durham sometime Master of Trinity College £20., Walter Miles M.A. £20., Charles Longville Esq. £20., John Lightwine fellow of Caius College £20., James Banks Rector of Bury, Lancashire, £20., William Ashton Rector of Prestwick, Lancashire, £20.	295	6	0
John Corbett LL.D., Vincent Bourn M.A. fellow of Trinity College, Henry Bernard M.B., Rev. Thomas Fitzgerald M.A. £10. 10s. each	42	0	0
John Thane D.D. £5. 15s., Dr. Thomas Eden Prebendary of Durham £5. 5s., Dr. Thomas Mangey Prebendary of Durham £5. 5s., Rev. Thomas Sharpe £5. 5s., Rev. Mr. Clarke of Kirkleatham, £5. 5s., Mr. Daston £5. 5s.	32	0	0
	£10,839	6	0
Sir James Burrough Knt. Master of Caius College towards furnishing the west end of the Senate House gave in 1764	150	0	0
	£10,989	6	0

(2) Monk, Life of Bentley, ii. 8—15, 109.

(3) Ibid. 140.

“ by Dr. Crosse Vice-Chancellor, and a great number of the Heads
“ and other Doctors and members of the University, being received
“ by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle Lord Chamberlain, with the
“ usual ceremonies, had the honour to present the following most
“ dutiful and most loyal Address, which passed unanimously in
“ full Senate :—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of
the University of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

AMIDST the general joy of your Subjects for your Majesty's safe and happy arrival in your Kingdoms, we beg leave to approach your Royal presence with the most sincere expressions of our duty & affection.

LOYALTY & OBEDIENCE are justly due from all your subjects, but they are tied with greater force and energy upon us, who are under the additional obligations of Gratitude.

IT IS from your Majesty's wise & happy administration that we in common with others enjoy our protection & security, the benefit of good Laws, and the quiet possession of our liberties and properties: but it is to your Majesty's Royal and unparalleled bounty, that we particularly owe that noble provision for the advancement both of piety & learning which your Majesty has graciously bestowed upon this ancient nursery of them both, and those late repeated marks of your Royal favour which claim our present most grateful acknowledgements.

TO have been the great assertor of the Liberties of Europe, the chief protector and defender of the Protestant religion in general, and of the Church of England in particular, are the known titles & encomiums of our gracious Sovereign; and that your Majesty has likewise been the great patron of Learning, will add no small lustre to the Annals of your Reign, and continue your Memory to endless Generations.

UNDER the sense of these great obligations we cannot but humbly assure your Majesty, that we will according to our several stations & Abilities use our utmost endeavours to lay such foundations of Duty & allegiance in the minds of the Youth committed to our care, as may not only exert themselves in occasional instances, but remain firm and lasting principles of Loyalty to your Majesty & your Royal posterity.

That your Majesty's reign may be long & prosperous; that Almighty God would preserve your sacred person from all secret Conspiracies, and open violence; & that the same divine power and goodness would avert from your Majesty's Dominions those severe judgments wherewith he hath visited our neighbouring Nations, are the affectionate and hearty prayers of your Majesty's most dutiful & Loyal Subjects.

His Majesty gave the following answer :—

I thank you for this Address so full of expressions of Loyalty & duty, and the assurances you give me in it, of instilling such principles into the minds of the youth committed to your care as tend to the promoting of Religion, and the preservation of our happy constitution.(1)

(1) London Gazette, 19 to 22 Nov. 1720.

On the 14th of December, there was a contested election of a member of Parliament for the University, in the room of Thomas Paske LL.D. deceased.⁽¹⁾ The candidates were the Hon. Thomas Willoughby⁽²⁾ M.A. of Jesus College, and the Hon. Henry Finch⁽³⁾ M.A. of Christ's College. The votes were Willoughby 176; Finch 143.

1720 } Dr. Bentley's proposals for an edition of the New Testament called
 — 21 } forth remarks from the pen of Dr. Conyers Middleton. This work
 was published anonymously, but Dr. Bentley chose to attribute it to Dr. John Colbatch the Casuistical Professor, and in an answer (also published anonymously) abused that gentleman in a very violent and unjustifiable manner. The Heads declared that this answer was a most virulent and scandalous libel, highly injurious to Dr. Colbatch, contrary to good manners and a notorious violation of the statutes and discipline of the University, adding that the author when discovered should receive such censure as the statutes in that case appointed. Dr. Colbatch also commenced a prosecution in the Vicechancellor's Court against Cornelius Crownfield the University printer for having sold the obnoxious pamphlet.⁽⁴⁾

1721.

On the 22nd of April, a grace passed giving the thanks of the University to Dr. Francis Gastrell Bishop of Chester for vindicating the exclusive right of the Universities to grant degrees⁽⁵⁾ and to Daniel Finch Earl of Nottingham for his defence of the Christian faith by his answer to Whiston's "Letter on the Eternity of the Son of God."⁽⁶⁾ Dr. Lany Master of Pembroke Hall and Dr. Waterland Master of Magdalene College, were appointed in the name of the University to wait on their lordships, and convey to them the votes of the Senate.

On the 29th of April the Corporation seal was affixed to the

(1) New writ ordered 8 Dec. 1720.

(2) Second son of Thomas Lord Middleton.

(3) Son of Daniel Earl of Nottingham.

(4) Monk, *Life of Bentley*, ii. 139; Bp. Nicolson's *Correspondence*, ii. 537. See the next page.

(5) Samuel Peploe (who afterwards succeeded Dr. Gastrell in the see of Chester), was appointed Warden of Manchester. By the statutes of that Collegiate Church the Warden is required to be B.D. Mr. Peploe (who had taken his M.A. degree at Oxford) obtained the degree of B.D. from the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the express object of qualifying himself for the Wardenship, but Bishop Gastrell denying that the degree conferred by the Archbishop was a sufficient qualification refused to admit him. Mr. Peploe brought a quare impedit in the Court of the County Palatine of Lancaster, and obtained judgment against the bishop, who brought a writ of error in the Court of King's Bench, but that court affirmed the judgment against him.—Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes of the eighteenth century*, i. 139, 204; *Modern Reports*, viii. 364.

(6) Monk, *Life of Bentley*, ii. 141; *Historical Register for 1721*, *Chronological Diary*, 20.

following petition to the House of Commons which was presented on the 2nd of May:—

To the Right Honorable the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and the rest of the free Burgesses of the ancient Corporation of the Town of Cambridge.

SHEWETH,

THAT your petitioners being deeply sensible of the deplorable condition this nation at present is in by the villainous management of the late South Sea Directors, their aiders and abettors, which has almost entirely destroyed the trade and consequently the publick credit of this Kingdom, beg leave to return our hearty thanks to this honourable House for their earnest application and endeavours to restore this our flourishing country to its former credit both at home and abroad. That we may again see our trade revive, our now starving manufacturers employed, and that no foreign power shall presume to refuse giving up a subject of England to the justice of Parliament, we beg leave to represent to this honourable House the heavy taxes we labour under occasioned by the great debts of the nation. We therefore hope no measures will be taken to increase them, but on the contrary that all public money be strictly applied to the uses for which it was given by Parliament.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore humbly pray this honourable House vigorously to continue their endeavours to bring the guilty (be they never so great) to condign punishment and disappoint the secret contrivances and open attempts of those who would render this laudable inquiry fruitless.(1)

On the 14th of September, a grace passed the Senate by 112 against 49, constituting Conyers Middleton D.D. Principal Librarian of the University. To this newly created office the annual stipend of £50 was shortly afterwards assigned.(2)

1721 } Dr. Colbatch commenced proceedings in the Vicechancellor's Court
22 } against Dr. Bentley for a libel contained in an answer to remarks on his proposal for an edition of the New Testament,(3) and the Vicechancellor issued a citation for Dr. Bentley to appear and give evidence respecting his knowledge of the libel. After postponing compliance with this citation by an ingenious device, Dr. Bentley moved the Court of King's Bench for a prohibition, alleging that the offence had been pardoned by the Act of Grace, and that the citation was illegal inasmuch as it was designed to examine him upon interrogatories which might tend to self-crimination. A rule nisi was granted, but subsequently, under the advice of the University counsel, the proceedings against Dr. Bentley were abandoned.(4)

The tuition fees received by the College tutors being small, and the cautions then required not being sufficient for answering their

(1) Corporation Coucher; Commons' Journals, xix. 534.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. pp. 410, 412; Monk, Life of Bentley, ii. 154.

(3) Vide ante, p. 166.

(4) Monk, Life of Bentley, ii. 175—182.

quarterly bills, forty-two tutors presented a petition to the Vice-chancellor and heads that the quarterly fee for tuition should be £3. for a fellow-commoner, £1. 10s. for a pensioner, 15s. for a sizar, and 10s. for a bachelor of arts, and that the caution should be £25. for a fellow-commoner, £15. for a pensioner, and £10. for a sizar, which, on the 27th of February, was decreed accordingly, and various regulations were made with a view to secure the due payment of debts contracted by scholars.⁽¹⁾

On the 9th of February, Arthur Annesley Earl of Anglesey was unanimously elected High Steward of the University in the room of Charles Duke of Manchester deceased.⁽²⁾

On the 1st of March, a grace passed the Senate for affixing the seal of the University to the following letter to the President and Fellows of the College of Physicians:—

Dignissimo præsidî sociisque illustribus collegii medicorum Londinensium.

Viri gravissimi ornatissimique.

Cum ex literis vestris nuper ad nos illatis maximam apud vos institutioni academicæ adhuc haberi rationem abunde constaret tantorum virorum favore et judicio nos non mediocriter esse devinctos lubentissime profitemur. Porro autem cum academicis etiam gradibus illum honorem a vobis semper tribui perspeximus ut eos solos qui suffragiis nostris ad doctoratus titulum evehunger in collegii vestri socios cooptare dignemini id nostri esse officii illico censuimus ut vobis vicissim si pro singularibus vestris in nos meritis par quidquam persolvi non possit illam saltem quam et facile nos possumus quamque vos ultro expetitis gratiam quam primum rependere sedulo eniteremur. Neque enim humaniores literas ita dedimus ut ex alienis incommodis ubi nobis innotuerint nostra quæreremus commoda nec ad rem privatam adeo sumus attentî ut ob utilitatem publicam de nostra decedere recusaremus.

Quocirca viri dignissimi ut voluntati vestræ rite obsequeremur in frequenti senatu alacres convenimus consensuque decrevimus unanimi ut nemo in posterum nisi quem legitimus apud nos et annorum et studiorum decursus commendaverit ad quempiam in medicina gradum admitteretur: quod ut reipublicæ vestræ felix faustumque sit obnixè comprecamur.

Dat. e frequenti senatu anno Domini 1721.⁽³⁾

1722.

On the 29th of March, there was a contest for the representation of the county, the candidates being Sir John Hynde Cotton of Madingley Bart., Edward Lord Harley of Wimpole, Sir Francis Whichcott Bart. of Stow cum Quay, and Sir Robert Clarke Bart. of Snailwell. The numbers polled were Cotton 1518; Harley 1449; Whichcott 945; Clarke 918. Sir J. H. Cotton, who on the 22nd had been elected

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. pp. 507, 509.

(2) Historical Register for 1722, Chronological Diary, 13.

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 413.

for the town, subsequently made his election to serve for the county.⁽¹⁾ Sir F. Whichcott and Sir R. Clarke had represented the county in the preceding parliament. 2440 freeholders polled at this election.⁽²⁾

On the 23rd of May, Dr. Bentley Master of Trinity College, whose degradation from his degrees in 1718 has been already noticed,⁽³⁾ applied to the Court of King's Bench for a rule calling upon the University to show cause why a mandamus should not issue for his restoration to all his degrees. This rule having been granted, Sergeant Reynolds shewed cause on the part of the University. The Court, on the 31st of May, enlarged the rule till the following term. On the 15th of November, Sir Philip Yorke the Solicitor-General⁽⁴⁾ submitted that the charters of the University exempted it from the jurisdiction of the Court of King's Bench. The Court however directed the Writ to issue with the view of deciding the question of jurisdiction on the return⁽⁵⁾

On the 22nd of June, Dr. Crosse the Vicechancellor laid the foundation of the Senate House in four stones, the first in honour of the King, the second of the Prince of Wales, the third of the Chancellor, and the fourth of the benefactors.⁽⁶⁾ The architect was James Gibbs⁽⁷⁾ who designed a building in form of a half H; of which the centre was to consist of the Royal Library, having six three-quarter Corinthian columns supporting a pediment; the Senate House was to form the northern wing, and the southern wing, consisting of a building similar in external appearance to the Senate House, was to have been used as a Consistory and Registrar's Office.⁽⁸⁾ The Senate House was completed⁽⁹⁾ and opened in 1730.

A dispute having arisen between the University and Town respecting the land-tax, petitions were presented to the House of

(1) Commons' Journals, xx. 13.

(2) Carter, Hist. of the County of Cambridge, 122.

(3) Vide ante, p. 159.

(4) Afterwards Earl of Hardwicke and Lord Chancellor. "Though he was not a member of the University, and several eminent barristers were already engaged in her service, yet it was thought proper at such a crisis to confide the academical interests to one who had a paramount character in the profession: from this circumstance began the intimate connection between the University of Cambridge and that distinguished personage, which subsisted to the end of his life, and has been inherited by his posterity."—Monk, Life of Bentley, ii. 192.

(5) Monk, Life of Bentley, ii. 190—193. See under 1723-4.

(6) Carter, Hist. of Univ. of Cambridge, 11.

(7) In Cambridge Portfolio, 441, n. it is stated that the plan was given by James Burrough of Caius College afterwards Master of that Society, and altered by Gibbs, but this appears very improbable.

(8) Gibbs, Book of Architecture, plate 36. See Cambridge Portfolio, 439—441. In that work however is a strange mistake, as it is there stated that the Senate House was begun in 1768.

(9) The west end was indeed left unfinished till about 1768, in consequence probably of the intention of erecting the other parts of Mr. Gibbs's design.

Commons on the subject. Extracts from the Journals of the House are subjoined:—

MERCURI, 7^o. DIE NOVEMBRIS; ANNO 9^o. GEORGII REGIS, 1722.

A PETITION of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of the University of Cambridge, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, That, by an Act of Parliament, made in the Fourth Year of the Reign of the late King William and Queen Mary, for granting an Aid to their Majestys, by a Land Tax, for the Service of that Year, the Sum of Two Thousand One hundred Thirty-four Pounds Fifteen Shillings and Four-pence and Seven-eighths was assessed on the University and Town of Cambridge, the Commissioners appointed to raise the same did assess the Sum of Two hundred Sixty-six Pounds and Six Shillings on the University of Cambridge; and the University did, in each succeeding Year, till the Year 1718, pay towards the Land Tax in proportion to that Sum, although several of the Members of the University, who had Money at Interest, being removed from thence, or having placed the same on Government Security, the Burden of the Tax was, before that time, grown to be very heavy on the remaining Members: But it happened, in the Year One thousand Seven hundred and Eighteen, that the Commissioners saw it necessary, on several Appeals to them made, to discharge £6,000 towards raising the Sum imposed that Year: This caused so great a Deficiency, that it could not have been raised by an Assessment of less than Thirteen Shillings in the Pound; which discouraged the Commissioners from making any Reassessment; so that, for several years past, they were in Arrear in the said Tax; whereupon Process hath been issued out of the Exchequer, for raising the several Deficiencies: The Petitioners did, on this Occasion, apply to the Commissioners for the Town of Cambridge . . . how hard it would fall on the University, if they should be compelled to raise the same Proportion as they had done formerly; but proposed, That the whole Sum assessed, for the future, should be raised on the University and Town together, without Distinction; or that the Deficiency arising by the University, should be made good by an Assessment on the Booths in Sturbridge Fair: which they came into for that Year; but the Owners of those Booths refusing to pay it; nor have they been assessed in any Year since: And praying, That there may be Provision made, in the Bill now depending for raising the Land Tax, that the Sum proposed to be laid on the University and Town of Cambridge, may be equally raised in them both, without any Distinction between the University and Town; and to give them Relief in regard to the said Arrears.

AND a Motion being made, and the Question being put, That the said Petition be referred to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for granting an Aid to his Majesty, by a Land Tax, to be raised in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1723, is committed;

The House divided.

The Yeas go forth.

Tellers for the Yeas,	{ Mr. Windsor, Mr. Digby:	80.
Tellers for the Noes,	{ Mr. Duckett, Mr. Hucks:	99.

So it passed in the Negative.

ORDERED, That the said Petition do lie upon the Table.⁽¹⁾

(1) Commons' Journals, xx. 53.

LUNÆ, 12^o. DIE NOVEMBRIS; ANNO 9^o. GEORGII REGIS, 1722.

A PETITION of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, of the Town of Cambridge, on behalf of themselves, and the rest of the Inhabitants of the said Town, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, That, to prevent any Deficiencies that might happen to arise in any of the Land Taxes to be raised in Great Britain, by the several Acts of Parliament . . . have always laid a certain Sum of Money or Quota, to be raised and paid by the University and Town of Cambridge, in the same manner as it was done in the Fourth Year of the Reign of King William and Queen Mary; which have been accordingly raised, and paid, ever since, as by distinct and separate Duplicates from the said University and Town of Cambridge, returned into the Exchequer, appears: That the said University of Cambridge did, in proportion to the Land Tax, charge themselves with the said Rate, separate and distinct from the Town of Cambridge; which was a voluntary Act of their own, and so hath continued ever since; but the Commissioners of the University of Cambridge have, from the Year 1718, lessened the said Tax yearly; so, if not timely prevented, the Petitioners believe, that the Commissioners of the said University will not raise One Penny of their voluntary Proportion of the said Land Tax: That the said Land Tax is a very heavy Burthen upon the Petitioners; for they pay, every Year, above One-fifth Part more than the Pound-rate granted by Parliament: That Stirbridge Fair consists only of casual weekly Profits for One Fortnight in the Year, and cannot be collected quarterly; and that it is not taxable; otherwise they would have taxed the same, in Ease to the Town; it belonging to them and not to the University: That the Court of Exchequer did issue out Process against the Commissioners of the said University and Town; with that, the Commissioners of the said Town did apply to the Barons of the Exchequer, to be relieved against the Process; and that the same should be only against the Commissioners of the said University: The Court upon hearing the Complaint, referred the whole Matter to the King's Deputy Remembrancer, to state the Matters of Fact; and report the same: And, upon hearing both Sides, . . . reported to the Court, That the said Town had always returned separate and distinct Duplicates, and had paid their full Proportions; but that the University had raised short of their Proportions; the Petitioners prayed the Court of Exchequer, That the Supers for those Deficiencies, in the Receivers Accounts, set on the University and Town of Cambridge, might be set on the University only: And praying Relief against the Petition of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of the said University; and that the Sum now to be imposed upon the said University and Town of Cambridge, may be separately imposed and charged; and . . . may not be obliged to raise any higher Sums, in Ease of the said University.

ORDERED, That the said Petition do lie upon the Table.

THE Order of the Day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of the Bill for granting an Aid to his Majesty, by a Land Tax, to be raised in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year, 1723;

ORDERED, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, That they have Power to receive a Clause for the effectual raising the Arrears of the Rates laid on the University and Town of Cambridge, by former Land Taxes; and for preventing any Deficiency there, in the Rate to be laid for the present Aid.(1)

(1) Commons' Journals, xx. 55, 56.

LUNÆ, 19^o. DIE NOVEMBRIS; ANNO 9^o. GEORGII REGIS, 1722.

A PETITION of the Churchwardens, Overseers of the Poor, Owners and Occupiers of Houses, Inhabiting in the Parish of Great Saint Mary's, in the Town of Cambridge, in the County of Cambridge, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, That the Petitioners have, ever since the Year 1692-3, raised in the said Parish, as a Proportion of the Tax settled upon the Town of Cambridge, the sum of Four hundred Fifteen Pounds Eleven Shillings and an Halfpeny; which, notwithstanding the Stocks and Monies of the Parishioners have constantly been assessed towards raising the said Sum, the said Parish have always been near One Fifth Part more than the Pound Rate charged by Parliament: And that the University have lately bought several Houses and Tenements in the said Parish, and pulled the same down, in order to build a Senate House for the said University, which was taxed at the yearly Rent of One Hundred and Thirty Pounds per Annum, and upwards; which said Sum not being provided for by the said University; and the same has been forced to be raised in the said Parish by the Petitioners; which makes it very burthensome, and heightens the Charge upon them: And praying, That they may be considered, in relation to the Land Tax, proportionably to the Damage they sustain, by the Pulling down of the said Houses.

ORDERED, That the said Petition do lie upon the Table.⁽¹⁾

1722 } The following petition from the Corporation was presented to the
23 } House of Commons on the 14th of February:—

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of Great Britain assembled in Parliament.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council and Burgesses of the ancient Town and Borough of Cambridge.

SHEWETH,

THAT the inhabitants of the said town and borough, and the parts adjacent, have at all times heretofore been well served and supplied with coals, fish, salt, and all sorts of foreign merchandize, from the port of King's Lynn in Norfolk, at reasonable rates, by means of the rivers of Great Ouse and Grant, being great and navigable streams in which barges, boats, and vessels of great burthen, with such goods and merchandize heretofore have had their constant free and easy passage to the mutual advancement of trade and commerce and particular benefit of your petitioners and the neighbouring counties.

THAT the corporation of adventurers for draining the great level of the fens called Bedford Level, by their great neglect in the duly scouring out their old sewers, new cuts, drains, and outfalls, the said rivers to seaward are very much grown up and stopped for want of freshes coming down into them in the ordinary course so that smaller boats and vessels cannot pass therein without great difficulties, delays and danger, and excessive charges: and the said navigation in a little time very likely to be lost.

THEY therefore humbly pray that by the bill now depending in this honourable House, the said obstructions may be removed and the navigation trade and commerce between the said port and Cambridge may be preserved by such means as to your great Wisdoms shall seem most meet, and your Petitioners shall ever pray.⁽²⁾

(1) Commons Journals, xx. 59.

(2) Corporation Coucher; Commons' Journals, xx. 138.

1723.

The disputes between the University and Town respecting the land tax⁽¹⁾ were put an end to by the following agreement, which bears date the 10th of April:—

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made, concluded, indented and agreed upon the 10th day of April, in the 9th year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George by the grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith, &c. Annoque Domini 1723: BETWEEN the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge of the one part, and the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Town of Cambridge of the other part.

IMPRIMIS, whereas by virtue of an Act of Parliament passed this present session of Parliament, in the 9th year of his Majesty's reign, intituled An Act for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax to be raised in Great Britain for the service of the year 1723, it is amongst other things enacted that the said University and Town of Cambridge shall jointly raise, levy, and pay unto his Majesty the sum of £1423 ls. 6½d. as their proportion of the sum of £1,019,356 7s. 0d. in the said Act mentioned: AND WHEREAS the deficiencies or arrears of the land tax which were jointly to be raised and levied from the said University and Town of Cambridge in several precedent years, do upon a computation amount to the further sum of £752 4s. 3½d. which said sums of £1423 ls. 6½d. and £752 4s. 3½d. are at this time charged and chargeable upon the said University and Town of Cambridge: AND WHEREAS by reason of deficiency of money and personal estate rateable within the said University for the purposes aforesaid as well the said University, as the said Town of Cambridge have laid under and still do lye under great difficulties as to the raising the said several sums so charged upon them as aforesaid: THEREFORE for removing such difficulties for the future as much as in them lies, and for preserving a good correspondence between the said bodies corporate, and for ascertaining the proportions that each of the said bodies corporate shall pay towards raising the said several sums of £1423 ls. 6½d. and £752 4s. 3½d. and also such further sums as shall be hereafter to be raised and levied from the said University and Town of Cambridge by virtue of any subsequent act of Parliament to be made for granting an aid to his Majesty or his successors by a land tax, It is MUTUALLY COVENANTED, CONCLUDED AND AGREED UPON by and between the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the said University and the said Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said Town of Cambridge and the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars and the said Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses do, by these presents, for themselves respectively and for their respective successors, mutually covenant and agree to and with each other and their respective successors, in manner and form following (that is to say): that the sum of £50 in this present year of our Lord 1723 shall be raised and levied from or upon the members of the several Colleges and Halls in the University and their personal estates, or any other things belonging to the said University or any member of the same, and not from or upon any of the members that now or shall hereafter reside in any of the parishes within the said Town of Cambridge as part of the said sum of £1423 ls. 6½d. and that the sum of £1373 ls. 6½d. residue of the said sum of £1423 ls. 6½d. shall be raised and levied by the said Town of Cambridge in this present year of our Lord 1723 for the service of the said year, and that

(1) Vide ante, p. 170.

as well for the raising and levying the said sum of £752 4s. 3½*d.* so in arrear as aforesaid, as of all future land taxes to be granted by an act of parliament and chargeable upon the said University and Town of Cambridge, the same shall be raised and levied by the Members of the said University, and by the said Town of Cambridge respectively, by such quotas or proportions as hereinbefore agreed upon concerning the said sum of £1423 1s. 6½*d.* that is to say, the several members of the several Colleges and Halls within the said University and their several estates or any other things belonging to the said University or members of the same, exclusive as aforesaid, shall pay such share and proportion thereof as £50 bears to £1423 1s. 6½*d.* and the residue of the said arrears as also the remaining proportion of the subsequent land tax to be granted by act of parliament and chargeable as aforesaid, shall be raised by the said Town.

ITEM, It is further concluded and agreed upon by and between the said parties to these presents, and the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars and the said Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses do for themselves and their successors, by these presents, further mutually covenant and agree to and with each other and to and with their respective successors; that the quota or quotas to be raised by the said University shall be assessed only by such persons members of the said University as shall be appointed by the respective Colleges and Halls for that purpose, and which said assessors shall assess only the several members of Colleges and Halls within the said University and for such estates only as are properly rateable and assessable within the same, exclusive always of such members thereof as reside or shall reside in any of the parishes within the said Town of Cambridge, who are to be taxed and assessed in the several parishes wherein they do or shall reside, and that such of the Commissioners appointed for the University and Town not being members of any College or Hall within the said University shall nominate and appoint assessors to assess the said quota or quotas to be raised for the said Town, which said assessors so to be appointed for the said Town shall not assess any member of any College or Hall within the said University but in respect of the real estate of such member lying and being within the said Town of Cambridge and rateable and assessable within the meaning of the said act or acts so to be made as aforesaid, and that the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars shall from time to time and at all times hereafter, save and keep harmless and indemnified the inhabitants of the said Town of Cambridge, and their persons, estates, goods, and effects from any deficiency that may happen in the respective quotas and proportions of such taxes so to be raised by the several members of the said Colleges and Halls in the said University, and from all process, costs, charges, and damages which may hereafter happen to the inhabitants of the said Town of Cambridge by reason of such deficiency, and that in like manner the said Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses shall and will from time to time and at all times hereafter save harmless and keep indemnified all and every the said members of all and every the said Colleges and Halls within the said University, and their persons, goods, and effects from any deficiency that may happen in the respective quotas and proportions of such taxes so to be raised by the said Town and inhabitants thereof, and from all process, costs, charges, and damages which may hereafter happen to the members of the said University by reason of such deficiency.

AND LASTLY it is agreed by and between the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the said University and the said Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses of the said Town of Cambridge, that they the said Chancellors Masters and

Scholars and the said Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses shall, at their joint expense and with their joint interest, endeavour that in the ensuing year and so for the time to come, so long as the land taxes shall continue, the said University and Town of Cambridge shall be separately assessed towards the raising and levying the future land taxes in such proportion and proportions and in such manner as hereinbefore mentioned and agreed upon.

IN WITNESS whereof as well the said Chancellor Masters and Scholars their common seal, as also the said Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses their common seal, to these present articles of agreement interchangeably have put the day and year first above written.⁽¹⁾

John Colbatch D.D. the Casuistical Professor, was, on the 8th of May, committed by the Court of King's Bench for a contempt of that Court in publishing a pamphlet entitled *Jus Academicum*, wherein he contended that the University was not amenable to the authority of the Courts at Westminster. On the 18th he was fined £50.,⁽²⁾ ordered to be imprisoned till it was paid, and to give security for his good behaviour for a year.⁽³⁾

Conyers Middleton D.D. Principal Librarian of the University, in the dedication of a tract entitled "*Bibliothecæ Cantabrigiæ Ordinandæ Methodus*," reflected upon certain persons who aimed at subjecting the academical jurisdiction to the Courts at Westminster. The publication was adjudged a contempt of the Court of King's Bench, which, on the 15th of June, committed Dr. Middleton, and on the 20th he was fined £50. and discharged on paying the same and giving sureties for his good behaviour for a year.⁽⁴⁾

The following account of Sturbridge fair and the University and Town of Cambridge from the pen of Daniel de Foe appears to have been compiled this year, though not published till the following:—

I now draw near to Cambridge, to which I fancy I look as if I was afraid to come, having made so many Circumlocutions beforehand; but I must yet

(1) Corporation Cross Book. Vide Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 414.

(2) The sentence was pronounced by Sir Littleton Powis the senior Puisne Justice. "His Lordship had just been reading *Jus Academicum*, and was master of its contents; but, unfortunately for the author, he considered some of the reflections intended for Dr. Bentley, as levelled against the Court: he regarded Colbatch's commendations of Academical law as conveying a censure upon the Common-law of the land; and termed 'the appeals made to foreign lawyers quite foreign to the purpose:' a conceit which took his Lordship's fancy so much, that he repeated it three or four times in the course of his speech. But the most disastrous point was the motto of the book, *Jura negat sibi nata, nihil non arrogat*. This venerable Judge, who had passed a long life in the study of Law Latin, had forgotten whatever acquaintance he might have contracted with classical writers sixty years before; for he accused Colbatch of 'applying to the Court the most virulent verse in all Horace, *Jura negat sibi nata, nihil non abrogat*.' The culprit immediately set him right as to Horace's word; and told him besides that the motto was intended to apply, not to the Judges, but to Bentley. Sir Littleton, however, would not be driven from what he considered his strong hold; he thrice recurred to this unhappy quotation, which accused their Lordships of 'abrogating' the laws, and each time Colbatch was imprudent enough to interrupt and correct him."—Monk, *Life of Bentley*, ii. 198.

(3) Monk, *Life of Bentley*, ii. 179—189, 193—199, 202; *Historical Register for 1723*, Chronological Diary, 21, 23.

(4) Monk, *Life of Bentley*, ii. 199—202; *Modern Reports*, viii. 123; *Historical Register for 1723*, Chronological Diary, 30.

make another Digression before I enter the Town; (for in my way, and as I came in from Newmarket, about the beginning of September;) I cannot omit, that I came necessarily through Sturbridge Fair, which was then in its height.

If it is a Diversion worthy a Book to treat of Trifles, such as the Gayety of Bury Fair, it cannot be very unpleasant, especially to the Trading part of the World, to say something of this Fair, which is not only the greatest in the whole Nation, but in the World; nor, if I may believe those who have seen them all, is the Fair at Leipsick in Saxony, the Mart at Frankfort on the Main, or the Fairs at Nuremberg or Ausburg, any way to compare to this Fair at Sturbridge.

It is kept in a large Corn-field, near Casterton, extending from the Side of the River Cam, towards the Road, for about half a Mile Square.

If the Husbandmen who rent the Land, do not get their Corn off before a certain Day in August, the Fair-Keepers may trample it under foot and spoil it to build their Booths, or Tents; for all the Fair is kept in Tents, and Booths: On the other Hand, to ballance that Severity, if the Fair-Keepers have not done their Business of the Fair, and remov'd and clear'd the Field by another certain Day in September, the Plowmen may come in again, with Plow and Cart, and overthrow all and trample it into the Dirt; and as for the Filth, Dung, Straw, &c. necessarily left by the Fair-Keepers, the Quantity of which is very great, it is the Farmers Fees, and makes them full amends for the trampling, riding, and carting upon, and hardening the Ground.

It is impossible to describe all the Parts and Circumstances of this Fair exactly; the Shops are placed in Rows like Streets, whereof one is call'd Cheapside; and here, as in several other Streets, are all sorts of Trades, who sell by Retale, and who come principally from London with their Goods; scarce any Trades are omitted, Goldsmiths, Toyshops, Braziers, Turners, Milleners, Haberdashers, Hatters, Mercers, Drapers, Pewterers, China Ware-houses, and in a word all Trades that can be named in London; with Coffee Houses, Taverns, Brandy-Shops, and Eating-houses, innumerable, and all in Tents, and Booths, as above.

This great Street reaches from the Road, which as I said goes from Cambridge to New-Market, turning short out of it to the Right towards the River, and holds in a Line near half a Mile quite down to the River-side: In another Street parallel with the Road are like Rows of Booths, but larger, and more intermingled with Wholesale Dealers, and on one Side, passing out of this last Street to the Left Hand, is a formal great Square, form'd by the largest Booths, built in that Form, and which they called the Duddery; whence the Name is deriv'd, and what its Signification is, I could never yet learn, tho' I made all possible search into it.⁽¹⁾ The Area of this Square is about 80 to a 100 Yards, where the Dealers have room before every Booth to take down, and open their Packs, and to bring in Waggons to load and unload.

This Place is separated, and Peculiar to the Wholesale Dealers in the Woollen Manufacture. Here the Booths, or Tents are of a vast Extent, have different Apartments, and the Quantities of Goods they bring are so Great, that the Insides of them look like another Blackwell Hall, being as vast Ware-houses pil'd up with Goods to the Top. In this Duddery, as I have been inform'd, there have been sold One Hundred Thousand Pounds worth of

(1) Duddery is evidently derived from the old word Dudde signifying cloth, (*Promptorium Parvulorum*, ed. Way, i. 134.) Duds for clothes is still used as a cant word and by the Scotch. —(*Bailey's Dictionary*, *Glossaries to Burns and Walter Scott*.)

Woollen Manufacturers in less than a Week's time, besides the prodigious Trade carry'd on here, by Wholesale Men, from London, and all Parts of England, who transact their Business wholly in their Pocket-Books, and meeting their Chapmen from all Parts, make up their Accounts, receive Money chiefly in Bills, and take Orders: These they say exceed by far the Sales of Goods actually brought to the Fair, and deliver'd in Kind; it being frequent for the London Wholesale Men to carry back Orders from their Dealers for Ten Thousand Pounds worth of Goods a Man, and some much more. This especially respects those People, who deal in heavy Goods, as Wholesale Grocers, Salters, Brasiers, Iron-Merchants, Wine-Merchants, and the like; but does not exclude the Dealers in Woollen Manufactures, and especially in Mercery Goods of all sorts, the Dealers in which generally manage their Business in this Manner.

Here are Clothiers from Hallifax, Leeds, Wakefield and Huthersfield in Yorkshire, and from Rochdale, Bury, &c. in Lancashire, with vast Quantities of Yorkshire Cloths, Kerseys, Pennistons, Cottons, &c. with all sorts of Manchester Ware, Fustians, and things made of Cotton Wool; of which the Quantity is so great, that they told me there were near a Thousand Horse-Packs of such Goods from that side of the Country, and these took up a side and half of the Duddery at least; also a part of a Street of Booths were taken up with Upholsterer's Ware, such as Tickings, Sackings, Kidderminster Stuffs, Blankets, Rugs, Quilts, &c.

In the Duddery I saw one Ware-house, or Booth with six Apartments in it, all belonging to a Dealer in Norwich Stuffs only, and who they said had there above Twenty Thousand Pounds value, in those Goods, and no other.

Western Goods had their Share here also, and several Booths were fill'd as full with Serges, Du-Rois, Druggets, Shalloons, Cantaloons, Devonshire Kersies, &c. from Exeter, Taunton, Bristol, and other Parts West, and some from London also.

But all this is still out done, at least in show, by two Articles, which are the peculiars of this Fair, and do not begin till the other part of the Fair, that is to say for the Woollen Manufacture begins to draw to a Close: These are the Wooll, and the Hops, as for the Hops, there is scarce any Price fix'd for Hops in England, till they know how they sell at Sturbridge Fair; the Quantity that appears in the Fair is indeed prodigious, and they, as it were, possess a large Part of the Field on which the Fair is kept, to themselves; they are brought directly from Chelmsford in Essex, from Canterbury and Maidstone in Kent, and from Farnham in Surrey, besides what are brought from London, the growth of those, and other Places.

Enquiring why this Fair should be thus, of all other Places in England, the Center of that Trade; and so great a Quantity of so Bulky a Commodity be carry'd thither so far: I was answer'd by one thoroughly acquainted with that matter thus: The Hops, said he, for this part of England, grow principally in the two Counties of Surrey and Kent, with an exception only of the Town of Chelmsford in Essex, and there are very few planted any where else.

There are indeed in the West of England some Quantities grown; as at Wilton, near Salisbury; at Hereford and Broomsgrove, near Wales, and the like; but the Quantity is inconsiderable, and the Places remote, so that none of them come to London.

As to the North of England, they formerly used but few Hops there, their Drink being chiefly Pale smooth Ale, which requir'd no Hops, and consequently they planted no Hops in all that Part of England, North of Trent; nor did I

ever see one Acre of Hop-Ground planted beyond Trent, in my Observations; but as for some years past, they not only brew great Quantities of Beer in the North; but also use Hops in the Brewing their Ale much more than they did before; so they all come South of Trent to buy their Hops; and here being vast Quantities brought, 'tis great Part of their back Carriage into Yorkshire, and Northamptonshire, Derbyshire, Lancashire, and all those Counties; nay, of late, since the Union, even to Scotland itself; for I must not omit here also to mention, that the River Grant, or Cam, which runs close by the N.W. side of the Fair in its way from Cambridge to Ely, is Navigable, and that by this means, all heavy Goods are brought even to the Fair-Field, by Water Carriage from London, and other Parts; first to the Port of Lynn, and then in Barges up the Ouse, from the Ouse into the Cam, and so, as I say to the very Edge of the Fair.

In like manner great Quantities of heavy Goods, and the Hops among the rest, are sent from the Fair to Lynn by Water, and shipped there for the Humber, to Hull, York, &c. and for New Castle upon Tyne, and by New Castle, even to Scotland it self. Now as there is still no planting of Hops in the North, tho' a great Consumption, and the Consumption increasing Daily, this, says my Friend, is one Reason why at Sturbridge Fair there is so great a Demand for the Hops: He added, that besides this, there were very few Hops, if any worth naming, growing in all the Counties even on this side Trent, which were above forty Miles from London; these Counties depending on Sturbridge Fair for their supply, so the Counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, Leicester, Rutland, and even to Stafford, Warwick, and Worcestershire, bought most if not all of their Hops at Sturbridge Fair.

These are the Reasons why so great a Quantity of Hops are seen at this Fair, as that it is incredible, considering too, how remote from this Fair the Growth of them is, as above.

This is likewise a Testimony of the prodigious Resort of the Trading People of all Parts of England to this Fair; the Quantity of Hops that have been sold at one of these Fairs is diversley reported, and some affirm it to be so great, that I dare not copy after them; but without doubt it is a surprising Account, especially in a cheap Year.

The next Article brought hither, is Wool, and this of several sorts, but principally Fleece Wool, out of Lincolnshire, where the longest Staple is found; the Sheep of those Countries being of the largest Breed.

The Buyers of this Wool, are chiefly indeed the Manufacturers of Norfolk and Suffolk, and Essex, and it is a prodigious Quantity they buy.

Here I saw what I have not observ'd in any other County of England, namely, a Pocket of Wool. This seems to be first call'd so in Mockery, this Pocket being so big, that it loads a whole Waggon, and reaches beyond the most extrem Parts of it hanging over both before, and behind, and these ordinarily weigh a Ton or 25 Hundred weight of Wool, all in one Bag.

The Quantity of Wool only, which has been sold at this Place at one Fair, has been said to amount to fifty or sixty Thousand Pounds in value, some say a great deal more.

By these Articles a Stranger may make some guess at the immense Trade carry'd on at this Place; what prodigious Quantities of Goods are bought, and sold here, and what a confluence of People are seen here from all Parts of England.

I might go on here to speak of several other sorts of English Manufactures, which are brought hither to be sold; as all sorts of wrought Iron, and Brass Ware from Birmingham; Edg'd Tools, Knives, &c. from Sheffield; Glass-Wares,

and Stockings, from Nottingham, and Leicester; and an infinite Throng of other things of smaller value, every Morning.

To attend this Fair, and the prodigious conflux of People, which come to it, there are sometimes no less than fifty Hackney Coaches, which come from London, and ply Night and Morning to carry the People to and from Cambridge; for there the Gross of the People lodge; nay, which is still more strange, there are Wherries brought from London on Waggon to ply upon the little River Cam, and to row People up and down from the Town, and from the Fair as Occasion presents.

It is not to be wondered at, if the Town of Cambridge cannot Receive, or Entertain the Numbers of People that come to this Fair; not Cambridge only, but all the Towns round are full; nay, the very Barns, and Stables are turn'd into Inns, and made as fit as they can to Lodge the meaner Sort of People. As for the People in the Fair, they all universally Eat, Drink, and Sleep in their Booths, and Tents; and the said Booths are so Intermingled with Taverns, Coffee-Houses, Drinking-Houses, Eating-houses, Cooks-Shops, &c. and all in Tents too; and so many Butchers, and Higglers from all the Neighbouring Counties come into the Fair every Morning with Beef, Mutton, Fowls, Butter, Bread, Cheese, Eggs, and such things; and go with them from Tent to Tent, from Door to Door, that there's no want of any Provisions of any kind, either dress'd or undress'd.

In a Word, the Fair is like a well Fortify'd City, and there is the least Disorder and Confusion (I believe) that can be seen any where, with so great a Concourse of People.

Towards the latter End of the Fair, and when the great Hurry of Wholesale Business begins to be over, the Gentry come in, from all parts of the County round; and tho' they come for their Diversion; yet 'tis not a little Money, they lay out; which generally falls to the share of the Retailers, such as Toy-shops, Goldsmiths, Brasiers, Ironmongers, Turners, Milleners, Mercers, &c. and some loose Corns, they reserve for the Puppet Shows, Drolls, Rope-Dancers, and such like; of which there is no want, though not considerable like the rest: The last day of the Fair is the Horse-Fair, where the whole is closed with both Horse and Foot-Races, to divert the meaner Sort of People only, for nothing considerable is offered of that Kind: Thus Ends the whole Fair, and in less than a week more, there is scarce any Sign left that there has been such a thing there: except by the Heaps of Dung and Straw, and other Rubbish which is left behind, trod into the Earth, and which is as good as a summer's fallow for Duncing to the Land; and as I have said above, pays the Husbandman well for the use of it.

I should have mention'd, that here is a Court of Justice always open, and held every Day in a Shed built on purpose in the Fair; this is for keeping the Peace, and deciding Controversies in matters Deriving from the Business of the Fair: The Magistrates of the Town of Cambridge are Judges in this Court, as being in their Jurisdiction, or they holding it by Special Privilege: Here they determine Matters in a Summary way, as is practis'd in those we call Pye-Powder Courts in other Places, or as a Court of Conscience; and they have a final Authority without Appeal.

I come now to the Town, and University of Cambridge, I say the Town and University, for tho' they are Blended together in the Situation, and the Colleges, Halls, and Houses for Literature are promiscuously scatter'd up and down among the other Parts, and some even among the meanest of the other Buildings;

as Magdalen College over the Bridge, is in particular; yet they are all Incorporated together, by the Name of the University, and are govern'd apart, and distinct from the Town, which they are so intermix'd with.

As their Authority is distinct from the Town, so are their Privileges, Customs, and Government: they choose Representatives, or Members of Parliament for themselves, and the Town does the like for themselves, also apart.

The Town is govern'd by a Mayor, and Aldermen. The University by a Chancellor, and Vice-Chancellor &c. Tho' their Dwellings are mix'd, and seem a little confus'd, their authority is not so; in some Cases the Vice-Chancellor may concern himself in the Town, as in searching Houses for the Scholars at improper Hours, removing scandalous Women, and the like.

But as the Colleges are many, and the Gentlemen entertain'd in them are a very great Number, the Trade of the Town very much depends upon them, and the Tradesmen may justly be said to get their Bread by the Colleges; and this is the surest hold the University may be said to have of the Townsmen, and by which they secure the Dependence of the Town upon them, and subsequently their Submission.

I remember some Years ago a Brewer, who being very Rich and Popular in the Town, and one of their Magistrates, had in several things so much oppos'd the University, and insulted their Vice-Chancellor, or other Heads of Houses, that in short the University having no other way to Exert themselves, and show their Resentment, they made a By-Law or Order among themselves, that for the future they would not Trade with him; and that none of the Colleges, Halls, &c. would take any more Beer of him; and what follow'd? The Man indeed braved it out a while, but when he found he cou'd not obtain a Revocation of the Order he was fain to leave off his Brewhouse, and if I remember right, quitted the Town.

Thus I say, Interest gives them Authority; and there are abundance of Reasons why the Town shou'd not disoblige the University, as there are some also on the other Hand, why the University shou'd not differ to any Extremity with the Town; nor, such is their prudence, do they let any Disputes between them run up to any Extremities, if they can avoid it. As for Society; to any man who is a lover of Learning, or of Learn'd Men, here is the most agreeable under Heaven; nor is there any want of Mirth and good Company of other Kinds. But 'tis to the Honour of the University to say, that the Governors so well understand their Office, and the Governed their Duty, that here is very little Encouragement given to those Seminaries of Crime the Assemblies, which are so much boasted of in other places.

Again, as Dancing, Gaming, Intriguing, are the three principle Articles which recommend those Assemblies; and that generally the Time for carrying on Affairs of this Kind, is the Night, and sometimes all Night; a time as unseasonable as scandalous; add to this, that the Orders of the University admit no such Excesses: I therefore say, as this is the case, 'tis to the Honour of the whole Body of the University, that no Encouragement is given to them here.

As to the Antiquity of the University in this Town, the Originals and Founders of the several Colleges, their Revenues, Laws, Government and Governors, they are so effectually and so largely treated of by other Authors, and are so foreign to the familiar Design of these letters, that I refer my Readers to Mr. Camden's *Brittania*, and the Author of the *Antiquities of Cambridge*, and other such learned Writers, by whom they may be fully informed.

The present Vice-Chancellor is Dr. Snape, formerly Master of Eaton School

near Windsor; and famous for his Dispute with and evident advantage over the late Bishop of Bangor;(1) in the time of his Government, the Dispute between the University and the Master of Trinity College has been brought to a Head, so as to employ the Pens of the Learned on both Sides; but at last Prosecuted in a judicial way, so as to deprive Dr. Bentley of all his Dignities and Offices in the University; but the Dr. flying to the Royal Protection, the University is, under a Writ of Mandamus, to show cause why they do not restore the Doctor again, to which it seems they demur, and that Demur, has not, that we hear, been argued, at least when these Sheets were sent to the Press; what will be the Issue Time must shew.(2)

1723 } On the 22d of January, there was a poll for the rectory of Standish,
— }
24 } in Lancashire, the patron being a Papist: the votes were for Thomas Pilgrim, B.D., of Trinity College, Regius Professor of Greek, 125; for William Baker, D.D., of St. John's College, 77.(3)

The Court of King's Bench after two arguments(4) upon the return made by the University to the mandamus for the restoration of Dr. Bentley to his degrees,(5) on the 7th of February, awarded a peremptory mandamus,(6) which was ultimately(7) obeyed.

On the 24th of February, the House of Commons ordered that it be an instruction to the Committee, to whom was referred a bill for better viewing and searching of drugs, &c., "That they have power to receive a Clause for the better enabling the Faculty of Physick, in the University of Cambridge, to take the Bodies of Persons executed for Felony, and other Crimes for anatomical Dissections," and subsequently this addition was made to the title of the bill "and for the better enabling the Faculty of Physick, in the University of Cambridge, to take the Bodies of Persons executed for Felony, or other Crimes, in the Counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon for anatomical Dissections."(8) The clause in question appears to have

(1) Dr. Hoadley.

(2) A Tour thro' the whole Island of Great Britain, (London 8vo. 1724), Letter i. 121—133. See Wilson's Life of De Foe iii. 533.

(3) Monk, Life of Bentley, ii. 214 n.

(4) The first argument was in Trinity Term 1723 by Serjeant Cheshyre for Dr. Bentley, and Serjeant Comyns (afterwards Chief Baron of the Exchequer) for the University. The great and insurmountable objection to the whole of the proceedings of the University was the want of notice to Dr. Bentley, in reference to which Mr. Justice Fortescue observed, "The laws of God and man both give the party an opportunity to make his defence if he has any. I remember to have heard it observed by a very learned man upon such an occasion, that even God himself did not pass sentence upon Adam, before he was called upon to make his defence. Adam (says God) where art thou? Hast thou not eaten of the tree whereof I commanded thee that thou shouldst not eat? And the same question was put to Eve also." (Strange's Reports, i. 567.) The second argument was in Hilary Term 1723-4, by Mr. Reeve (afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas) for Dr. Bentley, and Sir Philip Yorke Attorney General (afterwards Earl of Hardwicke) for the University.

(5) Vide ante, pp. 159, 169.

(6) Strange's Reports, i. 557; Lord Raymond's Reports, ii. 1334; Modern Reports, viii. 148; Historical Register for 1724, Chronological Diary 10.

(7) 26th of March, 1724, a grace passed restoring Dr. Bentley to all his degrees and privileges.—Monk, Life of Bentley, ii. 207.

(8) Commons' Journals xx. 269, 293.

been ultimately withdrawn and the title of the act was remodelled accordingly.

On the 20th of March, the King ordered that the duty of preaching at the Chapel Royal at Whitehall should be performed by 24 fellows of Colleges in the two Universities, 12 out of each University, two of them for every month, to be recommended by the Dean of the Chapel, and that a salary of £30 per annum should be paid to each.⁽¹⁾

1724.

On the 25th of March, the University after attending divine service in King's College Chapel, where an appropriate sermon was preached by Gregory Doughty M.A., assisted at laying the first stone of the western side of the great court of that College, which ceremony was performed by the Provost Andrew Snape D.D. Vicechancellor of the University.⁽²⁾ The architect was James Gibbs who furnished designs for the southern and eastern sides of this quadrangle. The eastern side was to have been precisely like the western; the southern, which was to have contained the Hall and the Provost's Lodge, was to have had a portico of eight Corinthian columns supporting a pediment.⁽³⁾

On the 24th of April, the royal assent was given to an Act for repairing the roads leading from Stump Cross, in the parish of Chesterford, to Newmarket Heath and the town of Cambridge.⁽⁴⁾

This year, the King established in each of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford a Professorship of History and Modern Languages with the stipend of £400 per annum. His intention to do so was conveyed to the Vicechancellor in the following Letter:—

GEORGE R.

Trusty and well-beloved we greet you well.

WE being greatly desirous to favour and encourage our two universities, those ancient and laudable nurseries of piety and learning, and to enable them more effectually to answer the end of their institution by sending forth constant supplies of learned and able men to serve the publick both in church and state, and having observed that no encouragement or provision has hitherto been made in either of the said universities for the study of modern history or modern languages, the knowledge of which is highly necessary towards compleatly qualifying the youth committed to their care for several stations both in church and state to which they may be called, and having seriously weighed the prejudice that has accrued to the said universities from this defect, persons of foreign nations

(1) Wade, *British Chronology*, 3d edit., p. 374. About 1837 the number of Whitehall preachers was reduced to two, viz., one from each University. Each Preacher now holds office for two years only.

(2) Monk, *Life of Bentley*, ii. 206.

(3) Gibbs, *Book of Architecture*, plates, 32, 33, 34, 35.

(4) Stat. 10 Geo. I. c. 12.

being often employed in the education and tuition of youth both at home and in their travels, and great numbers of the young nobility and gentry being either sent abroad directly from school or taken away from the universities before the course of their studies can be there compleated, and opportunities frequently lost to the crown of employing and encouraging members of the two universities, by conferring on them such employments both at home and abroad as necessarily require a competent skill in writing and speaking the modern languages.

IN ORDER therefore to remedy these and the like inconveniences, we have determined to appoint two persons of sober conversation and prudent conduct of the degree of master of arts or bachelor of laws, or of some higher degree in one of the said universities, skilled in modern history and in the knowledge of modern languages, to be nominated by us to be our professors of modern history, one for the University of Cambridge and the other for that of Oxford, who shall be obliged to read lectures in the publick schools at such times as shall hereafter be appointed. And we have further determined that each of the said professors shall have a stipend of four hundred pounds per annum; and out of the said stipend shall be obliged to maintain with sufficient salaries in the university where he shall be established, two persons at least, well qualified to teach and instruct in writing and speaking the said languages, which said teachers shall be under the direction of the professors respectively, and shall be obliged to instruct gratis in the modern languages twenty scholars of each university to be nominated by us, and each scholar so nominated shall be obliged to learn two at least of the said languages, both the professors and teachers taking especial care that the times and hours for the instructing and teaching the said scholars be so ordered as not to interfere with those appointed for their academical studies: which professors and teachers shall also be obliged once every year to transmit an attested account of the progress made by each scholar committed to their care to our principal secretaries of state, to be laid before us that we may encourage the diligence and application of such amongst them as shall have qualified themselves for our service, by giving them suitable employments either at home or abroad as occasion shall offer. And our royal will and pleasure is that you forthwith upon the receipt hereof call a congregation in order to communicate these our royal intentions to the university. And so we bid you farewell.

GIVEN at our court at St. James's, the 16th day of May 1724, in the tenth year of our reign.

By his majesty's command,

TOWNSHEND.

To our trusty and well beloved the vice-chancellor of our university of Cambridge to be communicated to the senate there.(1)

On the 19th of May, the Senate voted the following Address, which was presented to the King at St. James's on the 23rd by Dr. Snape Vicechancellor, attended by the Proctors and several other members of the University, who were introduced by the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of the Household:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellour, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Chancellour, Masters

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 312; Historical Register for 1724, p. 291.

& Scholars of your University of Cambridge, having been honoured with your Majesty's Royal Letter, which has been read to us in full Senate, intimating your Gracious & princely intentions of Establishing, both in this & your other University, a new Professorship of Modern History & Modern languages, with an appointment so ample, as well nigh to equal the Stipends of all our other Professors put together; beg leave to approach your sacred person, with the sincerest assurances of Duty, Loyalty & Gratitude which such unparalleled munificence requires.

YOUR MAJESTY, like a common father that is watchful for the welfare of his Children, has wisely observed where our greatest defect lay, and where your relief could most seasonably be applied; we have for many years, with grief, observed, and may now, with assurance, venture to speak out our grievance, since your Majesty has been pleased to enter so far into our cause, as to join in the same complaint, that foreign Tutors have had so large a share in the education of our youth of Quality, both at home and in their travels: And we are thoroughly sensible, that the reason why they have been so employed, in preference to men of far superior learning of our own country, has been the want of proper helps towards the attaining those accomplishments in our Universities, for which your Majesty is now making so honourable a provision. But we are now firmly persuaded, that when your Majesty's noble design shall have taken effect; when there shall be a sufficient number of Academical persons well versed in the knowledge of foreign Courts, & well instructed in their respective languages; when a familiarity with the living tongues shall be superadded to that of the dead ones; when the solid learning of antiquity shall be adorned & set off with a skillful habit of conversing in the languages that now flourish, & both be accompanied with English probity; our Nobility & Gentry will be under no temptation of sending for persons from foreign countries to be entrusted with the education of their children; that the appearance of an English Gentleman in the Courts of Europe, with a Governor of his own nation, will not be so rare & uncommon as it has hitherto been; & that your two universities thus refined, and made more compleatly serviceable to the Education of youth, by your Majesty's most judicious & well directed as well as liberal benefaction, will be able to furnish you with a constant supply of persons every way qualified for the management of such weighty affairs & negotiations, as your Majesty's Occasions may require.

WE most heartily beseech the Almighty to prosper this, & all your great & glorious undertakings, that you may long live & reign, till you have received the fullest conviction that your royal purpose has not been frustrated, but that this new Institution has proved (as your princely wisdom intended it should) a real & National blessing.

PERMIT us further, most Gracious Sovereign, to testify our Grateful sense of two other distinguishing marks of your Royal favour so lately conferred on your two universities: The charging your Revenue with new salaries appropriated to twelve persons chosen out of each, as preachers in your Chapel of Whitehall; and your Generous resolution of Entitling to a share of such benefices as are within your royal patronage, the members of the two Universities; we scarce had time to congratulate one another on occasion of the two last mentioned favours, when they were followed by that new & accumulated instance of your goodness, the erection of a new Professorship.

IN RETURN for such repeated obligations, we shall not fail to put up our incessant prayers to God for the preservation of your Majesty & your Royal family; & shall always endeavour to contribute in the best manner we are able, to the tranquility, peace & good order of your Government.—May the 19th, 1724.

To this address the King gave "the following most Gracious Answer":—

I thank you for this dutiful & loyal address, & am glad to find that what I proposed to you in my letter meets with your entire approbation; & doubt not but with your assistance my Intentions upon this occasion will prove an honour to the University in general, as well as an advantage to the particular members of that learned body.⁽¹⁾

Letters Patent establishing the Professorship of Modern History were sealed on the 28th of September. On the 20th of October, Samuel Harris M.A. fellow of Peterhouse, was appointed the first Professor in this University. He was admitted on the 26th of the same month.⁽²⁾

Thomas Bacon Esq., one of the Members of Parliament for the Town presented the Corporation with four silver gilt maces. On the 11th of June, the Mayor was directed to write him a letter of thanks in the name of the Corporation. Mr. Bacon's answer is dated Queen's Square, July the 7th.⁽³⁾

On the 3rd of August, was established⁽⁴⁾ the Society denominated the Cambridge Youths, instituted for the purpose of change-ringing on Great St. Mary's Bells, (a new peal of ten being put up this year.)⁽⁵⁾ Several distinguished members of the University⁽⁶⁾ have belonged to this Society, which still exists.

By a Grace of the Senate, passed on the 10th of November, the title of Professor of Botany was conferred on Richard Bradley, F.R.S.⁽⁷⁾

The election of a Member for the County in the room of Edward Lord Harley,⁽⁸⁾ who succeeded to the Earldoms of Oxford and Mortimer, took place on the 19th of November. The candidates were Samuel Shephard Esq., of Exning, and Francis Pemberton

(1) London Gazette 19 to 23 May, 1724; Historical Register for 1724, p. 293.

(2) MS. Baker, xxx. 385.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) A Society of the like nature, consisting chiefly of the younger members of the University, is said to have been established in the reign of Elizabeth.

(5) Increased to twelve in or about 1770.

(6) The following names occur in the printed Register of the Society:—

1725. Charles Mason D.D. fellow of Trinity College and Woodwardian Professor.

1726. Robert Hesketh of Christ's College.

1728. John Roper, Apothecary, afterwards a Major in the Army, killed at Val, 1747.

1731. Richard Dawes M.A., fellow of Emmanuel College, the celebrated Critic.

1733. Samuel Roe M.A., fellow of Trinity College, Vicar of Stotfold, Bedfordshire, and author of works against enthusiasm, &c.

1738. James Gifford Mayor of Cambridge, 1757-8.

1749. Symon Kerrich of Corpus Christi College.

1767. John Incarsole, a blind man remarkable for extensive musical knowledge

1767. Wm. Langley of Jesus College.

1773. John Bowtell, author of a MS. Hist. of Cambridge.

(7) Stat. Acad. Cantab, p. 415.

(8) New writ ordered 12th of November.

Esq.,⁽¹⁾ of Trumpington. The former polled 1347 votes and the latter 1221.

This year, by means of Lancelot Blackburn Bishop of Exeter and King's Almoner, the annual stipend of £50 was granted by the Crown to a Reader of Arabic in this University.⁽²⁾ This stipend has ever since been continued. The first Reader was Dr. David Wilkins, the learned editor of the *Concilia, Leges Anglo Saxonicae*, &c., &c.

1724 } On the 24th of March, the royal assent was given to an Act for
— } repairing part of the road from London to Cambridge, beginning at
25 } the end of the Parish of Foulmire, next to the Parish of Barley, and
ending at the pavement in Trumpington Street in the Town of
Cambridge.⁽³⁾

1725.

Dr. Wm. Savage the Vicechancellor suspended William Campbell of King's College, the Senior Regent, for contumacy in stopping several times, and without any reason assigned, divers graces and supplicats of candidates for degrees. Mr. Campbell however appealed to Delegates appointed by the University, who reversed the Vicechancellor's proceedings and condemned him in damages and costs.⁽⁴⁾

On an appeal by Mr. Davie against Dr. Savage the Vicechancellor, Joseph Craven D.D. Master of Sidney College, Ralph Perkins LL.D. of Queen's College, and Godfrey Washington M.A. of Peterhouse, were on the 25th of October chosen Delegates. They determined in the following terms that it was a case in which there was no appeal:—

WHEREAS by a grace of the house, delegates have been chosen Oct. the 23d, 1725, in causa appellationis inter dominum procancellarium & magistrum Davie; WE the said delegates have taken the said matter into full and serious consideration, and also the direction of the statute de causis forensibus, on which is founded the whole power and jurisdiction of such delegates, and finding that there are no grounds for such appeals, wherein the vice chancellor is made alter litigantium or pars appellata, and likewise having before us no precedent of any such appeal in this university; have concluded and determined, and DO HEREBY CONCLUDE AND DETERMINE, that the abovementioned appeal is not within that statute, and does not lye before us the delegates,

(1) Mr. Pemberton, who was the eldest son of Lord Chief Justice Pemberton, died at a very advanced age in 1762.

(2) *Luctus Acad. Cantab. in obitum Georgii I. &c.* [sig. G.]

(3) Stat. 11 Geo. I. c. 14.

(4) Inquiry into the right of appeal, 39.

and therefore that we do dismiss it the court, and remit the cause to the proper judge.

J. CRAVEN,
R. PERKINS,
G. WASHINGTON.(1)

On the 10th of December, was established in the University a literary society called the Zodiac Club, from its consisting of 12 members denominated from the twelve signs. In 1728 six additional members were elected, who were denominated from six of the planets, but the original name was retained.(2)

1726.

The office of Public Orator becoming vacant by the resignation of Dr. Ayloff the Heads proceeded to nominate two candidates, and the votes being equal between Nathaniel Heyrick M.A. fellow of Trinity College, and Edward Banyer M.A. fellow of Emmanuel College, Dr. Bentley as Regius Professor of Divinity decided in favour of Mr. Heyrick, who accordingly was returned with Edmund Castle M.A., fellow (afterwards Master) of Corpus Christi College, to the Senate. John Burford M.A., fellow of King's College, protested publicly that the Heads did not possess the right to nominate to the office. He was supported by a large body of the Senate who proceeded to elect him, but Mr. Castle, having a majority over Mr. Heyrick, was admitted. Mr. Burford afterwards published a pamphlet on the subject, to which Dr. Bentley replied; this called forth a rejoinder from Mr. Burford.(3)

On the 17th of September, Susannah Forrester(4) of St. Margaret's, Westminster, widow, conveyed to trustees a capital messuage with the houses and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and five cottages with the appurtenances in Bridge Street; upon trust after providing for repairs, the land tax, for an annual sermon in All Saints' Church, and for annual dinners for the officers and servants of that church, and the trustees, to pay the rest and residue of the rents and profits equally amongst five poor ancient widowers and five poor ancient widows inhabitants of the parish of All Saints, and of sober life and conversation, for their lives, if they should so long continue to inhabit in that parish.(5)

(1) Inquiry into the right of appeal, 41, 42.

(2) Nichols, Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, vi. 228.

(3) Monk, Life of Bentley, ii. 242—245; Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. ed. Lamb 235 n.

(4) Mrs. Forrester, who was daughter of Edmund Salter, gent., was born in All Saints parish, Cambridge, June, 1655, and died in St. Margaret's, Westminster, 31 January, 1732.—Inscription in All Saints Church.

(5) Reports of Charity Commissioners, xxxi. 43.

At a Common Day held on the 11th of October it was agreed and ordered, "that Mr. Edward Phipps one of the Chiefe Constables of "this Towne have leave at his own charges to build a Watch House "or Guard House adjoining to the Market Cross, not exceeding six- "teen foot long & Eleven foot wide, and that in such building he "may make use of stones that shall be taken out of the Cross." On the 25th, this order was vacated, "Provided that Mr. Norris "Lamborn sen., give security to this Corporation to make good at "his own costs and charges that part of the Cross which was pulled "down on this occasion."⁽¹⁾

1726 } At this period, when the practice of cock-fighting was prevalent
27 } on Shrove Tuesday, measures were taken by the University to prevent the scholars from joining the disorderly assemblies drawn together on the occasion, as appears from the subjoined notice issued by the Vicechancellor:—

WHEREAS upon some Intimations which I have received there seems to be just reason to fear that if the Scholars be suffer'd to meet upon the Market-Hill or in the parts Adjacent to morrow being Shrove-Tuesday among the rude and disorderly people that then and there usually assemble some Quarrels and Fightings may be occasion'd It IS THEREFORE my earnest desire that you would please to give Orders to your respective Deans to charge the Scholars of your several Colleges not to go abroad into the Town on that day at least not to go upon the Market-Hill under the Penalty which may be inflicted by the Statutes of this University.

AND Mr. Proctors are hereby desired to use their care in preserving Peace and good Order.

JOS. CRAVEN,
Vice-Chanr.

Feb. 13, 1726-7.

To the Rev. the Masters and Presidents of
the Colleges in this University.⁽²⁾

The following address to the King passed the seal of the University on the 4th of March. On the 14th, it was presented to his Majesty at St. James's, by Dr. Gooch Deputy Vicechancellor, attended by many of the Heads of Houses, Doctors, and other members of the University; and accompanied by several Bishops and Deans:—

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters & Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

MAY IT PLEASE your most Excellent Majesty,

WHILE our fellow-Subjects are hastening from all parts of the Kingdom to express their concern and Zeal for your Majesty's person and Government, should we alone be silent, who were so early, and have been so often distinguished by your particular favour, the world might justly reproach us, &

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) MS. Bowtell, vii. 2757.

(which is less tolerable to ingenuous minds) we shall certainly reproach ourselves.

Tho' it is not possible for us to forget your Majesty's repeated favours to this University, whenever we have the honour to appear in your Royal presence, yet we come not now to acknowledge private kindnesses done to ourselves, but to pay our just tribute of thanks for far more extended benefits accruing to the whole Kingdom through the wisdom of your Majesty's Counsels.

WE stand before our Patron & our King, greatly indebted, & highly sensible of our obligations in both Views; but as the liberty which we enjoy as Englishmen, & the religion which we profess as protestants, are of all earthly blessings the greatest, & without which all others would soon become vain & insignificant; 'tis to your Royal care & vigilance over these common blessings, in which every Briton has a share, that we come now to pay an acknowledgement, of which our hearts are full, & which we feel far more sensibly than we can express.

WHEN we see your Majesty threatned with the dangers of a foreign War, & Princes once highly indebted to your Majesty and your people conspiring to invade your kingdoms; and yet no injustice, no breach of faith laid to your Majesty's charge, nothing demanded of you that can be granted without a manifest violation of the just rights of our Country; what can we think, but that your Majesty is molested for being, and resolving to be the father of your Country; for refusing to sacrifice the rights of your people to the ease & tranquillity of our own time? Narrow spirited princes may be willing to compound with dangers, and to shift off present evils, leaving them a certain & increasing burden to posterity. But your Majesty has chosen the nobler, as well as the wiser part, to meet the danger, & to shew the ambitious spirits which trouble the world, & think force a sufficient Title to every thing within their reach, that you are afraid of nothing but of doing wrong, and are prepared & resolved to maintain your own & your peoples rights.

THEY who demand our trade out of our hands now, can only mean to put themselves & us in such a state, that they may safely make larger demands upon us at a more convenient season. Could their policy prevail, could they be so successful as to see themselves growing in riches & power, & this Nation languishing & declining in both, the next demand would probably be for the Throne itself; and what is that but to demand of every Englishman a surrender of his liberty & Religion, & every thing else for the sake of which 'tis worth living?

THESE views at present are thought proper to be concealed: 'Tis part of a secret Treaty only to place the pretender upon the throne of these Kingdoms: But this will no longer be a secret when it may safely be own'd; & every diminution of the trade, & riches of this country, makes it safer to own, & easier to execute such designs. As little as we may be supposed to understand the affairs of trade, we see enough to make us parties in the common concern of the nation, & to kindle in us a just resentment against every attempt upon it by fraud or force.

WE have seen ourselves & our fellow Subjects so long in a state of happiness & satisfaction under your Majesty's auspicious Government, that we had reason to think the Pretender quite forgotten; but since your enemies abroad have embraced the vain & delusive hopes which your enemies at home seem in great measure to have laid aside, we beg leave to repeat the solemn assurances often given, and always remember'd by us, that we will, to the

utmost of our power & ability, support your Majesty's Government against the pretender & all his adherents, whether at home or abroad.

WE know full well, that in this profession we are not more faithful to your Majesty than to ourselves, & our own interest; & we are persuaded, that the people of England can never act contrary to their duty to your Majesty in this respect, till they grow tired of their religion & their liberty, & are willing to abandon themselves to all the miseries, which, even in a distant view, are shocking to humane nature.

THAT your Majesty may long enjoy Health & vigour to perfect the glorious work you have undertaken, that the success may answer to the justice & wisdom of your conduct, that you may be rewarded by seeing peace and tranquillity restored & settled upon a solid & lasting foundation, is, & shall be the prayer, and (as far as we can contribute) the endeavour of your loyal University of Cambridge.

GIVEN under our Common Seal the 4th day of March, Anno Domini, 1726.

To this address the King returned "the following most gracious answer:—

I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address. The Zeal and affection which you express for my person & Government, are very seasonable at this juncture, and give me great satisfaction. My University of Cambridge may be assured of the continuance of my protection favour and Encouragement.

"His Majesty was pleased to receive them very graciously, and "they all had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand."⁽¹⁾

The following address from the Corporation was presented to the King by Thomas Bacon, Esq., one of the representatives of the Town in Parliament:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Common-Council, & Burgesses of the Ancient & loyal Corporation of Cambridge.

May it please your Majesty,

WE should be unworthy of the happiness we have enjoyed under your Majesty's gracious Government & Administration, in the peaceable function of our religion, Liberties & Civil rights, should we not at this juncture offer to your Majesty our publick & most humble Acknowledgements for those inestimable blessings; & at the same time, with the rest of your Majesty's loyal Subjects, express our detestation against those foreign schemes, and Counsels, which have been formed in direct violation & breach of former treaties, inconsistent with the wealth, trade, & happiness of this Nation, injurious to your Majesty's sacred person & Government, & tending to the destruction of the Protestant succession in your Royal family.

To encroach upon the trade & Commerce of this Nation, to take from us those important fortresses that should secure those Advantages and benefits to us, & to settle a Popish abjured pretender upon the Throne, are designs which could aim at nothing less than the total destruction of these Kingdoms; and their fatal consequences, should such designs take effect, are too obvious to stand in need of our particular remarks.

(1) London Gazette, 11 to 14 March, 1726.

WE beg leave therefore, upon this important occasion, to return our most unfeigned thanks to your Majesty, for that prudent care & vigilance which hath hitherto appear'd, both in your Counsels & preparations, to disappoint the designs of your enemies, & the invaders of our peace & happiness; & to assure your Majesty, that we shall most chearfully and readily contribute to all such Parliamentary supplies as shall be thought necessary for the defence of your Majesty's Sacred person & Government, and for the security of the honour, rights & commerce of this nation; & for the obtaining of those just ends, shall be willing to expose whatever is most dear or valuable to us.

IF these efforts of foreign Potentates to disturb your Majesty's Government, & the peace & tranquillity of your Subjects, have been founded upon any apprehensions of want of fidelity in us to your Sacred Majesty, (a crime which we from our hearts abhor,) or of unanimity amongst ourselves, we are confident, if occasion should require, they would soon be convinc'd that their imaginations have been vain. The mildness & justice of your Majesty's Government has abundantly strengthened & confirmed your Throne, (tho' founded upon the justest Title) & has given you an universal dominion & Empire in the minds & hearts of your Subjects (a felicity peculiar to good princes only): And that your Majesty may sit long upon that Throne, & reign over us with peace & prosperity, & that the same may be transmitted to your Royal Issue, is, and shall be our sincere & daily Prayer.

GIVEN under our common Seal the 17th day of March, Anno Dom. 1726.(1)

(1) London Gazette, 21 to 25 March, 1727.

GEORGE THE SECOND.

1727.

King George the Second was proclaimed in Cambridge on the 15th of June.

The accession of George II. and the death of his father were celebrated by the publication on the part of the University of a collection of poems entitled, "*Academiæ Cantabrigiæ Luctus in obitum serenissimi Georgii I. 'ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ Magnæ Britanniæ, &c. Regis: et Gaudia ob potentissimi Georgii II. Patriarum virtutum ac solii hæredis successionem pacificam simul et auspicatissimam.*"⁽¹⁾ Amongst the authors were Dr. Joseph Craven Vicechancellor, Richard Dawes of Emmanuel College, Thomas Hayter of Emmanuel College afterwards Bishop of London, William Battie of King's College, John Jortin of Jesus College, and Henry Coventrye of Magdalene College.

At St. James's on the 29th of June, "the following Address of the University of Cambridge, was presented to his Majesty by his Grace the Duke of Somerset their Chancellour, accompanied by the Vice-Chancellour, the Bishops of Rochester, Ely, Lincoln, Norwich, Litchfield & Coventry, & Chichester, with a great number of Heads of Houses, Doctors, & Masters of Arts, all in their proper University Habits :"—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellour, Masters, & Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE come with hearts full of Affection to your Majesty, to congratulate your happy accession to the throne of your Ancestors, & to condole with you for the loss of your royal father, our most honoured & much loved King & Patron, whose memory will be sacred & precious in your University of Cambridge as long as Gratitude continues to be the virtue of generous minds.

UNDER this loss, our greatest comfort is in the prospect now before us, of happy days from your Majesty's known love of the religion, laws, and liberties

(1) "*Cantabrigiæ, MDCCXXVII.*" *fo.*

of this kingdom, & from the proofs we have seen of your many great and royal Vertues.

As the lowest of your Subjects may learn, from your example, how to obey their Sovereign; so we doubt not but your Majesty's reign will one day, be a lesson to the greatest Princes how to make themselves & their people happy.

FROM your Majesty's great wisdom, & long experience of your people, we have conceived hopes of seeing that happy state in your days, which your royal predecessors could only wish for in theirs: That party distinctions being laid aside, all may unite in affectionate loyalty to their Sovereign, & hearty endeavours for the preservation of our Constitution in Church & State.

TOWARDS the accomplishing this Glorious work, may your Majesty never want the hands and hearts of your people: Ours shall never be wanting.

WE shall always strive to be among the foremost to pay all duty to your Majesty, & to set an example of cheerful Obedience to our fellow subjects.

WHEN we view your Majesty at the head of a great Nation which loves you: Happy in a Royal Consort, whose vertues have long deserv'd a Crown, & have render'd it doubtful, whether she is more admired or more beloved by your people: Blessed with a numerous & hopeful Issue, so formed to Vertue by birth & education, that we justly esteem every branch of your Royal family as a certain pledge of our country's future happiness & Glory what can we further wish your Majesty, or ourselves, but the continuance of these blessings, & that you may live for many years beloved by your people, & revered by all the Nations round you.

GIVEN under our Common Seal, the 23d day of June, Anno Dom. 1727.

"To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:"—

This Address from my University of Cambridge, so full of Duty & Affection to my person & family, is very acceptable to me. The good examples of Loyalty in the University, & the influence which you have over the youth of the Nation, will greatly conduce to the preserving all my Subjects in an entire Affection to me & my Government, & will entitle you on all occasions to my favour and protection.

"His Majesty was pleased to receive them very graciously and they had all the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

"They afterwards waited on the Queen, & his Grace the Duke of Somerset made their Compliments in a Speech to her Majesty, to which her Majesty was pleased to return a very gracious Answer, & they had all the honour to kiss her Majesty's hand."⁽¹⁾

The following address from the Corporation was presented by Gilbert Affleck and Thomas Bacon Esquires, at Saint James's on the 12th of August:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Common Council, and Burgesses of your ancient and loyal Corporation of Cambridge.

WE your Majesty's most dutiful & loyal Subjects, humbly beg leave to congratulate your Majesty's happy accession to the Throne of these realms,

(1) London Gazette, 27th June to 1st July, 1727.

which alone could compensate the great loss these kingdoms sustained by the death of our late Sovereign your Royal father, especially when we consider the present state of our Affairs abroad, which require a prince endued with all the great qualifications that adorn your Majesty, from whose wisdom we promise ourselves a settled peace in Europe, & our possessions fix'd on so lasting a foundation, that our enemies may find the success, they may flatter themselves with from Treaties, to be as vain as what they hoped from their Arms.

THE affection your Majesty has always shewn to this Nation, the tender regard in particular during your Regency, but above all your gracious Declaration to your Parliament, that you shall always look upon the Affection of your people as the best support & security of your Crown, leaves us no room to doubt of the justice & mildness of your Government: And as your Majesty has likewise been pleased to declare the religion, liberty & prosperity of your people, shall be your constant care, all who have a regard to these invaluable blessings, ought to contribute as much as is in their power, & venture their lives & fortunes to make your reign as happy & easy, as these measures will make it truly glorious.

MAY the Almighty bless the Queen & your royal issue, & grant your Majesty a long & prosperous reign over us, is, & shall be our sincere & daily prayer.

GIVEN under our Common Seal, the 5th day of July, Annoq. Dom. 1727 (1)

On the 22d of August, there was a contested election of members of Parliament for the University.(2) The candidates were the Hon. Edward Finch(3) M.A. of Trinity College, the Hon. Thomas Townshend(4) M.A. of Clare Hall, and the Hon. Dixie Windsor(5) M.A. of Trinity College. The votes were, Finch 221; Townshend 198; Windsor, 176.(6)

(1) London Gazette, 8 to 12 Aug. 1727; Corporation Coucher.

(2) See as to this election Monk's Life of Bentley, ii. 261.

(3) Son of Daniel Earl of Nottingham.

(4) Second son of Charles Viscount Townshend. Mr. Townshend was also chosen for the Port of Hastings, but 15 Feb. 1727-8, made his election to serve for this University.

(5) One of the representatives of the University from 1705.

(6) The poll was printed at London in 4to. Subjoined is an analysis:—

Electors.	F.	T.	W.
16 Peterhouse	7	10	9
22 Clare Hall	20	29	2
23 Pembroke Hall	9	0	23
21 Caius College	8	4	17
12 Trinity Hall	11	6	6
14 Corpus Christi College	11	11	3
30 King's College	13	13	17
18 Queens' College	15	13	3
5 Catharine Hall	1	1	5
20 Jesus College	11	10	10
20 Christ's College	20	16	0
58 St. John's College	26	23	36
10 Magdalene College	9	9	1
59 Trinity College	43	39	17
16 Emmanuel College	3	3	13
15 Sidney College	12	11	4
18 Commorantes in Villâ	11	9	10
<u>377</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>176</u>

Ninety-six electors did not vote.

The election for the town took place on the 25th of August, when Sir John Hynde Cotton Bart., Thomas Bacon Esq., and Henry Bromley⁽¹⁾ Esq. were candidates. The two former were successful.⁽²⁾ Mr. Bromley was however elected for the county.

The Corporation went in procession to proclaim Sturbridge fair in this order:—

The Crier in Scarlet on Horseback.

28 Petty Constables on foot.

Three Drums.

Banners and Streamers.

The grand Marshal.

Two Trumpets.

The Town Music (12 in number).

Two French Horns.

The Bellman in state with the stand on Horseback.

Four Serjeants at Mace on Horseback.

Head Serjeant with the great mace on Horseback.

The Town Clerk on Horseback.

The Mayor in his robes mounted on a Horse richly caprisoned,⁽³⁾ led by two footmen called red coats with white wands.

The two representatives in Parliament on Horseback.

Twelve Aldermen according to seniority on Horseback (three and three) in their proper robes, the six seniors having their horses attended by as many Henchmen or red-coats with wands.

The Twenty four Common Councilmen three and three according to seniority.

Eight Dispencers in their Gowns (two and two).

Four Bailiffs in their habits (two and two).

The Treasurers in their gowns.

The Gentlemen and Tradesmen of the Town.

This procession was continued annually till about 1758, when it began to be abridged, "owing as it is said to the trouble and charge of keeping it in a suitable condition."⁽⁴⁾

At a Common Day held on the 21st of November, it was ordered that the Mayor and aldermen should meet in the parlour every Thursday at three of the clock in the afternoon, "to consider of the state of the Corporation and also about obtaining an Act of Parliament for the erecting & establishing a public Workhouse in this Town & about ordering the Corporation Rates to be collected in a better method."⁽²⁾

(1) Afterwards Lord Montfort.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) The trappings of the Mayor's horse were of leather covered with black velvet with gold fringe and tassels thickly studded with brass ornaments, consisting of gorgons' heads and the following arms: Arg. on a fess double cotised Gules, 3 griffins' heads Or, (being the arms of Sir Samuel Dashwood Lord Mayor of London, 1702.) On a wreath, a griffin's head erased Or, (being Sir Samuel's crest) and sable, a chevron between three tuns argent, (the arms of the Vintners' Sir Samuel's Company.) They were no doubt used at the Lord Mayor's show in London, but whether presented to or purchased by the Corporation of Cambridge is not known.

(4) MS. Bowtell, iv. 898.

1727 } On the 10th of January, Edward Harley Earl of Oxford and
 — } Earl Mortimer⁽¹⁾ was unanimously elected High Steward of the
 28 } Town,⁽²⁾ in the room of Edward Russell Earl of Orford deceased.

On the 23rd of January, Henry Fiennes Clinton Earl of Lincoln K.G. was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Cambridgeshire in the room of the Earl of Orford.⁽³⁾

1728.

On the 3rd of April, the King ordered letters patent to pass the great seal for renewing and confirming the establishment of a professorship of modern history in each of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, and for the instructing of twenty scholars in each of those Universities in modern history and modern languages,⁽⁴⁾ and on the 8th of April, the King continued Mr. Samuel Harris in the professorship of modern history in this University.⁽⁵⁾

On the 24th of April, the King being at Newmarket, Dr. Lambert the Vicechancellor and the Heads of Colleges waited on him at that place to entreat him to visit the University, as he accordingly did on the following day.

The subjoined letter from James Bentham⁽⁶⁾ of Trinity College to his mother gives a good account of the royal visit:—

Trinity College, May 1, 1728.

Honoured Mother,

Having promised to send you an account how his Majesty was entertained by our University, I shall give you it as short as the thing will bear.—His Majesty having signified his pleasure of favouring our University with his Royal presence; on Wednesday the 24th of April, his Majesty being at Newmarket, the Heads of our University waited upon him, to thank him for his intended favour, and to invite him; which his Majesty received very graciously. On the next day he came, attended by about 12 Peers, other Noblemen and Gentlemen; and was met at some distance from the Town by the Mayor and Aldermen on horseback, dressed in their proper habits, where Mr. Recorder made a loyal speech to him, as did also the Mayor, and then delivered up his mace, which was immediately returned him.⁽⁷⁾ Afterwards he was met by all the University in their Order; first by the Undergraduates, then by the

(1) Founder of the Harleian Library.

(2) The Earl of Oxford was not sworn into the office of High Steward till the 20th of November, 1729.

(3) Historical Register for 1728, Chronological Diary, 8. The Earl of Lincoln died Sept. 7, 1728.

(4) Vide ante, p. 182.

(5) Historical Register for 1728, Chronological Diary, pp. 21, 22.

(6) Author of the Hist. & Antiq. of Ely.

(7) The King "was conducted across Christ-College Piece to the entrance by Emmanuel." —Monk, Life of Bentley, ii. 265.

Bachelors, &c. who made one rank, from beyond Emanuel College to the Regent-walk; where the Heads of the University, and all the Doctors, in Scarlet, met him; and first the Duke of Somerset, our Chancellor, made a speech to him, with thanks for his Royal favour of a visit; afterwards the Vice-Chancellor; and after him the Public Orator. After that, his Majesty went to the Regent-House, where he created seven and twenty Doctors; of other Degrees a far greater number. From thence he proceeded to King's Chapel, to hear an anthem composed for that day; from whence he walked on foot to our College. Our Master having made another speech to him, he proceeded(1) to the Hall, where was a Throne built, with an ascent of six steps, covered with blue cloth, on which was a large oval-table for him, and a velvet chair, over which was a canopy of purple, laced with gold lace. On each side of the Hall were scaffolds for the Ladies of the County; and in the middle were two tables, from one end to the other, for the Nobles and Gentlemen that attended his Majesty, and for the Doctors. His Majesty being placed on his Throne, there was a most splendid entertainment consisting of about eight hundred dishes. Whilst they were at dinner, there were drums and trumpets playing on a scaffold erected on the opposite end to his Majesty. Whilst he was at dinner, Dr. Bentley stood on his right hand, and discoursed with him very freely; after having staid there about two hours, his Majesty took leave of the University and so departed. The dinner, which cost some hundred of pounds, was made a prey of by the Gentlemen and Ladies, as is usual at such great entertainments.

Twelve Gentlemen Commoners, in their proper habits, waited upon the King; and Forty Scholars of the College, and Pensioners, upon the Noblemen.

JAMES BENTHAM,(2)

His Majesty marked his satisfaction at the entertainment he had received by a noble present of £2000. towards the completion of the Senate House.(3)

Amongst the noble and eminent persons on whom degrees were conferred on occasion of the King's visit, were the Dukes of Dorset, Grafton, Newcastle, and Manchester; the Earls of Cardigan, Scarborough, Essex, Cholmondeley, Grantham, and Darnley; Lords Finch and Clinton; Count Nassau; Sir Robert Walpole, and John Augustus Schutz. Besides those usually entitled from their station to honorary degrees, there were 286 other persons on whom such degrees were conferred in honour of the royal visit. Of these 194 were on the King's list, and 92 on that of the Chancellor.(4) The Chancellor fixed the fees payable for these degrees.(5)

At a Common Day held on the 9th of April, the Corporation had resolved to borrow £100. of Mr. William Wendy for the reception of

(1) "Through a double line of the under-graduates."—Monk, *Life of Bentley*, ii, 266.

(2) Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes of the eighteenth century*, ix. §56.

(3) Monk, *Life of Bentley*, ii. 266.

(4) MS. Baker, xxxiii. 132.

(5) Wall, *Ceremonies of the Univ. of Camb.* 333—335.

the King. James Whiskin the Mayor in his account makes these charges :—

1728.	£.	s.	d.
April 20.—Spent on the Kings Surveyors of the highways	0	4	0
26.—Gave King George fifty Broads	57	10	0
A Gold Purse	2	0	0
To the Kings two Grooms of the Chamber	2	2	0
To the two Pages	2	2	0
To the two Footmen	2	2	0
To the two Grooms of the Stables	2	2	0
To the Postillion	1	1	0(1)

On the 25th of April died John Woodward M.D., who by his will⁽²⁾ founded a Geological Professorship in this University, to which he bequeathed a collection of fossils. Extracts from his will are subjoined :—

MY WILL is, that my Executors, as soon as conveniently may be, do purchase lands, tenements, and hereditaments in fee-simple, situate, lying and being in some good part of South Britain, of the yearly value of one hundred and fifty pounds; and that after such purchase made, they do convey and assure the same to and upon the University of Cambridge: I mean, the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of that University, for ever, in such manner and form, and by such proper terms and conveyances, as counsel learned in the law shall for that purpose advise and direct; the sum of one hundred pounds thereout to be paid yearly and every year to a Lecturer, to be chosen, for the purpose herein-after specified, by my executors, the survivors or survivor of them; and from and after their decease, by the Lord Archbishop of the province in which the said University of Cambridge is, who, it is to be presumed, besides his favouring of learning and all useful knowledge, will think himself under obligation to have special regard to this University; and, for still the same reason, by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, in which the said University is, by the President of the College of Physicians, and by the President of the Royal Society of London, by the two Representatives, or Members from time to time elected and serving in Parliament for the said University, by the whole Senate, (that is to say) the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the said University, the Provosts, Masters and Heads of the several Colleges and Halls for the time being; the Doctors, Masters of Arts, and all who have a right of voting for Members of Parliament, representing the said University; or a majority of the above specified illustrious and excellent persons. And it is my request to them, that in consideration of the benefits which may thence accrue to the public, they will be pleased to take upon them the care and guardianship hereof; and that they will make choice only of such men for reading the Lectures herein after specified and directed, as have distinguished themselves by their learning, their virtue, their judgment and great abilities. And in case that it shall happen by reason of age, sickness, or absence from the University, the said Archbishop, Bishop, Chancellor, or either of the two Members of Parliament, or of the two Presidents

(1) Corporation Common Day Book, 9 April, 1728, & 14 Oct. 1729.

(2) Dated 1 Oct. 1727.

above-mentioned, cannot be present and give their attendance at the time that any election is to be made, it is my will and intention, that any of these electors, so absent, may appoint a proxy to assist and give a vote at that election. AND I Will that the first Lecturer be chosen as soon as may well be after my decease, and that all the succeeding Lecturers be from time to time chosen after each vacancy or removal of the predecessor or former Lecturer, within the space of two months at farthest; the Vice-Chancellor causing public notice to be timely given by billets fixed up in the Public Schools, and by advertisements printed in the Gazette, or some other like authentic public newspaper. AND my Will is that none be chosen but bachelors, or men that have not been married, and in case of the marriage of any of the said Lecturers afterwards, his election shall be thereby immediately made void, lest the care of a wife and children should take the lecturer too much from study, and the care of the Lecture. AND my Will further is, that if a divine shall at any time happen to be a competitor with a layman for this Lectureship, in case the latter shall be as well qualified, he shall ever have preference of the former; not out of any disrespect to the Clergy, (for whom I have ever had a particular regard) but because there is in this kingdom better provision, and a much greater number of preferments for the clergy, than for men of learning among the laity. AND my Will is, that all such Lecturers shall from time to time be further subject to such rules, orders and directions (not interfering with those herein-after particularly specified and set forth) as the electors, or a majority of them shall from time to time think fit to make. AND my Will is, that no one shall at any time be chosen Lecturer who then hath any preferment, office or post whatever, that shall any ways so employ or take up his time as to interfere with his duty herein set forth, and particularly that shall require his attendance out of the University. And in case any of the Lecturers after he is chosen shall accept of any such preferment, office or post, his election shall be thereby made void, and another chosen in his room. AND it is further my intent and meaning, and I do hereby Will and order, that such Lecturer from time to time so to be appointed and chosen by my executors, the survivors and survivor of them, so long as any of them shall be living, and afterwards to be chosen by a majority of those excellent and illustrious persons above-mentioned, shall reside in the said University of Cambridge, and never be absent from the same above the space of two months in the year, and those to be in the long vacation in the summer. And that the said Lecturer shall there read at least four Lectures every year, at such times and in such place of the said University as the majority of the said electors should appoint, on some one or other of the subjects treated of in my Natural History of the Earth, my Defence of it against Dr. Camerarius, my Discourse of Vegetation, or my State of Physick, at his discretion; but in such language, viz. English or Latin, as shall be appointed from time to time by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Provosts and Masters of the several Colleges and Halls belonging to the said University, the said Lectures, or at least one of them, at the Lecturer's own free choice and election, to be published in print every year.

ITEM, I give and bequeath my original Collection of English Fossils, contained in two of my Cabinets marked with the several letters A. and B. and also the said two Cabinets with the Catalogues of the said Fossils, which I have drawn up, to the said University of Cambridge. AND my Will is, that as soon as may well be after my Decease, my executors or the survivor of them, do cause and procure the same to be lodged and repositied in such pro-

per Room or Apartment as shall be allotted by the said University, to the satisfaction of my executors or the survivor of them. AND my Will further is, that the said Lecturer from time to time to be chosen, shall have the care and custody of all the said Fossils, and the catalogues of them, and that he do live and reside in or near the said apartment so to be allotted for repositing the said Fossils as above-mentioned in the said University; and that he be actually ready and attending in the room where they are reposed, from the hour of nine of the clock in the morning to eleven, and again from the hour of two in the afternoon till four, three days in every week (except during the two months in the long Vacation, wherein he is allowed to be absent as above mentioned) to shew the said Fossils gratis, to all such curious and intelligent persons as shall desire a view of them, for their information and instruction; and that he himself shall be always present when they are shewn, and take care that none of the said Fossils are mutilated or lost. AND I desire the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Provosts and Masters of the several Colleges and Halls, or a majority of them, that before the admission of every Lecturer, and likewise afterwards once every year, they do appoint two discreet and careful persons who shall inspect and examine the said Collection of Fossils, and compare them with the catalogues; of which I Will, that besides those to be kept by the Lecturer, there be copies reposed in the Public Library of the said University, for greater security, that the said Fossils be preserved with due care and faithfulness; and that the said two persons to be appointed to inspect and examine the same, shall give under their hand a report of their examination thereof, their comparing them with the said catalogues, and the state and condition in which they are kept, and whether any of them are lost or mutilated; for which their care and trouble, I desire and direct that five pounds a piece be annually paid them out of the estate in fee above directed, to be purchased and conveyed to the uses and trusts of this my Will. AND to the end that the said Fossils may be preserved and kept with the greater care and faithfulness, it is my Will, that the Lecturer and keeper of them from time to time shall before his admission give such security as my executors and the survivor of them, and after the decease of such survivor, the succeeding electors shall think proper. AND I further Will that the sum of ten pounds shall be yearly and every year paid to the Lecturer above-mentioned, out of the rents of the said estate in fee, to be laid out and employed by him, from time to time, in making observations and experiments, keeping correspondence with learned men on the subjects directed to be treated of in the Lectures, and in procuring additions to the Collections of Fossils, or in which of them each Lecturer for the time being shall think fit; he rendering annually to such of the electors as shall be in the University an account in writing in which of the ways the said sum of ten pounds hath been employed and disbursed. AND I further Will and direct, that out of the annual rents of the said estate in fee, the sum of ten pounds annually for ever be appropriated and allowed for Dinner on the first day of May; or if this fall on a Sunday, then on the second day of May, for the said Lecturer, two Inspectors, or Examiners, and the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Provost, and Masters of the said Colleges and Halls of the said University; to the end that they may then consider of methods to improve the design and use of the said donation by me hereby made. And I greatly wish that these things that are of so much use and importance, and which I have with great diligence and expence collected, may by this settlement, the care of the electors, and the diligence of the Lecturer,

be made serviceable to the setting forth the wisdom of God in the works of Nature; to the advancement of useful knowledge, and to the profit and benefit of the public. AND it is my further Will and intention, that the surplus and residue of the annual rents of the said estate in fee, after the salary to the Lecturer, the ten pounds per annum to the two inspectors or examiners, the ten pounds per annum for correspondents and experiments, and the ten pounds per annum for the dinner first paid and satisfied; I say that all the surplus and residue of the said annual rents shall go and belong to the said University for ever, for the payment of taxes, or any other necessary contingencies. But in case any surplus should remain, after such taxes and contingencies paid, that then such surplus be disposed of yearly and every year, in such manner as the said University shall think fit: but in hopes, that for the honour of the University, and the benefit that will thence accrue to the public, if the design of this donation be rightly carried on; that the said University will be pleased to dispose of the said residue in making experiments and observations, in correspondence, in natural collections, books, or other things that may serve to the promoting the good ends of this donation. But in case the said taxes should at any time amount to more than the said sum of twenty pounds, being the residue of the said sum of one hundred and fifty pounds hereby bequeathed to the said University; then my Will and intention is, that the Lecturer shall pay such overplus of the said taxes out of his said salary. And further it is my will and intention, that any Lecturer not doing his duty, and acquitting himself rightly to their satisfaction, shall be removable at the discretion of the electors or the majority of them, and another chosen in his place; his salary to commence from the quarter-day next ensuing the death or removal of his predecessor. AND I do hereby order, will and direct that the above-mentioned salary of one hundred pounds per annum, herein-before limited and appointed as a provision for the said Lecturer, be paid and satisfied to him from time to time by four even quarterly payments, at and upon the four usual feast days or days of payment in the year; (that is to say) the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, and the Nativity of Christ; and in case of default of payment of the said sum of one hundred pounds per annum, for his salary, and the sum of ten pounds per annum, for the uses above-mentioned out of the said lands, or estate so purchased and conveyed as above specified, to the Lecturer to whom it shall become due, by the space of six months after any of the days of payment whereon it is directed to be paid as aforesaid: it shall and may be lawful for that Lecturer to distrain for such arrears of his said salary: and if there be not sufficient by such distress to pay himself the said arrears, that he shall and may sue for them, and enter upon the said estate settled for support of the Lecturer, and hold and keep the same till his arrears be paid, or till he accept another place or office or be absent from the University, or neglect to read or print the Lectures as is herein for that purpose particularly specified.

The University empowered the Vicechancellor to purchase Dr. Woodward's foreign fossils for a sum not exceeding £1,000.⁽¹⁾ This purchase was immediately made.

Conyers Middleton D.D. of Trinity College, was appointed the first Woodwardian Professor.

(1) Grace 26 Feb. 1728-9.

In Trinity Term, the University claimed conusance of an action in the King's Bench, between Paternoster and Graham, but it was denied on account of the claim not being entered on a roll and there not being an affidavit in verification of the certificate of the Chancellor that the parties were of the University.⁽¹⁾

On the 12th of June, there was a contest for one of the vintnerships of the University between John Bacon and Thomas Whitstones. Each party claimed the majority of legal votes and the Vicechancellor admitted the latter, whereupon Bacon and his adherents petitioned the King, who referred the dispute to a committee of the Privy Council, whose proceedings are subjoined:—

JULY 25, 1728.

AT THE COURT AT HAMPTON COURT.

Present,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,	EARL OF HALLIFAX,
LORD CHANCELLOR,	EARL OF SUSSEX,
LORD PRESIDENT,	VISCOUNT TOWNSHEND,
LORD STEWARD,	VISCOUNT TORRINGTON,
LORD CHAMBERLAIN,	MR. TREAS ^r . OF THE HOUSEHOLD,
DUKE OF NEWCASTLE,	LORD FINCH, COMPTROLLER,
EARL OF SCARBOROUGH,	MR. CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER,
EARL OF GRANTHAM,	LORD CHIEF JUSTICE EYRE,
EARL OF PORTMORE,	LIEUTEN ^t . GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE,
EARL OF ILAY,	HENRY PELHAM ESQUIRE.
EARL OF UXBRIDGE,	

UPON READING this day at the board a report from the lords of the committee of his majesty's most honourable privy council dated the 16th of this instant in the words following viz.

IN OBEDIENCE to your majesty's orders in council of the 19th of last month referring unto this committee the humble petition of the several heads of colleges doctors and masters of the university of Cambridge whose names are thereunto subscribed and likewise the humble petition of John Bacon of Cambridge in the county of Cambridge their lordships this day took the said petitions into consideration which set forth that on Wednesday the 12th of June last the said John Bacon was duly chosen a vintner for the said university of Cambridge by a majority of legal and statutable votes but that notwithstanding the said choice Dr. Lambert the vice-chancellor had ordered Thomas Whitstones to be declared duly elected vintner of the said university to the manifest prejudice of the rights and privileges of the members of the said university and therefore they pray such relief in the premisses as to your majesty's royal justice and wisdom should seem meet. And their lordships having thereupon heard the petitioners by their counsel learned in the law and also counsel in behalf of Doctor Lambert the vice-chancellor and the said Thomas Whitstones and having considered of the several statutes and graces made by the said university of Cambridge for the better regulating elections

(1) Strange's Reports, ii. 810.

in the said university do find that in the year 1698 the following grace was unanimously made by that university viz. Cum ortæ sæpius ob controversum suffragiorum jus offensæ litesque gravissimæ certius aliquid de iis statui postulare videantur placeat vobis ut nulli aut theologiæ baccalaurei aut artium magistri sive in propriis sive in conductis ædibus sive in collegio aliquo commorantes atque ibidem in tabulis nomina sua bona fide non habentes apud vos in posterum jure suffragii fruantur nisi qui per sponsores idoneos a domino procancellario coram academiæ registrario approbandos omnia exercitia gradui et facultati suis competentia tum in templo beatæ Mariæ tum in scholis publicis se præstare pollicentur neque ad hoc jus admittantur nisi peracto integro trium mensium spatio post datam domino procancellario hac in re fidem utque hæc gratia vestra legis vigorem obtineat et procuratorum libris inscribatur.(1)

And it being admitted on both sides that if the said grace was to be regarded as valid and ought to have been observed at the said election of a vintner the majority of votes would fall upon Mr. Bacon their lordships proceeded to a particular consideration of the said grace: and upon hearing what was alledged on all sides their lordships do agree humbly to report as their opinion that the said grace is very just and reasonable and ought to have been regarded as good and valid and that the vice-chancellor pursuant thereto ought to have ordered the said John Bacon to be declared duly elected and to have affixed the university seal to the appointment of the said John Bacon to be a vintner of the said university in such manner as is usual on the like occasions.

HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCIL taking the said report into consideration was pleased to approve and confirm the same and to order as it is hereby ordered that Dr. Lambert vice-chancellor of the university of Cambridge do cause the said John Bacon to be declared duly elected vintner of the said university and the university seal to be affixed to an appointment of the said John Bacon to be vintner of the said university in such manner as hath been usual on the like occasions.

EDWARD SOUTHWELL.(2)

In December, Henry West bell ringer of King's College, was crushed to death by one of the five great bells of that college.(3)

The population of Cambridge at this period is stated to have been as follows:—

All Saints	522	St. Giles	540
St. Andrew the Great . . .	480	St. Mary the Great . . .	720
St. Andrew the Less . . .	181	St. Mary the Less . . .	280
St. Benedict	455	St. Michael	307
St. Botolph	500	St. Peter	270
St. Clement	459	Holy Sepulchre	360
St. Edward	648	Holy Trinity	700
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6422.(4)			
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(1) Vide ante, p. 41.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 314.

(3) MS. Cole, xii. 75.

(4) MS. Bowtell, iii. 355, (from Masters' interleaved copy of Blomefield's Collectanea and Dr. Warren's notes.)

1728 } On the 10th of March, the following decree was made by the Vice-
 — } chancellor and Heads :—
 29 }

WHEREAS many and grievous complaints have been made unto us the vice-chancellor and heads of colleges in this university of scholars and students frequenting taverns and other publick houses and there continuing till either by unseasonable hours or great intemperance many disorders and tumults have arisen to the manifest scandal of the university the destruction of all good order and discipline and to the great and sometimes irreparable injury of persons educated amongst us ; for the prevention of any such disorders for the future we the vice-chancellor and heads whose names are hereunder written as by statute empowered do order and decree

That if any scholar shall at any time resort to any tavern or other publick house otherwise than the statutes do allow, he shall forfeit one shilling and eight pence if after the statutable time of locking the gates three shillings and four pence if at a more unseasonable hour or disordered in liquor he shall beside the other penalties be admonished by the vice-chancellor which admonition shall be entered in a book kept for that purpose and after three admonitions shall be expelled.

Any number of scholars under pretence of being of the same year school or county or otherways assembling together at any publick house shall upon conviction thereof beside the former penalty of three shillings and four pence be suspended from taking any degree till one whole year after the usual time of taking the same.

If any member of the university of what degree soever shall by any pretended power or authority offer to cover or protect any scholars from the inspection or correction of the proctor in any publick house or if he himself at the instance of the proctor or his repeated admonition shall not civilly depart he shall be looked upon as a contemner of discipline and contumacious and be proceeded against accordingly.

As we do expect of the proctors that they be diligent in executing this decree so we for our parts are steadily resolved by shutting the college gates at the statutable hours and by all other proper methods to preserve the discipline of our respective colleges.

J. FRANKLAND, procan.

THO. RICHARDSON.

C. ASHTON.

A. SNAPE.

THO. GOOCH.

J. DAVIES.

WM. SAVAGE.

THO. CROSSE.

R. LAMBERT.

MATT. MAWSON.

C. MORGAN.(1)

1729.

The Indemnity Act which received the royal assent on the 14th of May, contains a clause reciting the provision of the Act of Uniformity requiring all Masters, fellows, chaplains and tutors, of or in any College, Hall, House of Learning or Hospital, and every public professor and reader in any of the Universities to take and subscribe

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 510.

An inaccurate copy of the above decree is given in Dyer's Privileges of Univ. of Camb. i. 341.

the declaration therein mentioned;⁽¹⁾ and that several persons had through inadvertency omitted to subscribe the said declaration, and had thereby incurred the penalties inflicted by the recited act. Therefore for the relief of such Masters, fellows, &c., it was enacted that all and every the Masters, fellows, chaplains and tutors, of or in any College, Hall, House of Learning or Hospital, and every public professor and reader in any of the Universities, who had neglected or omitted to subscribe the said declaration, or should before the twenty-fifth day of December, 1729, take and subscribe the said declaration before such person, and in such manner as required by the said act, should be and was thereby indemnified from all forfeitures, disabilities and incapacities inflicted by the said act, and should be restored to their respective Headships, fellowships, professor's places and reader's places: Provided, that this act should not extend to restore any such person or persons to any Headship, fellowship, professor's place, or reader's place, who through such neglect or omission as aforesaid had forfeited the same, and which was then filled up or enjoyed by any other person or persons.⁽²⁾

On the 16th of August, the Corporation made the following order:—

AN ORDER for the registering and regulating the prices of hackney coaches at Sturbridge fair.

WHEREAS as well by immemorial prescription and usage as also by several charters, and in particular by a charter granted by her late Majesty Queen Elizabeth at Drayton on the 15th day of August in the 31st year of her reign⁽³⁾ the mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Cambridge are seised of the fair called Sturbridge Fair, beginning annually on the feast of Saint Bartholomew the Apostle and continuing till Michaelmas day, and are empowered to make orders rules and bye laws for the peaceable quiet and good government of the said fair and for fixing and appointing stations and shops for all merchants and tradesmen coming to the said fair, and for the better governing and ordering of persons coming to and using or occupying any business within the said fair as to their affairs and business there. AND WHEREAS in pursuance and by virtue of such immemorial prescription usage and charters the said mayor bailiffs and burgesses have from time to time taken on themselves the regulation of hackney coaches coming to the said fair and did heretofore take a toll of 5s. from each coach coming to the said fair, which of late years they have omitted to receive in consideration of the great expenses of such hackney coachmen coming to the said fair, and did order appoint and establish the prices to be taken by all coachmen coming to the said fair, and there tendering themselves to carry passengers and persons from the town of Cambridge to the said fair, and from the said fair to the town of Cambridge, at the price or sum of 3d. to be taken from every passenger or person to be carried from the said town of

(1) Vide Vol. iii. p. 499.

(2) Stat. 2 Geo. II. c. 31, s. 8.

(3) Vide Vol. ii. p. 467.

Cambridge to the said fair, or from the said fair to the town of Cambridge.(1) AND WHEREAS several of the coachmen attending the said fair have complained that the allowance of three pence a passenger was not a sufficient recompence for their labour, and great complaints have also been made of the extravagant and exorbitant demands made by the coachmen in wet seasons and in the night time. Now to the intent to remedy all the said inconveniences and effectually to prevent all abuses of this sort for the future, the said mayor bailiffs and burgesses by virtue of the power reposed in them by the said immemorial prescription usage and charters, DO HEREBY ORDER DIRECT AND APPOINT, that every coachman coming to the said fair shall, before he presumes to carry any passengers to or from the said fair, apply to the mayor of the said town for the time being from whom they shall receive a seal and number to be fixed upon each of their coaches chaises or chariots, and who shall also register the names of every coachman coming to the said fair with the numbers set upon their coaches chaises or chariots, for which seal and register they shall pay sixpence and no more. AND the said mayor bailiffs and burgesses, DO HEREBY ORDER AND APPOINT AND ESTABLISH, the prices to be taken by every coachman coming to the said fair so registered and offering to carry any passengers or persons from the said town of Cambridge to the said fair, or from the said fair to the said town of Cambridge, to be sixpence and no more, for every passenger every day during the said fair, all the day time until nine of the clock at night, and after nine of the o'clock at night to be one shilling for every passenger, and no more. AND the said mayor bailiffs and burgesses, do hereby further order direct and appoint that in case any coachman or other person driving a coach chaise or chariot, or any concerning himself in driving managing or attending a coach chaise or chariot, driving from the said town of Cambridge to the said fair, or from the said fair to the said town of Cambridge, shall presume to drive a coach chaise or chariot before the same is registered, or shall ask demand or take from any passenger or person going or offering to go from the said town of Cambridge to the said fair, or from the said fair to the said town of Cambridge, more than sixpence in the day time and until nine of the clock at night, every person so driving to or from the said fair, before his coach chaise or chariot is registered, or asking demanding or taking more than the prices aforesaid, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay to the mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the said town the sum of 40s. to be recovered in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, by an action at the suit of the mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the said town.(2)

There was a contest for the office of Vicechancellor between Robert Lambert D.D. Master of St. John's College, and Matthias Mawson D.D.(3) Master of Corpus Christi College. The former was elected, the votes being Dr. Lambert 84; Dr. Mawson 83.(4)

1729 } On the 18th of February, was presented to the House of Com-
30 } mons, a petition of divers of the principal gentlemen, freeholders,
and inhabitants of the county of Cambridge, and also a petition of

(1) Vide Vol. iii. p. 640.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Afterwards Bishop of Ely.

(4) Monk, Life of Bentley, ii. 293; Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. ed. Lamb, 230.

divers of the principal inhabitants within the University and Town of Cambridge; “setting forth, that in the year 1724, an Act of Parliament was obtained, for repairing the Roads leading from Stump Cross, in the County of Essex, to Newmarket Heath, and also to the Town of Cambridge; and, pursuant thereto, Turnpikes were immediately erected on the said Road, and Tolls collected of all Passengers: That in the year 1725 an Act was obtained, for repairing Part of the great and ancient Road from London to Cambridge, beginning at the End of the Parish of Foulmire, in the said County, next to Barly, in the County of Hertford, and ending at the Pavement in Trumpington Street in the Town of Cambridge; and, pursuant to that Act, a Turnpike was erected at Hawkston, about Three Miles from Cambridge, in the Road to Foulmire, by means whereof that Road, leading from Cambridge to Foulmire, will in a short time be made very good: That the Commissioners, appointed by the first-mentioned Act, for repairing the Roads from Stump Cross, have lately, under a general Clause in that Act, erected a Turnpike at the End of Trumpington Street in the Town of Cambridge, on the great Road to London through Foulmire, so that all Persons travelling that Road, pay the Tolls, appointed to be paid only by Persons travelling the Stump Cross Road, notwithstanding they travel only the great Road through Foulmire to London, and accordingly pay at the Turnpike erected at Hawkston, for repairing the said great Road to London; which the Petitioners represent as grievous; for that the Road from Cambridge to Stump Cross severs from the great Road to London in a Mile, or thereabouts, from the End of Trumpington Street, which Mile is, and has been for many Years, in good Repair, and, if it was not, the Money, raised by the Turnpike at Hawkston, is sufficient to repair the same, without this additional Load of a Double Payment; and for that the Turnpike at Trumpington Street End is so placed, as to make all Persons, going out of the Town’s End, pay, although they travel neither of the said Roads to Stump Cross or Foulmire, and go out only on the necessary Occasion even of watering their Cattle: And therefore praying such Relief from the Imposition laid on them, by erecting the said Turnpike on the great London Road at Trumpington Street End by virtue of the Act, obtained for repairing the Stump Cross Road, as the House shall think fit.” It was ordered, that these petitions should be referred to a committee.⁽¹⁾ On the 13th of March, a

(1) Commons’ Journals, xxi. 445, 446.

report from this committee was brought up and leave was given to bring in a bill to explain and amend the Stump Cross and Foulmire Road Acts, the numbers on a division being, ayes 138, noes 107.⁽¹⁾ The second reading was carried in the Commons,⁽²⁾ by 160 against 91.⁽³⁾ After much opposition in the Commons,⁽⁴⁾ the bill passed that House. It also passed the Lords and received⁽⁵⁾ the royal assent.

1730.

On the 8th of May, Henry Bromley⁽⁶⁾ Esq. of Horseheath, was appointed Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire.⁽⁷⁾

There was a public Commencement this year, on occasion of the opening of the new Regent House or Senate House.⁽⁸⁾ The music speech was composed and spoken by John Taylor, M.A. fellow of St. John's College. He also wrote an Ode for Music on opening the new Regent House, but this it seems was not performed. On Monday, July the 6th, was performed in the Senate House, Pope's Ode on Saint Cecilia's Day, set to music by Maurice Greene Mus.D., who also composed two anthems performed at Great St. Mary's on the Commencement Sunday.⁽⁹⁾ Since this period a grace for dispensing with the solemnities of a public commencement has been annually passed.⁽¹⁰⁾

In Michaelmas Term, the University claimed consuance of an action of replevin pending in the Common Pleas by Chapman against Wish an officer of the University. It was objected that consuance could not be claimed in that particular species of action, and the Court inclined to this opinion, but adjourned the consideration of the case to a subsequent term, when the claim was disallowed on the ground that the grant of consuance was to the Chancellor

(1) Commons' Journals, xxi. 498.

(2) 9 April, 1730.

(3) Commons' Journals, xxi. 537.

(4) Ibid. 541, 546, 557, 562, 563.

(5) 15 May, 1730.

(6) Afterwards Lord Montfort.

(7) Historical Register for 1730, Chronological Diary, 36.

(8) Vide ante, pp. 163, 169. The Vicechancellor published the following notice on the 18th of June:—"WHEREAS complaint has been made of numbers of Scholars going into the New Senate-house to the very great hindrance of the work for the public Commencement, I do HEREBY strictly charge and forbid all Scholars from going there, and if any presume to the contrary, he shall upon notice be punished for contempt and violation of this Order."

"R. LAMBERT, Vice-Chancellor."

—Carter, Hist. Univ. of Camb. 11.

(9) Monk, Life of Bentley, ii. 294; Nichols, Literary Anecdotes, iv. 533.

(10) Gunning, Ceremonies of the Univ. of Camb. 117.

Masters and Scholars, and the claim was of a conusance to be allowed to the Chancellor or his deputy.⁽¹⁾

1731.

On the 6th of August, a grace passed the senate for depriving of all degrees and privileges Philip Nichols⁽²⁾ LL.D., late fellow of Trinity Hall, who had been guilty of stealing valuable books out of St. John's College Library and elsewhere.⁽³⁾

On the 30th of September, there was a great fire at Barnwell, which raged with excessive fury for five hours, destroying about fifty dwelling houses, with many stacks of corn and hay, barns filled with corn and stables with cattle. The whole place was consumed except the church and six houses. The fierceness of the fire was so great that it destroyed even the fire-engine. This was the third conflagration in that place within twenty-five years. A subscription was immediately set on foot for the sufferers.⁽⁴⁾ The Duke of Bedford and the Earl of Oxford gave 50 guineas each, Sir J. H. Cotton 45 guineas, Thomas Sclater Bacon, Esq. £40., Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Walpole, Samuel Shephard, Esq., the Hon. Thomas Bromley and Sir William Willis 30 guineas each, and Sir Thomas Hatton ten guineas. The fire broke out about eleven in the forenoon, in an outhouse belonging to the Black Swan.⁽⁵⁾

The following bye-law was made at a Common Day held on the 12th of October:—

WHEREAS great inconveniences have in time past, and daily do occur, to the prejudice of the peace and tranquility of this corporation, as well as the injuring of the rights and privileges of every free burgess and the decrease of the estate and revenues of the same, by false claims and rights of freedom by service and indenture, Therefore for the better preserving the interest of every free burgess, and the prevention of frauds and practices for the future, It is THIS DAY ORDERED and agreed that all the ancient orders, rules, and prescriptions be revived and put in force, whereby all persons serving an apprenticeship of seven years to a free burgess, and not registering their indentures,

(1) Fitzgibbon's Reports, 153, 295.

(2) This dissolute and dishonest person who was originally of Brasenose College, Oxford, (where he graduated as M.A. in 1722), was deprived of his fellowship at Trinity Hall, on the 4th of August, for various misdemeanors. From the instrument of deprivation it appears that he purloined books from the libraries of the University and Trinity College as well as from St. John's. He was appointed fellow of Trinity Hall, by the Master, Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, who left a sum of money to the College to repair the disgrace he had brought on the Society.—Sir Egerton Brydges, *Restituta*, iii. 221; *Gentleman's Magazine*, i. 351; *Gray's Works*, ed. Mitford, iv. 84.

(3) MS. Baker, xxxiv. 452.

(4) This subscription originated at the monthly meeting of the gentlemen of the county held on the following day, at the Falcon Inn, in the Petty Cur.

(5) MS. Bowtell, iv. 821; *Suffolk Mercury or Bury Post*, 11 Oct. 1731; *Gentleman's Magazine*, i. 405, 447.

shall absolutely lose all claim and benefit thereof. And for the better confirming and establishing the same, IT IS THIS DAY ORDERED that from henceforth and for ever hereafter, no person or persons shall have any claim or pretence whatsoever to the freedom of this town whose indentures are not produced at some Common Day, and registered in open court by the town clerk, or his deputy, of this town, within six months after such binding to a free burgess. AND it is hereby further declared that all claims and indentures that are now made either for past or present services, shall be brought forth and presented to the Mayor and Aldermen at some of the Common Days to be holden for this town before the twenty-ninth day of September next ensuing, to be registered, for which entry or register only sixpence shall be paid to the town clerk. AND it is unanimously agreed that whosoever shall neglect to comply with this order, shall lose and forfeit all claim and benefit of all freedom and burgesship of this corporation, with the rights, privileges and immunities thereunto belonging or appertaining.

THAT this order may be universally known, it is agreed that the same be read every Common Day till the said twenty-ninth day of September next.(1)

On the 27th of October, Francis Stephen Duke of Lorraine, afterwards Emperor of Germany by the title of Francis the First, accompanied by Count Kinski and several English noblemen, came from Newmarket to Cambridge, and having seen every thing that was curious in the University, returned to Newmarket the same day.(2)

On the 6th of November, the commissioners of pontage taxed the lands chargeable to the repair of the Great Bridge, after the rate of £3. 15s. a hide. The commissioners at this period were Charles Duke of Somerset, Wriothesley Duke of Bedford, Edward Earl of Oxford and Mortimer High Steward of the Town, Matthias Mawson D.D. Vicechancellor, Guy Sindrey gent. Mayor, Samuel Gatward Esq. Recorder, Sir Thomas Hatton, Sir John Hinde Cotton, Sir William Willys, Sir Robert Clarke, Sir Francis Whichcott, baronets; Sir Charles Wager knt., Sir Nathaniel Lloyd knt. LL.D., Charles Ashton, Thomas Richardson, Daniel Waterland, Richard Bentley, Thomas Gooch, John Davis, Thomas Cross, William Towers, Doctors in Divinity; Thomas Bacon, Henry Bromley, Samuel Shephard, Granado Piggott, Jacob Butler, Gregory Wale, William Eversden, William Underwood, esquires; Thomas Fowle, John Carrington, James Whiskin, Charles Filkins, William Chambers, Thomas Nutting, Thomas Pretlove, John Newling, William Ward, aldermen; Thomas Ewin, John Sparke, Thomas Dent, John Lancaster, and John Wrangle, gentlemen.(3)

(1) Corporation Order Book.

(2) Gentleman's Magazine, i. 448, 498; MS. Bowtell, vii. 2792.

(3) Pontage Book, 149, 157; Corporation Cross Book, 240.

On the 16th of December, a grace passed requiring the exercises of questionists and sophisters to be performed in Lent term, on the same days and in the same form as in the terms after Easter and Michaelmas. Lent term "for many years had been a time of great disorder by reason of divers undue Liberties taken by the younger Scholars, an Evil that had been much complained of; and all Exercise had either been neglected, or performed in a trifling, ludicrous manner."⁽¹⁾

1732.

In the beginning of April "A riot happened at Cambridge, on the taking up a corpse out of the churchyard of a neighbouring village, to be dissected. It being carried into Emmanuel college, Mr. Pern, a justice of peace, granted his warrant to search the college for it: the constables broke into the college, but did not find the body."⁽²⁾

"The practice of digging up human Bodies in the Church-Yards of this Town and the neighbouring Villages, and the carrying them into Colleges to be dissected, which became more common than usual about this time, although to the no small offence of all serious People, was now provided against, it having been heretofore omitted; and the Disturbances, which this scandalous Practice caused between the Scholars and Inhabitants, prevented."⁽³⁾ The following grace passed the Senate on the 9th of May:—

CUM sepulchrorum cadavera e cœmeteriis sæpius furtim surrepta fuerint ad gravem plurimorum offensionem

PLACEAT VOBIS ut quisquis in posterum e cœmeterio cadaver aliquod surripuerit vel ita surreptum celaverit infra limites academice postquam legitime convictus fuerit coram procancellario si scholaris sit nondum graduatus suspendatur a gradu capessendo per biennium ultra consuetum tempus si vero sit graduatus gradu suo privetur sin scholarium gaudeat privilegio in perpetuum privilegium suum amittat.⁽⁴⁾

An Act relating to the qualification of Justices of the Peace, which received the royal assent on the 1st of June, contains this clause:—

PROVIDED ALWAYS, That this Act, nor any Thing herein contained, shall extend or be construed to extend to any of the Heads of Colleges or Halls in either of the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, but that they may be

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 417; Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. 196.

(2) Wade, British Chronology, 3rd edit. 402.

(3) Masters, Hist. of Corpus Chr. Coll. 196.

(4) Stat. Acad. Cantab, p. 417.

Justices of the Peace of and in the several Counties of Oxford, Berks, and Cambridge, and the Cities and Towns within the same, and execute the Office thereof as fully and freely in all Respects, as heretofore they have lawfully used to execute the same, as if this Act had never been made; any Thing hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding.⁽¹⁾

By a grace which passed the Senate on the 10th of October,⁽²⁾ "the Penalty annexed to the Old Statute, that restrained young "Scholars from removing from one College to another without the "leave of their Governors and a Testimonial of their good Behaviour, was augmented from 40s. to 10l. The former Sum, although more than equal to the latter at the time of making the "Statute, yet since the decrease in the value of Money, was found "by no means sufficient to answer the end it was designed for, "viz. securing obedience to the local Statutes of the respective "Colleges. Young Scholars and Gentlemen of Fortunes more "especially disregarding so inconsiderable a Penalty, to gratify a "fickle and wanton disposition, or to avoid censure, used frequently to leave the Societies into which they were at first admitted, and remove to such others as would receive them, where "they hoped to enjoy more Liberty, and live under a less strict "Discipline. This has been found to have had a good effect."⁽³⁾

1732 } On the 30th of January, the following order relating to Hob-
— } son's Workhouse or the Spinning House was made by the Vice-
33 } chancellor, Mayor, and others:—

TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE. } At the Workhouse in the said town the 30th January, 1732.

IT IS THIS DAY AGREED AND ORDERED by Charles Morgan D.D. Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge and Samuel Belcher Mayor of the said Town of Cambridge, with the advice of their Assistants whose names are hereunto set, that Joseph Halstead of Cambridge Apothecary shall be Governor of the Workhouse and House of Correction belonging to the said Town of Cambridge for the space of 3 years from the date hereof, and to have a salary of £30 yearly during the said term, to be paid by the treasurer of the rents and profits of the said workhouse at equal quarterly payments, and to be freed of all manner of rates during the said term. PROVIDED ALWAYS that the said Joseph Halstead or his deputy do constantly during all the said term provide wool for the combers of the said town not exceeding the number of five, and spinning and weaving work for all the spinners and weavers, and all the poor of the said town and liberties thereof that shall come and desire work of him or his deputy during all the said term, and duly and honestly pay them for their work at the rates and prices that are usually paid by others, and provide a sufficient deputy to keep the House of Correction, and

(1) Stat. 5 Geo. II. c. 18, s. 7.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 418.

(3) Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. 196.

hemp to beat, and do and perform all things as shall be required by any Justice of the Peace of the said town, for setting the poor to work and punishing of lewd and idle persons, and maintain and keep all the windows usually glazed with sufficient glass and glazing, and in the end of the said term deliver up all such goods and utensils as do properly belong to the said Workhouse and House of Correction, otherwise his said salary to be withdrawn and this order to be void and of none effect. AND MOREOVER it is ordered that the said Joseph Halstead shall continue the £200 of the workhouse money for a year, paying £4 for £100 thereof, he giving bonds for the same with John Halstead his security, and likewise to give the same security to the Mayor and Aldermen of this Town for the twenty pounds given by Dr. James.

C. MORGAN Vice Chancellor,	CHESTER PERN,
SAML. BELCHER Mayor,	JOHN CARRINGTON,
JO. KETTLE,	JAMES WHISKIN.(1)

1733.

In September, there was a dispute between the University and the Corporation as to the right to weigh hops in Sturbridge fair, as there had been in several previous years. The matter was referred to the Commissary of the University and the Recorder of the Town, who decided in favour of the University. A paper on the subject was drawn up and published by Thomas Johnson of Magdalene College one of the taxors.⁽²⁾

There was a contest at the election of Vicechancellor between Dr. Roger Long Master of Pembroke Hall, and Dr. William Towers Master of Christ's College. The votes were Long 102; Towers 72.⁽³⁾

1733 } On the 8th of January, the freedom of the town was voted to
34 } the celebrated patriot William Shippen, Esq.⁽⁴⁾

In commemoration of the marriage of William Prince of Orange afterwards Stadtholder of the United Provinces, with the Princess Royal, (which took place on the 14th of March,) the University published a collection of poems entitled "*Gratulatio Academiæ Cantabrigiæ auspicatissimas Gulielmi Principis Auriaci et Annæ Georgii II. Magnæ Britanniæ Regis Filiæ natu maximæ Nuptias celebrantis.*"⁽⁵⁾ Amongst the contributors were Roger Long D.D. Vicechancellor, Robert D'Arcy Earl of Holdenesse of Trinity Hall, George Montagu Viscount Sunbury afterwards Earl of Halifax of Tri-

(1) Workhouse Book.

(2) MS. Bowtell, iii. 514.

(3) Monk, *Life of Bentley*, ii. 358.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book. Mr. Shippen was sworn a freeman 11th January 1736-7.

(5) "*Cantabrigiæ, Typis Academicis, MDCCXXXIII.*" fo.

nity College, Charles Lord Blayney of Monaghan of St. John's College, Hon. Frederick Cornwallis of Christ's College afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir John Barker Bart. of Pembroke Hall, Sir Danvers Osborn Bart. of Trinity Hall, Conyers Middleton D.D. Principal Librarian, Philip Yonge of Trinity College afterwards Bishop of Norwich, and Charles Pratt of King's College afterwards Earl Camden and Lord High Chancellor.

On the 22d of March, "the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, attended by a great number of Heads of Houses, Doctors in several Faculties, Noblemen, Masters of Arts, & other members of that learned body, were at St. James's in their formalities, to congratulate his Majesty upon the Marriage of the Princess Royal, & to present a book of Verses from the University upon that occasion; the Vice Chancellor at presenting it made the following speech:—

May it please your Majesty,

THE ancient and Loyal University of Cambridge humbly begs leave to be permitted to congratulate your Majesty, upon the nuptials happily celebrated between the Princess Royal and his most Serene Highness the Prince of Orange.

If every good Subject thinks himself concerned in every event in which your Majesty is interested, we find ourselves under particular obligations, for the many proofs we have received of your Majesty's Beneficence and favour to us.

WE often remember how ready our hearts were to overflow with joy, when your Majesty was pleased to honour us with your Royal presence; we flatter ourselves, Sir, with the belief, that we gave your Majesty too some of that pleasure which is apt to spring up in the breast of a benevolent father at the sight of his dutiful children, whom he has cherished with his care, & encouraged by his tenderness.

OUR Colleges may be considered not only as nurseries of Arts & Sciences, but as schools also where the Principles of Religion & loyalty are taught; in every one of which prayers are daily offered up for your Majesty's long life and happy reign, and for the prosperity of the Royal family.

IN this view we have been honoured with many valuable privileges by your Royal Progenitors, and in this view we promise ourselves the Continuance of your Majesty's favour & protection; for the rest, we beg a gracious Acceptance of this book of Verses, in which your Majesty will find every one zealously forward to express his Loyalty to your Majesty, and his inviolable attachment to your August & illustrious House.

"To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer:—

I thank you for your Congratulations upon the marriage of my Daughter with the Prince of Orange. I take very kindly this mark of your Affection to me and my family. The University of Cambridge may always depend upon my support, favour, & protection.

"They were introduced by his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Lord

"Chamberlain of the Houshold, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

"They were then introduced to the Queen by the Earl of Grantham, Lord Chamberlain to her Majesty; to whom the Vice-Chancellor presented a book, and made the following speech:—

May it please your Majesty,

THE University of Cambridge humbly begs to have the honour of attending your Majesty with a book of Verses on the Nuptials happily celebrated between the Princess Royal and his most serene Highness the Prince of Orange.

To be born with a Genius to poetry able to rise up to the Dignity of such a subject, is the lot of a very few; but to have a just sense of Duty and Loyalty to his Majesty, and a firm attachment to his illustrious House, is easily learned by those who live under the Influence of his royal care & protection. This madam, is what we profess to have learned ourselves, & to be careful to teach others; these are the sentiments which have guided our pens upon this happy occasion; and we please ourselves with the hopes, that the expressions of our zeal will not be unacceptable, because they come from an University famous for cultivating those Arts & Sciences for which your Majesty shews so great a regard.

"To which her Majesty was pleased to give a most gracious answer.

"Then they waited on the Princess Royal, to whom the Vice-Chancellor presented a book, and made the following Speech:—

May it please your Royal Highness,

THE University of Cambridge, ever ready to take any opportunity of shewing their loyalty to His Majesty; and their attachment to every branch of his illustrious House, begs leave to congratulate the happy nuptials between your Royal Highness and his most serene Highness the Prince of Orange. If we have just reason to regret the great loss the Court of Great Britain will sustain, in being depriv'd of so bright an ornament, we take this consolation to ourselves, that his Majesty has given your Royal Highness to a Prince whose distinguished merit commands the esteem of all who approach him: we pride ourselves in the thought, that the lustre of your Royal Highnesses conduct abroad will reflect honour upon our Nation: we please ourselves, with the prospect of your Royal Highness's living many happy years in the esteem of Mankind, and in the favour of heaven: These, Madam, are the sentiments which we have endeavoured to express in the book of Verses I have the honour to present to your Royal Highness on the part of the University.

"To which her Royal Highness returned a most obliging answer.

"They were afterwards introduced to the Prince of Orange, to whom the Vice-Chancellor presented a book, and made the following speech:—

May it please your most Serene Highness.

THE University of Cambridge, famous for cultivating those Arts in which fame tells us your most Serene Highness has made so great a progress, begs leave to congratulate your happy marriage with the Princess Royal. His

Majesty has upon this occasion shewn how well he knew how to reward distinguish'd merit, when he bestow'd upon your most Serene Highness a Princess so justly dear to him, & so highly esteemed by every one who has the honour to approach her. To express our joy upon this occasion and to wish your most Serene Highness all manner of felicity with so amiable a Consort, is the subject of the book of Verses I have the Honour to present your most Serene Highness with, in the name of the University.

"To which his Highness gave a most obliging answer.

"On Saturday the 23d the Vice-Chancellor, and the rest of the "Gentlemen of the University of Cambridge, were in the same "manner introduced to the Prince of Wales, by the Earl of Jersey, "Lord of the bedchamber in waiting. The Vice-Chancellor presented "a book of Verses, having first made a short speech to his Royal "Highness; to which he was pleased to give a most obliging answer; and they had the honour to kiss his Royal Highness's hand:—

May it please your Royal Highness,

The University of Cambridge begs leave to present your Royal Highness with a book of Verses, in Honour of the Nuptials of the Princess Royal with his most Serene Highness the Prince of Orange. We esteem it our very great happiness, that we have this opportunity of giving the sincerest assurance of our Devotion to your Royal Highness. We join in the most ardent wishes, that every event may attend your Royal Highness, which can advance your prosperity & Honour; particularly, that you may reap all the happy fruits possible, of an alliance so wisely concerted by his Majesty, with a family to which the people of Great Britain are under so many and so great obligations.

"From thence they were conducted to their Royal Highnesses "the Duke,⁽¹⁾ the Princess Amelia, and the rest of the Princesses, "and presented them with books. They were all admitted to kiss "the Duke's, and the Princesses hands, the Vice-Chancellor having "first made a short speech; to which he had very obliging answers."⁽²⁾

1734.

An act which received the royal assent on the 16th of April, contains a clause whereby, after reciting the act for the further qualification of justices of the peace;⁽³⁾ that it had been customary for the Vicechancellor of the University and Mayor of the Town of Cambridge for the time being, to be justices of the peace of the County of Cambridge; and that it might be inconvenient to have the qualification of one hundred pounds a year to extend to them; it was

(1) Of Cumberland.

(2) London Gazette, 23 to 26 March 1734; Gentleman's Magazine, iv. 162.

(3) Stat. 5 Geo. II. c. 18.

enacted that from and after the 25th of March, 1734, the recited act, or any thing therein contained, should not extend, or be construed to extend, to deprive the Vicechancellor of the University, or the Mayor of the Town of Cambridge for the time being, or either of them, from being a justice or justices of the peace in the said County, nor to subject any Vicechancellor of the University, or Mayor of the Town, to any penalties or forfeitures for acting as a justice or justices of the peace in the said County; any thing in the recited act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.⁽¹⁾

The Sheriff's precept for election of members of parliament for the town was this year directed to the Mayor only, instead of to the Mayor and bailiffs as had been usual; and since this time the Mayor has acted as the sole returning officer.

On the 27th of April, Dr. Thomas Greene Bishop of Ely, as Visitor in that behalf convicted Dr. Bentley Master of Trinity College of having dilapidated the goods of the College and violated its statutes, and accordingly adjudged that he should be deprived of his office.⁽²⁾ The proceedings against Dr. Bentley were originally instituted above twenty-four years previously.⁽³⁾ The sentence of depri-

(1) Stat. 7 Geo. II. c. 10, s. 3.

(2) Monk, Life of Bentley, ii. 344.

(3) Subjoined is a succinct chronological statement of these proceedings :—
1709-10—February 6. Thirty of the fellows of Trinity college petitioned Dr. Moore Bishop of Ely, against Dr. Bentley the Master.

1710—July 11. Thirty-seven of the fellows presented to Bishop Moore articles of complaint against Dr. Bentley. The articles were 54 in number. In August, the Bishop sent a copy of these articles to Dr. Bentley, and on the 21st of November, peremptorily required his answer by the 18th of December. Before that day Dr. Bentley presented a petition to the Queen, representing that her Majesty was the real Visitor of Trinity college, and that the Bishop of Ely in assuming the visitatorial style and functions was invading the rights of the Crown. Secretary St. John wrote to the Attorney and Solicitor General to report their opinion thereon, with all convenient speed, and the Attorney-General was directed to signify to the Bishop that the Queen had taken the affair into her own cognizance, and enjoin his Lordship to stay all further proceedings till her Majesty's pleasure were known. The Bishop in his reply submitted to her Majesty's pleasure.

1711—May 29. The Attorney and Solicitor General reported on Dr. Bentley's petition that the Master of Trinity was subject to the Bishop's jurisdiction, adding that if Dr. Bentley, or the Queen, thought fit to contest this opinion the matter might be judicially determined on a motion for a prohibition. On the 12th of July, Dr. Bentley wrote to the Earl of Oxford Lord Treasurer, who directed the report of the Attorney and Solicitor General to be laid before the Crown lawyers with certain questions as to the legality of the Queen taking the whole visitation of the college into her own hands, and in the meantime the Bishop of Ely was directed to stay all proceedings. On the 9th of January, 1711-12, the Crown lawyers reported that they deemed the Crown to be General Visitor of the college, but that the Bishop of Ely had the power to decide upon the charges against the Master: they added that it was in the Queen's power to alter the visitatorial authority, provided such alteration met with the acceptance of the college. Sir Joseph Jekyll, however, thought the Bishop of Ely General Visitor of the college.

1713—In Easter Term the fellows obtained from the Court of Queen's Bench a rule calling on the Bishop to shew cause why a mandamus should not issue to compel him to proceed on the articles, and on the 18th of April, the Secretary of State wrote to the Bishop giving him the Queen's permission to proceed in the cause "as far as by law he was empowered." The petition and articles being again subscribed by the fellows, Dr. Bentley, on the 13th of June, sent his answer to the articles. To this answer the fellows replied, Dr. Bentley rejoined, the fellows surrejoined, and depositions in support of the charge were prepared.

1714—The trial before the Bishop commenced at Ely House in Holborn, in May. It con-

vation was never carried into effect,⁽¹⁾ and Dr. Bentley died in undisturbed possession of the Mastership on the 14th of July, 1742.

At the nomination for the office of Vicechancellor were proposed Dr. Roger Long Master of Pembroke Hall, the late Vicechancellor,

tinued six weeks, and the Bishop was, it is said, about to pronounce sentence of deprivation when he caught a cold, from which illness ensued, which terminated fatally on the 31st of July.

- 1714—Serjeant Miller in the name and on behalf of many of the fellows presented to Dr. Fleetwood Bishop of Ely fresh articles against Dr. Bentley, but the Bishop declined taking cognizance of the accusation.
- 1716—On the 16th of May, 17 of the fellows petitioned the King to ascertain the visitatorial power, either by a new grant or confirmation of it to the Bishop of Ely, or else by authorizing such persons to execute the same as to his Majesty should seem fit. On the 26th of October, this petition was read in Council, and referred to the Attorney-General.
- 1719—On the 26th of May, the petition was referred by the Lords Justices to a Committee of the Privy Council. Pending this reference Bishop Fleetwood refused to act as Visitor.
- 1728—Dr. Greene, who succeeded Dr. Fleetwood in the see of Ely, having consented to act as Visitor, the fellows were preparing fresh articles against Dr. Bentley, when, on the 10th of August, he procured the college seal to be affixed to a petition to the King, praying his Majesty would determine the disputes in the Society. The prosecutors drew up counter-petitions, and on the 6th of November, the Bishop petitioned that he might be heard in behalf of the rights of his see. A Committee of the Privy Council was appointed to consider the merits of the case. The Committee after hearing all parties by counsel decided, in March 1728-9, that they could not advise his Majesty to interfere, and that the Bishop was at liberty to proceed as he thought proper.
- 1729—Robert Johnson B.D., one of the fellows, presented to Bishop Greene articles against Dr. Bentley, and on the 1st of April, the Bishop cited the Master to appear and answer at Ely House on the 5th of May. On the 3rd of May, Dr. Bentley applied to the King's Bench for a prohibition; a rule nisi was granted on the 7th, but on cause being shown the rule was discharged. On the 2nd of June, Dr. Bentley appeared at Ely House, and excepted to the articles. These exceptions were heard on the 9th, and overruled by the Bishop who, however, directed some alterations to be made in the articles, and appointed a day for the promoter to present them in a corrected form. On the 21st of June, Dr. Bentley again applied to the King's Bench for a prohibition. A rule nisi was granted and made absolute on the 10th of November.
- 1730—In Michaelmas Term, the pleadings in the action of prohibition were argued in the King's Bench, but the decision was postponed.
- 1731—In Trinity Term, the Court of King's Bench decided upon continuing the prohibition on the ground of an inaccurate description of the Bishop's visitatorial power. After this decision, fresh articles were prepared against Dr. Bentley, who petitioned the King to command the Attorney-General to issue a fiat prohibiting the Bishop's visitation. This petition was referred to the Attorney and Solicitor-General, who after argument, decided on the 4th of August, that the fiat prayed for by Dr. Bentley would be illegal and unprecedented. Subsequently a writ of error against the decision of the King's Bench was brought in the House of Lords.
- 1732-3—The House of Lords on the 15th of February, reversed the decision of the Court of King's Bench, as to 20 of the 64 articles, condemning the Bishop as plaintiff in error in £100. costs.
- 1733—On the 31st of May, the writ of consultation decreed by the House of Lords was sent to the Bishop, who cited Dr. Bentley to appear at Ely House, on the 13th of June, as he accordingly did by his Proctor who put in a negative plea. Witnesses were subsequently examined both for the prosecution and defence, and after many hearings before the Bishop and his assessors, the result was the above-mentioned sentence of deprivation pronounced 27th April, 1734.

(1) As soon as the Bishop had pronounced the sentence of deprivation, he transmitted one copy of it to Dr. Bentley, ordered another to be affixed to the College gates, and sent a third to Dr. John Hacket, the Vicemaster, with a mandate requiring him to execute the deprivation. Dr. Hacket returned for answer that he would take legal advice for his conduct. On the 17th of May, 1734, Dr. Hacket resigned the office of Vicemaster, and Dr. Richard Walker, a devoted adherent of Dr. Bentley's, was appointed in his stead. Dr. Walker of course took no steps for the deprivation of his friend. In January, 1734-35, the Bishop sent his mandate to Dr. Walker requiring him immediately to deprive the Master agreeably to his sentence. To this no attention was paid. In Trinity Term, 1735, a motion was made in the Court of King's Bench, for a mandamus to compel the Vicemaster to give effect to the Bishop of Ely's sentence. The Court granted a writ, to which in Michaelmas Term, Dr. Walker made a special return, which being argued, the Court quashed the writ. A rule was then obtained for a mandamus requiring the Bishop as general visitor to do his duty in compelling the Vicemaster to the execution of his sentence. This rule was discharged on the 22nd of April, 1738, and the death of Bishop Greene, which occurred on the 18th of May in the same year, put an end to a contest which had continued in an infinite variety of forms for upwards of twenty-eight years.

Dr. William Towers Master of Christ's College, and Dr. John Adams Master of Sidney College. The votes for each were equal, but Dr. Bentley, as Regius Professor of Divinity, determined in favour of Dr. Towers and Dr. Adams, and on the following day Dr. Towers was elected.⁽¹⁾

1735.

On the 29th of April, the House of Commons, previously to going into committee on a bill to render more effectual the copy-right act,⁽²⁾ ordered that it be an instruction to the committee that they have power to receive a clause for better securing the payment of the drawback of duties for paper used in printing books in the Latin, Greek, Oriental, and Northern languages within the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.⁽³⁾

About October, Mrs. Drummond, a young Scotch lady who had turned Quaker, preached "to the whole University of Cambridge, on the Castle-hill."⁽⁴⁾

1736.

On the 25th of March, the University presented a petition to the House of Commons respecting a bill to restrain the disposition of lands whereby they become unalienable. This bill commonly but inaccurately termed the mortmain bill, had been introduced by Sir Joseph Jekyll the Master of the Rolls.⁽⁵⁾ The petition from the University set forth:—

That the University, and the several Colleges therein were founded, and endowed, for the maintaining fit Persons in the Study of useful Knowledge, and the bringing up Youth in Learning, Virtue, and Religion; and that they have hitherto pursued those Ends with great Industry and Success; and that many excellent Books have been written by the Members thereof, for the Service of Religion, and many useful Discoveries, and great Improvements, made in Arts and Sciences; and that many of the Nobility and Gentry have by their academical Education, been so well fitted for the Service of the Church and State, as to have proved the Ornaments and Supports of both; and that the University hath, at all times heretofore been thought worthy of the Countenance of the Legislature, and continually favoured by Persons of all Orders and Degrees, eminent for Wisdom and public Spirit; and that, if the Bill to restrain Alienations of Lands should pass into a Law, without Amendment, it will, as the Petitioners apprehend, be attended

(1) Monk, *Life of Bentley*, ii. 358; Gunning, *Ceremonies of the Univ. of Camb.* 46 n.

(2) Stat. 8 Ann. c.19; Vide ante, p. 97.

(3) Commons' Journals, xxii. 479. A similar order was made 11th Feb. 1736-7.

(4) Wade, *British Chronology*, 3rd edit. 409.

(5) 10th March, 1735-6.

with Consequences greatly prejudicial to them at present, and much more so in time to come : because it will, in a great measure prevent all Donations to supply present or future Deficiencies, or for any other wise and great Purposes, how useful and necessary soever they may be thought; and that a considerable Part of their Revenue arises from Annuities, and other certain Payments, issuing out of Lands and other Estates; and that many of these Payments having been fixed in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, and still continuing invariably the same, are now by the Great Fall of money since that time, sunk so far below their original Value, as to be insufficient to answer the Purposes, for which they were designed; and that several Headships are under 120*l.* some under 100*l.* per Annum; and that the Salaries of some Professorships are under 50*l.* per Annum, and others, as those of Botany, Anatomy, and Chymistry, have no endowment at all; and that the Income of much the greatest part of their Fellowships is under 60*l.* of many under 40*l.* of some so low as 30*l.* 20*l.* and 15*l.* per Annum; and that many of their Scholarships and Exhibitions amount not to above 6*l.* 4*l.* and 3*l.* per Annum; and that some are even under those small Sums; and that many poor Students have neither Scholarship nor Exhibition to help towards their Maintenance; and that the Number of Advowsons, in most colleges, is very small in proportion to the Number of Fellows: and therefore praying the House to except this University, and the several Colleges therein, out of the said Bill.

This petition was referred to the committee of the whole House, to whom the bill was committed.⁽¹⁾

On the 2nd of April, the House of Commons resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House upon this bill, when a "clause for excepting out of the said Bill the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the Colleges of Eaton, Winchester, and Westminster, with a Provision relating to Advowsons, was presented, and a Motion made for its being receiv'd and made Part of the Bill, which occasioned some Debate; but upon the Question being put, it was upon a Division, carry'd in the Affirmative, by 227 to 130.

"With respect to the Proviso relating to Advowsons, an Amendment was proposed for leaving it in the Power of the several Colleges belonging to the two Universities to exchange small Livings for larger, so as not to increase the Number of Advowsons, to which they were by the Act to be restrained, which occasioned a new Debate, and at last upon putting the Question it was carry'd in the Negative."⁽²⁾

The committee proceeded with the bill on the 5th of April. Subjoined are extracts from a letter from the Hon. John Sherard to Dr. Ducarel, dated the 6th of April:—

Last night ended the grand debate concerning the Mortmain Bill in the House of Commons. There were three questions put upon it by the Speaker;

(1) Commons Journals, xxii. 653.

(2) Historical Register for 1737 p. 291.

viz. Whether the two Universities should be excepted out of the said Bill? which was carried in the affirmative by a great majority, 227 against 100 and about 20 or 30 odd. The speakers for it was Tigribus Agni of both parties, Sir Robert Walpole, Shippen, &c. &c. I was not there myself; but this is the account I have heard of it. When the debate began, one Mr. Griffith insisted upon the galleries being cleared from all the black coats and banded gentlemen. Though the house rang with noes against it, the gentleman insisted upon his motion, it being a standing order of the House, that any Member might insist upon the House being cleared of strangers. The parsons were all turned out, and afterwards some of them getting in again, Mr. Griffith routed them a second time. In this point I think the University are greatly the better for the Bill; for as all other corporated bodies are now made incapable of receiving any benefaction but in the life-time of the donor, all such persons who shall hereafter be disposed to leave charities at their deaths, will be necessitated to leave those charities to one of the Universities, because no other corporated bodies can receive them.

The next question was—Whether the number of livings belonging to Colleges should be limited, and in what manner? After some debates thereon the House came to this resolution, viz. That every College might have as many livings (worth £100 a year or more) as should equal the number of their Fellowships. Those of less value than £100 per annum should not be reckoned in that number, if such Colleges as had already got more Livings than half the number of their fellowships should not be obliged to sell any of them; but they should buy no more. Such as have less than that number, might purchase till they came to that number, and might afterwards change them, in order to increase their value, as they thought proper.

The third question was—What should be done with the small Livings? But the gentleman that gave me my information, could give no clear account of that matter, so you must excuse me if I here leave you in the dark. But I think that matter was pretty well settled by the Resolutions of the House on the second question, and that is, that they might either change them for larger or sell them in order to purchase larger.

* * * * *

This bill, which was brought in by the Master of the Rolls, is chiefly supported by young Members, who have been Members of the Universities. Some came very lately from Oxford.(1)

On the 8th of April, the committee reported the bill with the amendments, which were, with an amendment, agreed to; and on the 15th, the bill was read a third time and passed by 176 against 72.(2)

The bill was read the first time in the Lords on the 16th of April. On the 20th, it was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole House. On the 5th of May, "A Petition and Representation of the Master, Fellows, and Scholars, of the College of The Holy and Undivided Trinity, in the Town and University of Cambridge, was presented, and read; setting forth, 'That they are endowed with the Patronage and Advowson of many small Livings; and that they apprehend, they will be restrained from receiving Benefactions, if the Bill above-mentioned should pass;' and pray-

(1) Nichols, Illustrations of the Literary History of the eighteenth century iv. 669.

(2) Commons' Journals, xxii. 680, 686.

“ing, ‘That they may be enabled to sell such of their small Livings as they shall see proper; which, instead of being an Advantage to the College, are a great Burthen to them.’ This petition was ordered to lie on the table.⁽¹⁾

Before the House resolved itself into committee, “The Lord Gower moved for an instruction to receive a clause in favour of the universities, much of the same nature with that proposed in the House of Commons, with respect to the giving them a liberty to exchange the small livings they were, or might be in possession of, for others of a greater value, so as the number of advowsons in the possession of any college, might never exceed the number prescribed by the bill; in which he was supported by the lord Bathurst, the earl of Abingdon, the earl of Strafford, &c. but upon the question’s being put, it was carried in the negative.”⁽²⁾

The bill having passed both Houses,⁽³⁾ received the royal assent

(1) Lords’ Journals, xxiv. 646, 652, 663.

(2) Cobbett’s Parliamentary History, ix. 1119.

(3) During the progress of this bill was presented to the two Houses an Account of Licenses to hold in mortmain, granted since the Act of 7 and 8 Gul. III. (Vide ante, p. 33). So much of this account as relates to the University of Cambridge is subjoined:—

“ 22 May, 3 K. “ Wm. IIId. Pat. “ Part 8, No. 11.	{ A Licence granted to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars, of St. John’s College in Cambridge, to purchase in Mortmain, from Sir Samuel Grimston Baronet, and his Heirs, the Manor of Wotton Rivers, in Wiltshire, as also, over and above the said Premises, any Manors, Messuages, or other Hereditaments, not exceeding the clear yearly Value of.....	Particular Moiety of an Advowson. £. s. d. 1,000 0 0
“ 8 Ap. 12 K. “ Wm. IIId. Pat. “ Part 4, No. 9.	{ A Licence to the Provost and Scholars of King’s College, in Cambridge, to purchase, in Mortmain, Manors, and other Hereditaments, not exceeding the clear yearly Value of.....	500 0 0
“ 23 Mar. 2 Q. “ Anne, Pat. Part “ 2.	{ A Licence granted to the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, in Cambridge, to hold, in Mortmain, to them, and their Successors, for ever, all Advowsons of Rectories and Vicarages, and also all Manors, and other Hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly Value of	Advowson and Lands of 500 0 0
“ 23 May, 4 Q. “ Anne, Pat. Part “ 3d.	{ A Licence granted to the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, and The Blessed Virgin Mary, in Cambridge, to purchase in Mortmain, all Advowsons of Rectories, Vicarages, &c., of whatsoever Value, not exceeding Ten in Number, and also all Manors, and other Hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly Value of	500 0 0 and Ten Advowsons.
“ 10 May, 5 Q. “ Anne, Pat. Part “ 3d.	{ A Licence granted to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars, of Sidney Sussex College, in Cambridge, to purchase, in Mortmain, for themselves, or in Trust for them, all Advowsons of Rectories, Vicarages, &c., not exceeding 10 in Number, and all Messuages, Lands, and other Hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly Value of	500 0 0 and Ten Advowsons.
“ 20 June, 9 K. “ Geo. Pat. Part “ 3.	{ A Licence granted to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars, of St. John’s College, in Cambridge, to purchase, in Mortmain, Lands, and other Hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly Value of	6,000 0 0
“ 4 July, 3 K. “ Geo. IIId. Pat. “ Part 1st.	{ A Licence granted to the Master and Fellows of Emanuel College, in Cambridge, to purchase, in Mortmain, Lands, and other Hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly Value of	500 0 0”

on the 20th of May. The provisos relative to the Universities were in these terms:—

PROVIDED ALWAYS, That this act shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to make void the dispositions of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or of any personal estate to be laid out in the purchase of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, which shall be made in any other manner or form than by this act is directed, to or in trust for either of the two universities within that part of Great Britain called England, or any of the colleges or houses of learning within either of the said universities, or to or in trust for the colleges of Eton, Winchester, or Westminster, or any or either of them for the better support and maintenance of the scholars only upon the foundations of the said Colleges of Eton, Winchester, and Westminster.

PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no such college or house of learning, which doth or shall hold or enjoy so many advowsons of ecclesiastical benefices as are or shall be equal in number to one moiety of the fellows or persons usually stiled or reputed as fellows, or, where there are or shall be no fellows or persons usually stiled or reputed as fellows, to one moiety of the students upon the foundation, whereof any such college or house of learning doth or may by the present constitution of such college or house of learning consist, shall from and after the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-six be capable of purchasing, acquiring, receiving, taking, holding, or enjoying any other advowsons of ecclesiastical benefices by any means whatsoever; the advowsons of such ecclesiastical benefices as are annexed to, or given for the benefit or better support of, the headships of any of the said colleges or houses of learning, not being computed in the number of advowsons hereby limited.⁽¹⁾

The University published a collection of verses⁽²⁾ in commemoration of the marriage of Frederick Prince of Wales with the Princess Augusta of Saxe Gotha (which took place the 27th of April.) Amongst the authors were Thomas Gray, Horace Walpole, and Richard Dawes.⁽³⁾

On the 8th of May, Henry Justice, Esq. of the Middle Temple, a fellow-commoner of Trinity College, was tried and convicted at the Old Bailey before Lord Hardwicke, Mr. Justice Comyns, and Mr. Justice Denton, for stealing books from Trinity College library. He made an attempt to get rid of the indictment on the ground that as a member of the society he had an interest in the books. It was held, however, that as a fellow-commoner he was a mere boarder. He was on the 10th, sentenced to seven years' transportation. He appears to have plundered other libraries in the University.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Stat. 9 Geo. II. c. 36, ss. 4, 5. The 5th section was repealed by stat. 45, Geo. III. c. 101.

(2) I have been unable to meet with a copy of this collection.

(3) Gray's Works, ed. Mitford, i. 173, ii. 4.

(4) Old Bailey Sessions Papers, 1736, No. iv. part ii. p. 110; Sir Egerton Brydges's *Restituta*, iii. 237; *Gentleman's Magazine*, vi. 190.

On the 18th of May, "Dr. Adams Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, attended by a great number of Bishops, Noble-men, Heads of Colleges, Doctors in the several Faculties, Masters of Arts, & other members of that learned body, were at St. James's in their Formalities, to congratulate his Majesty upon the Marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the Princess of Saxe-Gotha; and the Vice Chancellor presented to his Majesty an Address and a book of Verses from the University upon that occasion." The address was in these terms:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the
University of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most loyal Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, & Scholars of your University of Cambridge, always ambitious to pay our duty to your Majesty, & gratefully acknowledge your Goodness to your people, do with the greatest pleasure appear before your Majesty upon this happy occasion.

THE Marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with a Princess of that Illustrious family which protected & supported those who so eminently & successfully opposed the corruptions and tyranny of the Church of Rome, evidently shews to the world the great regard which your Majesty entertains for the Protestant religion, & your care to transmit the blessings of your reign to future ages.

As the memory of that noble Prince John Frederick, Elector of Saxony, whose virtue & heroick constancy were admired even by his enemies, must be highly honoured by all protestants, so we cannot but with the greatest satisfaction look upon the marriage of a Lady descended from him with the heir apparent of the Crown of Great Britain, as an earnest of Divine Providence to reward his worthy family for what they have suffered by the glorious adherence of their ancestor to the cause of Religion & Liberty.

FROM this union of the Saxon with your Majesty's August House, we most justly hope for a succession of Princes, who, following the examples of their Royal progenitors, will defend and maintain the religious and civil rights of their people, & cherish & encourage your University, which has had the honour to receive from your Majesty, & your Royal Father, distinguishing marks of favour & bounty.

MAY your Majesty, the best of fathers, for many years see the happiness of the Royal pair, & thereby receive Addition to your own: May you, through the whole course of a long reign, enjoy the greatest felicity which the most dutiful subjects ever pray'd & wished might attend the most esteemed & beloved Princes.

May 10, 1736.

"To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious
"Answer:—

I thank you for your Affectionate Congratulations on the marriage of my Son. The expressions of your zeal, & regard for me, & my family, & your concern for the Protestant religion are very agreeable to me. The repeated marks of your Duty & Loyalty, cannot fail of securing to you the continuance of my favour, Encouragement & Protection.

"They were introduced by his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of the Houshold, & all had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

"They were then introduced to the Queen by the Earl of Grantham, Lord Chamberlain to Her Majesty; to whom the Vice-Chancellor presented the book of Verses, & made the following Speech:—

May it please your Majesty,

THE University of Cambridge begs leave to present to your Majesty this Testimonial of their joy for the Nuptials of his Royal Highness the Prince with the Princess of Saxe Gotha.

THE Title of Princess of Wales having been, after a very long intermission, auspiciously reviv'd in your royal Person, & by your wearing & giving lustre to it render'd most grateful to us, earnest have been our wishes, since your Majesty became possess'd of a higher, to see it again renew'd in the Consort of his Royal Highness the Prince.

THESE our wishes having now received their completion, and being sensible how much we owe to your Majesty, by whom this & other great blessings have been conveyed to us, we must think ourselves in duty bound to pray, that your Majesty may long, very long be a sharer in them; & see the happiness of their Highnesses, & of every other branch of the Royal family.

"To which her Majesty was pleased to give a most gracious Answer, and they all had the honour to kiss her Majesty's hand.

"Then they waited upon their Royal Highnesses the Prince & Princess of Wales, to whom the Vice-Chancellor presented the book of Verses, & made the following speech:—

TO THE PRINCE.

May it please your Royal Highness,

To receive with your usual favour & goodness this present, which waits upon you from the University of Cambridge, to congratulate your most happy nuptials.

It is a blessing peculiar to his Majesty's reign, that instead of anxious thoughts & fears which the marriage of our princes gave formerly to the people, unfeigned joy doth now fill their hearts.

How transported would this nation in the last age have been, to see their Princes joined in marriage to Protestant Princesses: This blessing which was denied to them, being by the favour of Heaven granted to us, we are under the greatest obligations to be thankful for it, & to wish all imaginable happiness to your Highness: And we hope that from this auspicious marriage will spring a race of Princes in Virtue & Goodness equal to the best, in Glory not inferior to the greatest of their predecessors.

TO THE PRINCESS.

May it please your Royal Highness,

To accept this tribute of the Cambridge Muses, proud to congratulate your happy Nuptials, & celebrate those Accomplishments with which your Highness is adorn'd, worthy of the Consort of the Prince of Great Britain. Your Royal Highness having left your own people & your father's house to compleat the Happiness of the Prince, & perpetuate that of Great Britain; it is a pleasure to us to think that you will meet with such returns of tender Affection from

their Majesties, Love from your Royal Consort, and esteem from the British Nation, as will make this Country most agreeable & pleasant to you.

LONG may your Royal Highness live the joy & delight of the Prince, & in so constant & uninterrupted a fruition of the greatest blessings Heaven can bestow upon you, as to be number'd amongst the most happy, as well as the most amiable Princesses.

"To which his Royal Highness returned for himself and the Princess his consort a most obliging Answer. And they all had the honour to kiss their Royal Highnesses hands.

"From thence they were conducted to their Royal Highnesses the Duke, the Princess Amelia, & the rest of the Princesses, and the Vice-Chancellor presented them with books, having first made a short speech, to which he had very obliging Answers; and they were all admitted to kiss the Duke's & the Princesses hands."⁽¹⁾

On the 25th of May, a new common seal of silver having thereon the Town Arms and this circumscription, "*SIGILLUM COMMUNITATIS VILLÆ CANTABRIGIÆ*," was presented to the Corporation by the Earl of Oxford High Steward of the Town. The old seal was thereupon broken, and the Corporation voted the following address to his Lordship:—

To the Right Honourable Edward Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer
Lord High Steward of the ancient Corporation of Cambridge.

May it please your Honour,

WE the Mayor Aldermen and Common Council considering that in most public societies unity is the one thing generally wanting to promote the welfare and happiness of the whole, and being desirous to testify our own unanimity and publish to the world a pattern of our practice, do with the truest and most united sense of gratitude and respect to your Lordship return our most sincere thanks for the kind present of a seal this day delivered to us by Alderman Nutting, which is the more esteemed as it will shew your honour's regard to your Corporation, and remain with us at the same time a standing mark of your Lordship's munificence and a perpetual token of our antiquity. And as in this we have great reason to value ourselves so in nothing do we more than in the consideration that few bodies corporate enjoy the happiness of the same alliance that we can boast of in your Lordship's honour and quality, endued and ornamented with those graces that make that character amiable to your Corporation. And for that reason alone we should always endeavour to be that happy people that your Lordship wishes, so would we never be wanting of giving the strongest proofs of our unshaken and profound respect to your Lordship, your family, and interest, as we are always sure of your kind offices and assistance joined with your good wishes to promote and encrease peace and prosperity amongst us. In humble acknowledgement whereof we own ourselves your Lordship's most obedient and obliged humble servants.

GIVEN under our Common Seal at the Guildhall of the said town this 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1736.⁽²⁾

(1) London Gazette, 18 to 22 May 1736.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book; Corporation Coucher.

On the 25th of May, the Corporation made the following orders for restraining the expence of entertainments at the fairs :—

IT IS THIS DAY ORDERED AND AGREED that the sum of eight Pounds one dozen of Port Wine and two bottles of Canary and no more be allowed or spent for all provisions and detriments for Reach fair, the Rent of the House excepted.

AND that no more than forty shillings be spent at Midsummer fair in any sort of entertainment whatsoever.

AND that no more than eight pounds one dozen of Port Wine and two bottles of Canary be allowed for all sorts of provisions and detriments of all kinds whatsoever (Vension fees excepted) for the riding dinner at Sturbridge fair on which day the fair is proclaimed.

AND that no more than forty shillings and one dozen of Port Wine be spent for any provisions or other expences at the first dinner commonly called the Regulators dinner in Sturbridge Fair which dinner is always to be had at the Mayor's Booth.

AND FURTHER that no more than twenty shillings per day and one gallon of Port Wine be allowed for any or either of the six days in which the Regulators and Attornies give their attendance upon the Mayor and Mayor elect for the ordering directing and dispatching the business of the said fair.(1)

1736 } In February,(2) there was a contested election for a member of
37 } Parliament for the town in the room of Thomas Bacon Esq. deceased. The candidates were Gilbert Affleck Esq., and Dingley Askham Esq. At the close of the poll the votes were Affleck 131; Askham 115.

On the 10th of March, a petition from the University was presented to the House of Commons on the subject of a playhouse, which had been erected by Joseph Kettle Esq. On the 16th, was presented another petition complaining of certain distillers who had set up as vintners in Cambridge without being licensed by the University. On the 23rd, a counter petition was presented from the distillers. Subjoined are extracts from the journals :—

JOVIS, 10^o. DIE MARTII; ANNO 10^o. GEORGH II^{di}. REGIS, 1736.

A PETITION of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, was presented to the House, & read; setting forth, That a House hath lately been built, within the precincts of the University, for the Acting of Plays and Interludes, and hath accordingly been made use of for that Purpose, notwithstanding the Vice Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, did discourage, and, to the utmost of their Power, endeavour to prevent, the building the said House; and that many Inconveniences and Mischiefs will arise, and the Manners of the Youth committed to their Care be in great Danger of being corrupted, if Playhouses should be established amongst them; and that the Petitioners are not impowered, by any Law now in being, effectually to prevent the

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) New writ ordered 1st of February. (Commons' Journals, xxii. 721.)

Sixty-six freemen were admitted on the 11th of January. (Corporation Common Day Book.) Two persons who were refused their freedom afterwards obtained writs of mandamus from the Court of King's Bench. (Andrews's Reports, p. 1.)

Establishment of such Houses: And therefore praying the House to take the Premises into Consideration, and grant such Relief as to the House shall seem meet.

ORDERED, Nemine contradicente, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill for the more effectual preventing the unlawful Playing of Interludes within the Precincts of the University of Cambridge, and the Places adjacent: And that Mr. Townshend and Mr. Walpole, do prepare, and bring in, the same.(1)

MERCURI, 16^o. DIE MARTII; ANNO 10^o. GEORGII II^{di} REGIS, 1736.

A PETITION of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of the University of Cambridge, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, That the University, by ancient Custom, and Charters confirmed by Act of Parliament, hath long enjoyed the sole Right of licensing Taverns, and all other publick Houses, within the Precincts of the same; which Right hath from time to time been reserved to them by special Clauses in all Acts of Parliament relating to the Regulation of Taverns, and other publick Houses; and that, for want of such Reservation in an Act, passed the last Session of Parliament, intituled, An Act for laying a Duty upon the Retailers of spirituous Liquors, and for licensing the Retailers thereof,(2) several Persons, Distillers, have set up the Trade of Vintners in the Town of Cambridge, without being licensed by the University, in Prejudice to the ancient Rights and Privileges thereof: And therefore praying the House to take the Premises into Consideration, and grant such Relief as to the House shall seem meet.

THE HOUSE was moved, That the Ninth Section of an Act, made the Twelfth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, An Act to enable such Officers and Soldiers as have been in Her Majesty's Service during the late War to exercise Trades, and for Officers to account with their Soldiers,(3) might be read:

AND the same being read accordingly;

ORDERED, That it be an Instruction to the Gentlemen who are appointed to prepare, and bring in a Bill for the more effectual preventing the Playing of Interludes within the Precincts of the University of Cambridge, and Places adjacent, That they do insert therein a Clause, or Clauses, for explaining and amending so much of an Act, passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, An Act for laying a Duty upon the Retailers of spirituous Liquors, and for licensing the Retailers thereof, as may affect the Privilege of the University of Cambridge with respect to licensing Taverns, and all other publick Houses, within the Precincts of the same.(4)

MERCURI, 23^o. DIE MARTII; ANNO 10^o. GEORGII II^{di} REGIS, 1736.

A PETITION of the Distillers, now using the Trade of Vintners, in the Town of Cambridge, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, That the Petitioners understand, that the University of Cambridge hath petitioned this House against the Petitioners using the said Trade of Vintners in the said Town, as being contrary to the Privilege which the said University enjoys; and that the Petitioners have had the Misfortune to be obliged, by a late Act of Parliament concerning spirituous Liquors, to reduce the Business of Distilling, in which they were brought up and instructed; and have laid out their Fortunes, in order to make Provision for themselves and Families; which

(1) Commons' Journals, xxii. 790.

(2) Stat. 9 Geo. II. c. 23.

(3) Vide ante, p. 113.

(4) Commons' Journals, xxii. 805.

Misfortune was foreseen to be so great, that a Clause in the same Act was provided to repair it, as far as possible, giving a Right to exercise any other Trade or Business in any Place of Great Britain, any Law, Charter, Custom, or Usage, to the contrary notwithstanding; and that the Petitioners, under the Sanction of the said Clause, have, with great Loss, Disadvantage, and Expence, converted their Effects into the Wine Trade, and have hired, furnished, and opened, Cellars and Taverns, as Vintners, in the said Town of Cambridge; and expressing their Hope, that they shall not a Second time be turned adrift to seek their Fortunes, which may turn to the utter Ruin of themselves and Families: And therefore praying, That the Petition from the said University to this House, in Prejudice to the Petitioners, may be rejected, or in such a manner considered as shall by this House be thought reasonable.

ORDERED, That the said Petition do lie upon the Table.⁽¹⁾

On the 24th of March, Mr. Townshend one of the members for the University, according to order, presented to the House a bill for more effectually preventing the playing of interludes within the precincts of the University, and for explaining and amending so much of the act of the preceding session as might affect the privilege of the University with respect to the licensing taverns and all other public houses within the precincts of the same.⁽²⁾

1737.

The journals of the two Houses furnish the following account of the more material proceedings with reference to the Playhouse and Tavern Bill:—

VENERIS, 10. DIE APRILIS; ANNO 100. GEORGII II^{di} REGIS, 1737.

A BILL for the more effectual preventing the unlawful Playing of Interludes within the Precincts of the University of Cambridge, and the Places adjacent; and for explaining and amending so much of an Act, passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, An Act for laying a Duty upon the Retailers of spirituous Liquors, and for licensing the Retailers thereof, as may affect the Privilege of the University of Cambridge with respect to licensing Taverns, and all other publick Houses, within the Precincts of the same; was read a Second time.

RESOLVED, That the Bill be committed.

RESOLVED, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

RESOLVED, That this House will, upon this Day Fortnight, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House upon the said Bill.

A PETITION of Joseph Kettle Esquire (alleging, That he will be restrained, by the said Bill from making use of a Playhouse erected by him in the Precincts of the Town of Cambridge, for acting Plays and Interludes during the time of Sturbridge Fair; and praying to be heard by his Counsel, against the said Bill) being offered to be presented to the House;

(1) Commons' Journals, xxii. 820,

(2) Ibid. 823.

A MOTION was made, and the Question being put, That the said Petition be brought up;

It passed in the Negative.

A PETITION of the several Gentlemen and Inhabitants of the Town and County of Cambridge, and the owners of Estates in Sturbridge Fair, whose Names are thereunder written; recommending the Entertainment of Plays and Interludes acted during the time of Sturbridge Fair; and praying to be heard by their Counsel, against the said Bill; being offered to be presented to the House;

A MOTION was made, and the Question being put, That the said Petition be brought up;

It passed in the Negative.(1)

VENERIS, 15^o. DIE APRILIS; ANNO 10^o. GEORGII II^{di}. REGIS, 1737.

A PETITION of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of the University of Oxford, was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, That the Petitioners are informed, that a Bill for the more effectual preventing the unlawful Playing of Interludes within the Precincts of the University of Cambridge, and the Places adjacent; and for explaining and amending so much of an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled An Act for laying a Duty upon the Retailers of spirituous Liquors, and for licensing the Retailers thereof, as may affect the Privilege of the University of Cambridge with respect to licensing Taverns and all other publick Houses, within the Precincts of the same; is now depending in this House, tending to the better Preservation of the Discipline and good Government of the University of Cambridge, in the several Instances recited in the said Bill; and that the Petitioners apprehend, that the several Powers and Advantages proposed to be granted to the University of Cambridge will be equally serviceable and necessary with regard to the Order, Discipline, and better Government, of the University of Oxford, and also to other good Purposes intended by the said Bill: And therefore praying, That, by the Favour of this House, the Petitioners may be included in the said Bill; and that the several Powers and Benefits therein granted may be extended to the University of Oxford, in the same manner as they are proposed to be granted to the University of Cambridge.

ORDERED, That the said Petition be referred to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, to whom the said Bill is committed.

ORDERED, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, That they have Power to extend the Provisions of the said Bill to the University of Oxford.(2)

MARTIS, 19^o. DIE APRILIS; ANNO 10^o. GEORGII II^{di} REGIS, 1737.

A PETITION of Thomas Allen was presented to the House, and read; setting forth, That the Petitioner, being a Person who followed the Art of Distillation for more than Seven Years next before the passing an Act in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, An Act for laying a Duty upon the Retailers of spirituous Liquors, and for licensing the Retailers thereof, had, by virtue of the said Act, from and after the Twenty ninth Day of September last, full Liberty and Authority to exercise and follow any other Trade, Art, Business, or Manufacture, in any City, Town, or Place, within that Part of Great Britain called England, any Law, Charter, Grant, Custom, or Usage, to the contrary notwithstanding; and that, the said Act having rendered the

(1) Commons' Journals, xxii. 836.

(2) Ibid. 846.

Petitioner's Business of Distillation useless to him, he did, for the better Support of himself and Family, since the said Twenty ninth Day of September last at his own great Hazard and Expence, hire an House and Wine Cellar in the Town of Cambridge, and stocked such Cellar with good and wholesome Wines of his own Importation from foreign Parts; and hath ever since sold such Wines at very moderate Prices as a Vintner, in the said Town; and was in hopes that he should not have been interrupted in such his honest Method of trading; but that he finds that the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of the University of Cambridge, are attempting to procure such a Clause to be inserted in a Bill, now depending before the House, intituled a Bill for the more effectual restraining the unlawful Playing of Interludes within the Precincts of the University of Cambridge, and the Places adjacent; and for explaining and amending so much of an Act, passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, An Act for laying a Duty upon the Retailers of spirituous Liquors, and for licensing the Retailers thereof, as may affect the Privilege of the University of Cambridge with respect to licensing Taverns, and all other publick Houses, within the Precincts of the same; as will intirely disappoint the Petitioner of the Benefit of the said Act, to his irreparable Injury and Damage: And therefore praying, That the House will give him such Relief in the Premises as to the House shall seem meet.

ORDERED, That the said Petition be referred to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, to whom the said Bill is committed.(1)

LUNÆ, 2^o. DIE MAII; ANNO 10^o. GEORGH II^{di}. REGIS, 1737

THE Order of the Day being read, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, upon the Bill for the more effectual preventing the unlawful Playing of Interludes within the Precincts of the University of Cambridge, and the Places adjacent; and for explaining and amending so much of an Act, passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, An Act for laying a Duty upon the Retailers of spirituous Liquors, and for licensing the Retailers thereof, as may affect the Privilege of the University of Cambridge, with respect to licensing Taverns, and all other publick Houses within the Precincts of the same;

ORDERED, That the Petition of the Distillers now using the Trade of Vintners in the Town of Cambridge, presented to the House upon the 23d Day of March last, and then ordered to lie upon the Table, be referred to the Consideration of the said Committee.

THEN the House resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Mr. Walpole took the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Mr. Walpole reported from the Committee, That they had considered the several Petitions to them referred; and had gone through the Bill, and made several Amendments thereunto; which they had directed him to report, when the House will please to receive the same.(2)

DIE LUNÆ, 9^o. MAII.

UPON READING the Petition of Joseph Kettle Esquire; setting forth, "That he hath, at his own great Expence, built a commodious Playhouse, on his own Land, within the Precincts of the Town of Cambridge, for the Entertainment of the Company who should come to Sturbridge Fair; and that

(1) Commons' Journals, xxii. 849.

(2) Ibid 869.

"by the last mentioned Bill, the Petitioner will be restrained from making "Use of the said Playhouse, which will greatly affect his Property;" and praying, "That he may be heard, by Counsel, against the said Bill, and "have such Relief as to the House shall seem meet."

IT IS ORDERED, That the said Petition be rejected.(1)

The bill having passed through both Houses received the royal assent on the 21st of June. It is subjoined:—

AN ACT for the more effectual preventing the unlawful playing of interludes within the precincts of the two universities, in that part of Great Britain called England, and the places adjacent; and for explaining and amending so much of an act passed in the last session of parliament, intituled, an act for laying a duty upon the retailers of spirituous liquors, and for licensing the retailers thereof, as may affect the privileges of the said universities, with respect to licensing taverns, and all other publick houses within the precincts of the same.

WHEREAS the letters patent of King Henry the eighth, made and granted unto the chancellor and scholars of the university of Oxford, bearing date the first day of April, in the fourteenth year of his reign; and the letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, made and granted unto the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of Cambridge, bearing date the twenty sixth day of April, in the third year of her reign; and also all other letters patent by any of her progenitors or predecessors made to either of the corporated bodies of the said universities, and all manner of liberties, franchises, immunities, quietances, and privileges, view of frank pledge, law days, and other things, whatsoever they were, the which either of the said corporated bodies of the said universities had held, occupied, or enjoyed, or of right ought to have had, used, occupied, and enjoyed, were by authority of parliament in the thirteenth year of her reign,(2) confirmed to the chancellor, masters, and scholars of either of the said universities, and their successors, for the great love and favour that her said Majesty bore towards her said universities, for the great zeal and care that the lords and commons had for the maintenance of good and godly literature, and the virtuous education of youth, within either of the said universities, and to the intent that the ancient privileges, liberties and franchises, of either of the said universities, granted, ratified, and confirmed by the Queen's highness, and her most noble progenitors, might be had in greater estimation, and be of greater force and strength for the better increase of learning, and the further suppressing of vice, AND WHEREAS doubts have arisen or may arise, whether by any of the said letters patent, liberties, franchises, immunities, or privileges, or by any subsequent charter or charters, or by the laws and statutes of this realm, the chancellor of either of the said universities, or the vice-chancellor thereof, or his deputy, or any other person or persons, be sufficiently empowered to correct, restrain, or suppress common players of interludes, settled, residing, or inhabiting within the precincts of either of the said universities, and not wandering abroad: AND WHEREAS the erection of any playhouse within the precincts of either of the said universities, or places adjacent, may be attended with great inconveniences; MAY IT PLEASE your most excellenct Majesty that it may be en-

(1) Lords' Journals, xxv. 108.

(2) Vide Vol. ii. p. 271.

acted, and BE IT ENACTED by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, THAT all persons whatsoever who shall for gain in any playhouse, booth, or otherwise, exhibit any stage play, interlude, shew, opera, or other theatrical or dramatical performance, or act any part, or assist therein, within the precincts of either of the said universities, or within five miles of the city of Oxford, or town of Cambridge, shall be deemed rogues and vagabonds; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the chancellor of either of the said universities, or the vice chancellor thereof, or his deputy respectively, to commit any such person to any house of correction within either of the counties of Cambridge or Oxford respectively, there to be kept to hard labour for the space of one month, or to the common gaol of the city or county of Oxford, or town or county of Cambridge respectively, there to remain without bail or mainprize for the like space of one month; any license of the chancellor, masters, and scholars of either of the said universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or any thing herein or in any other statute, law, custom, charter, or privilege, to the contrary notwithstanding.⁽¹⁾

II. AND WHEREAS by an act made in the seventh year of the reign of King Edward the Sixth, which prohibits all persons not licensed according to the direction of the said act to sell wine by retale, and permits no more than three taverns or wine sellers in the city of Oxford, and four taverns or wine sellers in the town of Cambridge, it was provided, That the said act, or any thing therein contained, should not in any wise be prejudicial or hurtful to any of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, or to the chancellor or scholars of the same, or their successors, or any of them, to impair or take away any of the liberties, privileges, franchises, jurisdictions, powers and authorities to them, or any of them appertaining, or belonging, but that they and every of them, and their successors, might have, hold, use, and enjoy, all their liberties, privileges, franchises, jurisdictions, powers, and authorities, in such large and ample wise, as though the said act had never been made, so always, that there should not be any more or greater number of taverns kept or maintained within any of the said towns of Oxford or Cambridge, than might be lawfully kept and maintained by the provision, true meaning and intent of the said statute;⁽²⁾ AND WHEREAS by an act made in the twelfth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled, an act for the better ordering the selling of wines by retale, and for preventing abuses in the mingling, corrupting, and vitiating of wines, and for setting and limiting the prices of the same, it was provided, That the said act, or any thing therein contained, should not in anywise be prejudicial to the privilege of the two universities of this land, or either of them, nor to the chancellor or scholars of the same, or their successors, but that they might use and enjoy such privileges, as theretofore they had lawfully used and enjoyed;⁽³⁾ AND WHEREAS by an act made in the ninth year of the reign of Queen Anne, for charging certain new duties on stamp vellum, parchment, and paper, and for other purposes, whereby, amongst other things, several duties therein expressed are directed to be paid for every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be ingrossed or written any licence for retailing of wine, or for selling of ale, beer,

(1) This enactment is repealed by stat. 6 & 7 Vict. c. 68, s. 1.

(2) Vide Vol. ii. p. 67.

(3) Vide Vol. iii. p. 430.

or other exciseable liquors by retale, it was provided, That nothing in the said act contained should extend, or be construed to extend, to prejudice any right the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge, or either of them had, or claimed to have, to the licensing any taverns, inns, or alehouses within their several jurisdictions, but that the said universities might from time to time, grant licences for any taverns, inns, and alehouses, within their several jurisdictions, subject to the several duties aforesaid, in as ample manner as they respectively might lawfully have granted the same, if the said act had never been made: (1) AND WHEREAS by an act made in the twelfth year of the reign of her said Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, An Act to enable such officers and soldiers as have been in her Majesty's service during the late war, to exercise trades, and for officers to account with their soldiers, it was provided, that neither the said act, nor an act made for the like purpose in the tenth and eleventh years of King William the Third, should in anywise be prejudicial to the privileges of the universities of Cambridge and Oxford, or either of them, or extend, to give liberty to any person to set up the trade of a vintner, or to sell any wine or other liquors within the said universities, without licence first had and obtained from the vice-chancellors of the same respectively: (2) AND WHEREAS by an act made in the last session of parliament, intituled, An act for laying a duty upon the retailers of spirituous liquors, and for licensing the retailers thereof, it was enacted, That from and after the twenty ninth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and thirty six, any person or persons who had followed and exercised the art or business of distillation for seven years then last past, or had served, or on the twenty fifth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and thirty six, were serving any apprenticeship to the same, should and might have full liberty and authority to exercise or follow any other trade, art, business, or manufacture in any city, town, or place, within that part of Great Britain called England; any law, charter, grant, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding: AND WHEREAS since the making of the said last mentioned act, and under colour thereof, persons not licensed by the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the said university of Cambridge, or by the chancellor or vice chancellor of the said university of Oxford, have exercised and followed, or may exercise and follow, in the said city of Oxford and town of Cambridge, the trades of vintners or wine sellers, and much evil rule and disorder may be practised in taverns not so licensed, to the great annoyance of the said chancellors, masters, and scholars, and corruption of the youth educated in the said universities; BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the authority aforesaid, THAT from and after the twenty ninth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and thirty seven, nothing in the said last mentioned act contained shall extend or be construed to extend, to prejudice the right which the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the said university of Cambridge, or the chancellor or vice chancellor of the said university of Oxford, in the right of the said university of Oxford respectively, claim of licensing taverns and other publick houses within the precincts of either of the said universities; but that the said chancellor, masters, and scholars of the said university of Cambridge, and the chancellor and vice chancellor of the said university of Oxford, in right of the said university of Oxford respectively, shall and may use and enjoy the said right, as fully and freely as they might

(1) Vide ante. p. 104.

(2) Vide ante, p. 113.

have used and enjoyed the same, if the said act had not been made; any thing in the said act contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

III. PROVIDED ALWAYS, That all and every person and persons who have followed and exercised the art or business of distillation for seven years, before the twenty ninth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and thirty six, or have served, or on the twenty fifth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and thirty six, were serving any apprenticeship to the same, and who since the said twenty ninth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and thirty six, have exercised or followed in the said town of Cambridge the trades of vintners or wine sellers, without the licence of the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the university of Cambridge, shall have full liberty and authority to exercise or follow the said trades of vintners or wine sellers in the said town of Cambridge, so as they and every of them on or before the twenty fourth day of June next following, take out such licences, paying their proportion for the same of the money usually and annually paid by the vintners or wine sellers now licensed by the said chancellor, masters, and scholars, and upon such terms, and subject to such regulations, conditions, restrictions, and power of revocation, as the said vintners or wine sellers so licensed as aforesaid are subject to; any thing in this act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

IV. PROVIDED ALWAYS, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall not be lawful for the said chancellor or vice chancellor of the said university of Oxford, or any other officer of that body, to receive or take, directly or indirectly, any fee, perquisite, gratuity, or reward, for granting such licenses, as aforesaid; nor shall any sum of money, fee, gratuity, or reward be hereafter paid to any person or persons for or in respect of such licenses, other than such annual payments in like manner, and to the like uses, as have been usual in the university of Cambridge; any law or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

V. PROVIDED ALWAYS, That this act, or any thing herein contained, shall not in any wise be construed to prejudice or confirm any of the liberties, privileges, franchises, jurisdictions, powers, and authorities appertaining or belonging to the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the city of Oxford, or to any of them, but that they and every of them, and their successors, may have, hold, use, and enjoy all their liberties, privileges, franchises, jurisdictions, powers, and authorities, in such large and ample wise as though this present act had never been had or made.

VI AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall be deemed a publick act, and shall be judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices, and other persons whatsoever, without specially pleading the same.⁽¹⁾

At the town sessions held on the 20th of April, the following order was made :—

WHEREAS a person called by the name of Mad Tom has for several days last past gone up and down the town of Cambridge, with a sword and some other offensive weapons, to the disturbance of the inhabitants of this town. IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED by this Court that the said person so called as aforesaid, shall immediately after this order or so soon as he can be apprehended within

(1) Stat. 10 Geo. II. c. 19.

this town, suffer the correction of whipping by the hands of the common cryer of this town, under which he is to continue until he leaves the same town.⁽¹⁾

In July, Thomas Holles Pelham Duke of Newcastle,⁽²⁾ was elected High Steward of the University in the room of the Earl of Anglesey deceased.

This year, a grace was passed, constituting a Syndicate with plenary powers over the University press for three years.⁽³⁾

At Hampton Court, on the 29th of August, "Dr. Wilcox Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, & his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, High Steward of the University, attended by several Heads of Houses, Doctors in the several Faculties, Masters of Arts, & other members of that learned body, waited on his Majesty in their formalities; and being introduced by his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household, Mr. Vice-Chancellor presented the following address, congratulating his Majesty on the birth of a Princess:⁽⁴⁾—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful & loyal Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters & Scholars of your University of Cambridge, humbly beg leave to congratulate your Majesty on the happy delivery of her royal highness the Princess of Wales, and the birth of a Princess.

WE are deeply sensible of the many & great blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's most gracious Government, & how entirely all that is dear & valuable to this nation depends on your Majesty & your Royal family.

EVERY increase therefore of the Royal Progeny must be a new subject of joy, as it gives us a pleasing prospect of the continuance of our present happiness, and confirms us more and more in our hopes, that our most excellent

(1) Town Sessions Book.

On the 12th of April, 1738, the Court ordered that the person called Mad Tom be kept in the workhouse till Saturday next, and that he be then publicly whipped at the Market Cross, by the hands of the common officer and be then sent forthwith out of town. In an order to the like effect made the following day he is called Thomas Miller alias Mad Tom. On the 11th of July, 1739, the Sessions ordered that Mad Tom be apprehended and committed to the House of Correction till further order.

(2) This nobleman (who in 1748 was elected Chancellor of the University) was eldest son of Thomas Lord Pelham of Laughton, and was born 1st of August, 1693. In 1711, he assumed the name of Holles, having succeeded to great part of the estates of his maternal uncle John Holles Cavendish Duke of Newcastle, and the same year he married the Lady Harriet daughter of the Earl of Godolphin and granddaughter of John Duke of Marlborough. On his father's death in February, 1711-12, he succeeded to the Barony of Pelham of Laughton. In October, 1714, he was created Earl of Clare and Viscount Pelham, and in 1715, Duke of Newcastle. He was Lord Chamberlain of the Household from 1717 to 1724, Secretary of State from 1724 to 1754, when he became First Lord of the Treasury, which office he held till November, 1756, and again from July, 1757, to 1762. In July, 1765, he was constituted Lord Privy Seal. He was also Knight of the Garter, Warden of Sherwood Forest, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County and Town of Nottingham, Recorder of Nottingham, and one of the Governors of the Charterhouse. He died without issue 7th of November, 1769.

(3) Monk, *Life of Bentley*, i. 156 n.

(4) Augusta daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales, born 31 July, 1737, afterwards married to Charles William Ferdinand Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, by whom she had Caroline the Queen of George IV.

Constitution, as settled at the Revolution, will be delivered down to all succeeding generations.

THE peculiar favour and protection your University hath received from your Majesty, calls upon us to distinguish ourselves in all instances of Duty, & we humbly presume to renew our repeated assurances of our zeal & affection for your person & Government.

MAY the good God grant your Majesty to reign long over us in health & Glory: May you be happy in your whole royal family, in dutiful & loyal Subjects, and in the success of all your great designs for the prosperity of your people.

“To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious
“Answer:—

I take very kindly this dutiful and loyal Address, & thank you for your Congratulation upon the birth of a Princess, your constant zeal & affection for me & my Government, you may be assured, will continue to you, in the fullest extent, my favour, Protection, and Encouragement.

“They all had the honour to kiss his Majesty’s hand.

“They were afterwards introduced to her Majesty by the Right
“Honorable the Earl of Grantham, her Majesty’s Lord Chamberlain,
“& Mr. Vice Chancellor made their compliments to her Majesty in
“the following speech:—

MAY it please your Majesty,

To accept the Congratulation of the University of Cambridge upon the birth of a Daughter of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princesses of Wales.

THE greater any blessing is, the greater must be the anxiety & solicitude occasioned by the fear of losing it.

WHAT happiness is it to this nation, not only to enjoy all that Subjects can wish, but to have all the certainty there can be, that their blessings will be continued down to the latest ages, in a numerous & increasing Royal Family, designed by Providence to bless the world.

PERMIT us, madam, to express the sense we have of our happiness, & humbly to offer our sincere wishes for prosperity to your Majesty & your whole Royal Family.

Her Majesty returned a most gracious answer.

“They all had the honour to kiss her Majesty’s hand. They had afterwards an entertainment given them.”⁽¹⁾

On the 30th of August, the Vicechancellor, attended by several Heads of Houses, Doctors, Masters of Arts, and other members of the University, waited in their formalities on the Prince of Wales at St. James’s, and being introduced by Lord Baltimore, Lord of the Bed Chamber in waiting to his Royal Highness, the Vicechancellor made the following speech:—

MAY it please your Royal Highness,

To permit the University of Cambridge to express their joy upon the safe & happy delivery of your Royal Consort, and the birth of a Princess.

(1) London Gazette, 27 to 30 Aug. 1737.

THIS gives us a pleasing prospect that the present happiness will be perpetuated to this Nation in a race of Princes descended from your Royal Highness.

AND how greatly is the pleasure increased, when your Royal Highness is possessed of the most excellent & endearing virtues, & blessed in a Consort distinguished by all the Graces & Accomplishments that can adorn a Princess!

MAY 'you enjoy the greatest Happiness, & be the glorious instrument of conveying happiness to the most distant Ages.

"To which his Royal Highness was pleased to return this answer :—

Gentlemen,

It is very agreeable to me to see the joy you have of this encrease of the King's family.

I'll try at all times to deserve the Affection you shew me, by my hearty wishes for the welfare of your learned body & for the Advancement of learning.

"They all had the honour to kiss his Royal Highness's hand. And had afterwards an Entertainment given them."⁽¹⁾

It seems the University published a collection of verses on the death of Queen Caroline,⁽²⁾ but I have not been able to meet with a copy.

1737 } On the 16th of January, the University fixed the following rates
38 } for the carriage of letters to and from London :—

For every parcel not weighing one ounce	2d.	} without any demand for portage ⁽³⁾
For every parcel weighing one complete ounce, and not amounting to two ounces	3d.	
For every parcel weighing 8 ounces or any less number, for every complete ounce	3d.	

On the 9th of March, a grace passed that no Bachelor of Arts incorporated from any University should be here admitted to the degree of M.A. except those who after having taken the degree of B.A. in some other University, should of the nine terms required, keep six of them here, and also except those who should be elected on the foundation of any College in Cambridge. This grace, which seems to have been aimed against Bachelors of Arts of Oxford, was rescinded on the 4th of July, 1746.⁽⁴⁾

1738.

An Act of Parliament which received the royal assent on the 20th of May, contains the following clause :—

AND WHEREAS by an act made in the twelfth year of the reign of Queen Anne,⁽⁵⁾ for rendering more effectual an act made in the third year of the

(1) London Gazette, 30 Aug. to 3 Sept. 1737.

(2) Wade, British Chronology, 3rd edit. 414.

(3) MS. Bowtell, vii. 2624.

(4) Stat. Acad. Cantab. pp. 417, 429; Gentleman's Magazine, xvi. 381.

(5) Vide ante, p. 116.

reign of King James the First, intituled, An act to prevent and avoid dangers which may grow by popish recusants;(1) and also one other act made in the first year of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, intituled, An act to vest in the two universities the presentations of benefices belonging to papists;(2) it was enacted, That every papist or person making profession of the popish religion, and every child, not being a protestant, under the age of one and twenty years, of every such papist or person professing the popish religion, and every mortgagee, trustee, or person any ways intrusted directly or indirectly, mediately or immediately, by or for any such papist or person making profession of the popish religion, or such child as aforesaid, whether such trust be declared by writing or not, should be disabled and made incapable to present, collate, or nominate to any benefice, prebend, or ecclesiastical living, school, hospital, or donative, or to grant any avoidance of any benefice, prebend, or ecclesiastical living, and that every such presentation, collation, nomination, and grant, and every admission, institution, and induction to be made thereupon, should be utterly void and of no effect to all intents, constructions, and purposes whatsoever; and that in every such case the chancellor and scholars of the university of Oxford, and the chancellor and scholars of the university of Cambridge, should respectively have the presentation, nomination, collation, and donation of and to every such benefice, prebend, or ecclesiastical living, school, hospital, and donative, set, lying and being in the respective counties, cities, and other places and limits in the said act of the third year of King James mentioned, as in and by the said act is directed and appointed in the case of a popish recusant convict: AND WHEREAS for the better discovery of all secret trusts and fraudulent conveyances made by papists or persons making profession of the popish religion, of their advowsons and right of presentation, nomination, and donation, to any benefices or ecclesiastical livings, several provisions were made by the said act of the twelfth year of the reign of Queen Anne, which have been fraudulently evaded by persons obtaining from such papists, without a full and valuable consideration, grants of such advowsons and right of presentation, nomination, and donation, upon confidence only, that such grantees will, at the request of such papists, present to such benefices or ecclesiastical livings, clerks nominated by such papists, who have been presented accordingly, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said acts, and to the great hurt of the protestant interest of this kingdom; BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the authority aforesaid, That every grant to be made from and after the sixth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and thirty eight, of any advowson or right of presentation, collation, nomination, or donation, of and to any benefice, prebend, or ecclesiastical living, school, hospital, or donative, and every grant or any avoidance thereof, by any papist, or person making profession of the popish religion, or any mortgagee, trustee, or person any ways intrusted directly or indirectly, mediately or immediately, by or for any such papist or person making profession of the popish religion, whether such trust be declared by writing or not, shall be null and void, unless such grant shall be made bona fide, and for a full and valuable consideration to and for a protestant purchaser or protestant purchasers, and merely and only for the benefit of a protestant or protestants; and that every such grantee, or person claiming under any such grant, shall be deemed to be a trustee for a papist or person professing the popish religion as aforesaid, within the true

(1) Vide Vol. iii. p. 21.

(2) Vide ante, p. 6.

intent and meaning of the said act; and that all such grantees, or persons claiming under such grants, and their presentees, shall be compelled to make such discovery relating to such grants and presentations made thereupon, and by such methods, as in and by the said act of the twelfth year of the reign of Queen Anne, are directed in the case of trustees of papists or persons professing the popish religion; and that every devise to be made from and after the said sixth day of May, by any papist or person professing the popish religion, of any such advowson or right of presentation, collation, nomination, or donation, or any such avoidance, with intent to secure the benefit thereof to the heirs or family of such papist or person professing the popish religion, shall be null and void, and that all such devisees, and their presentees, shall in the like manner, and by such methods, be compelled to discover, whether to the best of their knowledge and belief, such devises were not made with the said intent.(1)

On the 8th of June, the Commissioners of Pontage rated the lands chargeable to the repair of the Great Bridge after the rate of £5. 13s. 6d. per hide.(2)

The following address from the University on the birth of Prince George William Frederick (afterwards King George the Third) was presented to the King at Kensington Palace, on the 22nd of June, by the Duke of Newcastle, one of the Secretaries of State, and High Steward of the University:—

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We your Majesty's most dutiful & loyal Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters & Scholars of your University of Cambridge, humbly beg leave to congratulate your Majesty on the happy delivery of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and the birth of a Prince.

YOUR Royal care to advance the welfare and Prosperity of your Kingdoms, justly demands from all your Subjects the most grateful returns of duty & Loyalty, & engages them to take the utmost satisfaction at an event which so nearly concerns your Majesty as the late happy increase of your August family. But we are under peculiar obligations on this occasion to take part in the public joy, on account of the many distinguish'd favours conferred upon us, and the gracious Assurances your Majesty has frequently given us of your favour and protection.

WE cannot sufficiently express the pleasure we take in the enlarg'd prospect we have, that the blessings we enjoy during your Majesty's auspicious Reign will be continued to our latest posterity, through a long succession of Princes, form'd after your great example, to be protectors of our Civil rights, Patrons of Learning & Virtue, & Defenders of our establish'd Church.

THE best return we can make for the repeated instances of your Royal favour and bounty to us, is to approve ourselves dutiful Subjects to so gracious a Sovereign, by taking all occasions to manifest an inviolable attachment to your Majesty's person & Government, by continuing to instill principles of religion & Loyalty into the youth committed to our care, & praying that your Majesty may enjoy a long & a happy reign over us.(3)

(1) Stat. 11 Geo. II. c. 17, s. 5.

(2) Pontage Book, 154.

(3) London Gazette 20 to 24 June, 1738; Historical Register for 1738, p. 221.

On the 29th of June, the Corporation made the following bye-law :—

IT IS THIS DAY AGREED AND ORDERED, that WHEREAS according to the order and constitution of this Corporation, no Alderman who has borne the office of Mayor of this Corporation is compellable to hold and accept the said office until six years be ended after the expiration of his former Mayoralty; IT IS NOW AGREED AND ORDERED by a general consent of the Mayor Aldermen Common Councilmen and Burgesses this day assembled, that no Alderman who has borne the office of Mayor of this Corporation shall be elected or eligible to the said office until the end of six years after the expiration of his former Mayoralty. AND if any of the eighteen electors shall choose any Alderman into the office of Mayor, contrary to this order, then he or they so offending herein shall forfeit and pay to the use of this Corporation for every offence the sum of one hundred pounds. AND if any Alderman be elected into the office of Mayor contrary to this order, and do accept and take upon him to execute and enjoy the said office, then he shall forfeit and pay to the use of this Corporation for such his acceptance the sum of two hundred pounds for every time he shall offend herein. AND this order shall not be revoked or made void without the consent of the Mayor and six of the Aldermen present at the time of proposing the same, upon pain that every person making any proposition contrary to this order shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds to the use of this Corporation.⁽¹⁾

This year, the University published a severe edict against schismatical congregations at Sturbridge fair, and appointed Pro-proctors to see it executed. These measures were occasioned by the fear that the famous John Henley⁽²⁾ would erect an oratory in the fair. He had applied to the Vicechancellor for leave to hold an oratory there, and had been refused.⁽³⁾

1738 } Tinkler Duckett clerk M.A. fellow of Caius College, having been
39 } convicted of Atheism by the Vicechancellor and Heads, they, on the 23rd of March, expelled him the University. A grace also passed for taking away all his degrees.⁽⁴⁾

1739.

An act of Parliament which received the royal assent on the 14th of June, repealed the clause in the Copyright Act,⁽⁵⁾ which empowered the Vicechancellors of the two Universities to set and reform the prices of books.⁽⁶⁾

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) John Henley was of St. John's Coll. B.A. 1712, M.A. 1716.

(3) Gray's Works, ed. Mitford, i. cv. ii. 32; Cole, *Athenæ Cantabrigienses* (art. Henley, Orator.)

(4) Howell's State Trials, xxii. 722; MS. Baker, xl. 71, 257; Sequel to Frennd's Trial, 54; Gentleman's Magazine. ix. 198, 203, 249; Monk, *Life of Bentley*, ii. 391—395.

(5) Stat. 8 Ann. c. 21. Vide ante, p. 97.

(6) Stat. 12 Geo. II. c. 36, s. 3.

In Trinity Term, the Court of King's Bench was moved to supersede a mandamus directed to Dr. Whalley the Master of Peterhouse, for the admission of one who claimed to be a fellow of that college. The ground on which the motion was made was that the Bishop of Ely was Visitor of the college, which fact appeared on the defendant's affidavit. The Court refused to supersede the mandamus on affidavit, holding that the defendant ought to make a return.⁽¹⁾

The following grace passed the senate on the 18th of December:—

WHEREAS complaint has been made, that of the oaths which are required to be taken by such as are admitted to degrees in this university some are become obsolete and others are unintelligible to many of those who take them

MAY IT PLEASE YOU that the vice-chancellor for the time being, Dr. Long, Dr. Williams, Dr. Richardson, Mr. Burford, Mr. Aylmer, Mr. Paris, Mr. Taylor, junr., of St. John's college, and Mr. Yonge be appointed syndics and be empowered by you to review and alter the said oaths as to them shall seem most conducive to preserve a due sense of the sacredness of an oath: but that whatever in this affair shall be concluded upon by a majority of them (of whom the vice-chancellor shall be always one) be laid before the senate that (being duly considered of) it may from them receive the force of a statute.⁽²⁾

1740.

On the 2nd of July, died in the 84th year of his age, Thomas Baker B.D., sometime fellow of St. John's College. This most excellent person was profoundly learned in English history, and had paid particular attention to whatever related to this University and Town. Of his valuable manuscript collections twenty three volumes in folio, were given by him in his lifetime to the Earl of Oxford, and they are now with the other Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum. Eighteen others (fifteen in folio and three in quarto) he gave by will to the University Library, together with several annotated printed books, (viz. Burnet's History of the Reformation, Kennet's Register and Chronicle, Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Maunsell's Catalogue, Gunton and Patrick's History of the Church of Peterborough, Anstis's Order of the Garter, Archbishop Wake's State of the Church.) He had been ejected from his fellowship in 1716, his conscience not allowing him to swear allegiance to the House of Hanover but he continued to reside in St. John's Col-

(1) Modern Reports, vii. 308, where by mistake "Oxford" is put for "Cambridge."

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 420.

lege till his death, and his funeral was attended by the whole society.⁽¹⁾

1740 } The following grace of the Senate was passed on the 19th of
41 } March:—

CUM jam per plurimos annos tripodes ut vocantur nimia licentia usi fuerint in orationibus suis

PLACEAT VOBIS ut ad antiquam academiæ modestiam honorem et gravitatem restituendam comitia quadragesimalia in posterum in senaculo habeantur vel ubicunque visum fuerit domino procancellario pro tempore existenti ibique fiant solennia senioritatis baccalaureorum præconia et ut procuratores vice-procuratores alique omnes ibidem disputaturi veterem academiæ formam et consuetudinem in exercitiis præstandis servant quæstiones suas tractent serio et philosophice idque latine tantum neminem omnino cujuscunque ordinis aut gradus jocis scurrilibus aut diçteriis illiberalibus perstringere aut illudere audeant. Quique secus fecerit placeat vobis ut hac vestra autoritate et sententia (quam in libris domini procancellarii et dominorum procuratorum intra quatuordecim dies postquam lata fuerit inscribi jubeatis statuti vim et vigorem perpetuo inde habituram) ipso facto ab omni gradu suscepto suspendatur et a suscipiendo præcludatur.⁽²⁾

1741.

On the 24th of June, a daily post between Cambridge and London was established by the Postmaster-General.⁽³⁾

On the 17th of August, Henry Bromley Lord Montfort was elected High Steward of the Town,⁽⁴⁾ in the room of Edward Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer deceased.

In August, died Thomas Seaton⁽⁵⁾ M.A. vicar of Ravenston, in Buckinghamshire, and sometime fellow of Clare Hall, who by his will devised as follows:—

I give my Kislingbury⁽⁶⁾ estate to the University of Cambridge for ever; the rents of which shall be disposed of yearly by the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, as he the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Clare-Hall, and the Greek Professor for the time being, or any two of them shall agree. Which three persons aforesaid shall give out a subject, which subject shall, for the first year, be one or other of the Perfections or Attributes of the Supreme Being, and so the succeeding years, till the subject is exhausted; and afterwards the subject shall be either Death, Judgment, Heaven, Hell, Purity of Heart, &c. or whatsoever else may be adjudged by the Vice-Chancellor, Master

(1) Masters, *Memoirs of the Life & Writings of the Rev. Thomas Baker*, B.D. Camb. 8vo. 1784.

(2) *Stat. Acad. Cantab.* p. 430.

(3) *Gentleman's Magazine*, xi. 330.

(4) His Lordship took the oath of office 15 August, 1745.

(5) Mr. Seaton was born at Stamford, about 1684, was admitted a sizar of Clare Hall, in 1701, B.A. 1704, M.A. 1708. He was chaplain to the Earl of Nottingham, who presented him to the vicarage of Ravenston. In 1719 or 1720, he published *The Divinity of our Saviour* proved in an *Essay on the Eternity of the Son of God*. In 1721, he resigned his fellowship and soon afterwards married. In 1726, he published a *Visitation Sermon* preached at Newport Pagnel.—*Musæ Seatonianæ*; Cole, *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, (art. Seaton Thomas.)

(6) In Northamptonshire.

of Clare-Hall, and Greek Professor, to be most conducive to the honour of the Supreme Being and recommendation of Virtue. And they shall yearly dispose of the rent of the above estate to that Master of Arts, whose Poem on the subject shall be best approved by them. Which Poem I ordain to be always in English, and to be printed: the expence of which shall be deducted out of the product of the Estate, and the residue given as a reward for the Composer of the Poem, or Ode, or Copy of Verses.⁽¹⁾

On the 19th of October, there was a contest for the office of Public Orator, the candidates being James Tunstall B.D. fellow of St. John's College, and Philip Yonge⁽²⁾ M.A. fellow of Trinity College. The votes were Tunstall 160; Yonge 137.⁽³⁾

1742.

On the 4th of May, Samuel Henry Pont⁽⁴⁾ Esq., was unanimously elected Recorder of the Town in the room of Samuel Gatward Esq., deceased.

On the 24th of July, the King constituted Henry Fiennes Earl of Lincoln⁽⁵⁾ Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Cambridgeshire, in the room of Henry Lord Montfort.

1742 } Of the singular scenes which occurred on the election of a Provost
43 } of King's College, on the death of Dr. Snape, we have the following particulars in a letter of Daniel Wray Esq. of Queens' College, dated January 19:—

The Election of a provost of King's is over.—Dr. George is the man.

The Fellows went into Chapel on Monday before noon in the morning as the Statute directs. After prayers, and sacrament they began to vote—22 for George; 16 for Thackeray; 10 for Chapman.

Thus they continued, scrutinizing, and walking about, eating, and sleeping; some of them smocking. Still the same numbers for each candidate; till yesterday about noon (for they held that in the 48 hours allowed for the Election no adjournment could be made); when the Tories, Chapman's friends, refusing absolutely to concur with either of the two other parties, Thackeray's votes went over to George by agreement, and he was declared.

A friend of mine, a curious man, tells me, he took a survey of his brothers at the hour of two in the morning; and that never was a more curious, or a more diverting spectacle.

Some wrapped in blankets, erect in their stalls like mummies: others, asleep on cushions, like so many Gothic tombs. Here a red cap over a wig; there a face lost in the cape of a rug. One blowing a chafing dish with a surplice

(1) *Musæ Seatonianæ*.

(2) Afterwards Bishop of Norwich. Mr. Yonge was unanimously elected Public Orator on Dr. Tunstall's resignation, June 18th, 1746.

(3) Mr. Hubbard's Book, MS. Cole, LI. 109.

(4) Mr. Pont who was a barrister-at-law, was appointed Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely, in 1748. He had been a member of Trinity Hall, but does not appear to have graduated. He is said to have been "an ingenious man but eaten up with pride and ambition."—Cole, *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*.

(5) In 1768, he succeeded his maternal uncle in the Dukedom of Newcastle-under-Lyne.

sleeve; another warming a little negus, or sipping Coke upon Littleton, i.e. tent and brandy. Thus did they combat the cold of that frosty night; which has not killed any one of them, to my infinite surprize.(1)

1743.

On the 16th of December, the following address from the Corporation was presented to the King at St. James's, by Lord Dupplin and James Martin Esq. members for the town:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

WE your Majestys most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Town of Cambridge, beg leave with all Humility, to congratulate your Majesty's safe return to your People, from the Dangers of War, to which your Majesty has so freely exposed your most valuable Life.

IT was with the highest satisfaction that we saw your Majesty so seasonably exert the Strength and Power of Great Britain in Defence of the Common Liberties of Europe. And permit us, Sir with hearts full of Zeal and Affection particularly to congratulate your Majesty on the late Victory obtained at Dettingen by the Bravery of your Subjects, conducted by your Majesty, and animated by your Example.

THE increase of your Royal Family by the Birth of another Prince, and the Strengthening of the Protestant Interest by the Marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Louisa with the Prince Royal of Denmark, afford a most solid Pleasure to all those who justly value the Blessings that we enjoy under your Majesty's most auspicious Reign and who desire to have them transmitted to their Posterity.

WE beg leave to assure your Majesty that we will, as far as in us lies, endeavour to support your Majesty's Government, as the best and truest way of expressing our Gratitude to you and securing the liberties of our Country.

GIVEN under our Common Seal the Tenth day of December, in the Year of our Lord, 1743.(2)

1743 } On the 1st of February, were presented to the House of Com-
44 } mons petitions from the Mayor and burgesses of Lynn Regis, the
Chancellor masters and scholars of the University of Cambridge, and the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Cambridge, praying that leave might be given to bring in a bill for revival of so much of the Bedford Level Act,(3) as concerns the nomination and perpetual succession of commissioners for each of the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln and the Isle, of Ely. These petitions were referred to a committee.(4)

At St. James's on the 25th of February, "Dr. George Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and his Grace the

(1) Nichols, *Illustrations of Literature*, i. 95. See at p. 623 of the same volume a letter of Mr. Pratt afterwards Earl Camden respecting this election.

(2) *London Gazette*, 13 to 17 Dec. 1743.

(3) *Vide Vol. iii. p. 511.*

(4) *Commons Journals*, xxiv. 538.

"Duke of Newcastle, High Steward of the University, attended by several heads of Houses, Doctors in the several Faculties, Masters of Arts, and other Members of that learned Body, waited on his Majesty in their Formalities, and being introduced by his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, Mr. Vice Chancellor presented the following Address:—

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

Feb. 20, 1743-4.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of your University of Cambridge, beg leave to express our hearty Detestation and Abhorrence of the insolent and perfidious Design to invade your Majestys Dominions, and impose on us a Popish and abjur'd Pretender.

As we are deeply sensible of the Happiness we enjoy in the Security of our Religious and Civil Rights, under your Majestys auspicious Government, we cannot but be greatly alarmed at any attempts to deprive us of so invaluable Blessings.

THESE Blessings, Sir, we enjoy in common with our Fellow Subjects; but as a Body of men devoted to the Service of Religion and Learning, we are in a particular manner interested in whatever may endanger them, as being sure to fall with them, among the most early Sacrifices, to the Fury and Revenge of our Popish Adversaries.

NEITHER they, nor we, have forgot the glorious Stand made by the Universities against Popery and arbitrary Power, which in a great Measure contributed to the late happy Revolution; and they well know, how inconsistent our Sentiments and Principles are with that dreadful and cruel Superstition, which is both the Effect and the Cause of Ignorance.

IF we wanted any other Motives, besides those of Duty and Interest, to engage our most zealous and steady Attachment to your Majestys Person and Government, Gratitude would oblige us, who have been distinguished by the Munificence of your Majesty and your Royal Father, to distinguish ourselves, as well by our utmost Endeavours as our most fervent Prayers, that the same good Cause, animated by the same Royal Spirit, and guarded by the same Divine Providence, which appear'd so remarkably in the late Day of Battle, may Triumph over all the Attempts of your Majesty's and our Enemies to disturb the Peace and interrupt the Prosperity of Great Britain.

"To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer:—

I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate Address. The just Concern you express for our excellent Constitution in Church and State, is very agreeable to me. The good Example and Influence of the University, will greatly tend to preserve in my People a true Regard for my Government, and a just zeal for our most Holy Religion.

"They all had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand."⁽¹⁾

(1) London Gazette, 21 to 26 Feb. 1743; Gentleman's Magazine, xiv. 161.

1744.

The following address from the Justices of the Peace for the County,⁽¹⁾ was agreed upon at the Quarter Sessions held on the 6th of April:—

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of y^e Justices of y^e Peace assembled at y^e General Quarter Sessions of y^e Peace holden for y^e County of Cambridge upon y^e 6th day of Aprill in y^e year 1744.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesties most dutifull & Loyal Subjects y^e Justices of y^e Peace for your Majesties County of Cambridge in Sessions assembled, beg leave to declare our utmost abhorrence of y^e designs of France in endeavouring to impose upon us a Pretender to your Majesties Throne in violation of your Majesties undoubted Rights & y^e Laws & Liberties of this Kingdom.

As we have all y^e reason in y^e world to be thoroughly satisfied with your Majesties most excellent Government, so have we y^e greatest Reason to fear a Pretender solemnly abjured by us; & the more so when we consider by whom to be forced upon us: a consideration enough to startle any true Englishman, who uses not to barter his liberty for slavery & oppression; which must be y^e consequence of our becoming a Province to that Kingdom which most treacherously continues to envy us y^e blessings of Peace & a flourishing trade.

WE are very sensible of y^e many blessings we enjoy under your Majesties most auspicious Government, therefore with hearts full of Gratitude for y^e same, humbly beg leave to assure your Majesty to y^e utmost of our power & abilities, we will maintain & defend y^e same against your Majesties enemies & particularly against that nation so scandalous for its breach of Treaties, & for its manifest ill treatment lately of your Majesty & your Kingdoms.

THAT your Majesty may long & happily reign over us & after that your royal crowns may descend to y^e latest Posterity on y^e progeny of your Royal House are y^e ardent wishes of us your Majesties most dutifull subjects.⁽²⁾

An Act which received the royal assent on the 12th of May, contains the following clause:—

AND WHEREAS divers persons have of late taken cellars, vaults or warehouses, within the university of Oxford, and the precincts thereof, in which they retail great quantities of wine, not having licence from the chancellor or vice chancellor of the said university, in violation of the rights of the said university, and in prejudice of his Majesty's revenues: AND WHEREAS

(1) "The reason why this Address was signed only by the Justices was, because the High Sheriff had neglected to do it: on which account when the Meeting was upon the 6th of Aprill aforesaid, Mr. Ward of Wilbraham the High Sheriff, who had a mind to be Knighted as had happened before upon the same occasions, came amongst us desiring that he might sign it also, & be at the head of it, but this Mr. Nightingale the Chairman would by no means consent to, he having the same view as Mr. Ward, which he owned freely to me; tho' how it was, that he refused it, when it was offered, is to me a Mystery, seeing he was so violently bent upon it at that time: He had also some thoughts of recovering the Title of Baronet now sunk, or dormant in one Granado Nightingale of Barrington, for whom I have sign'd many times a licence for keeping an alehouse, & is a very worthless fellow: this person is head of the family & has several children; so that the Title is not likely to come into Mr. Nightingale's family very soon: as he could not obtain this, so he would not accept of the other."—MS. Cole, vii. 89.

(2) MS. Cole, vii. 88.

the like offences may be committed within the university of Cambridge, and the precincts thereof, by persons selling wine by retail, not being duly licensed by the said university: AND WHEREAS the acts of parliament relating to wine licences do not extend to the said universities; BE IT ENACTED by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the twenty fourth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and forty four, no person or persons shall sell wine by retail, within either of the said universities, or the precincts of either of them, unless such person or persons shall be duly licensed or authorized so to do, by the chancellor or vice chancellor of the said university of Oxford, and by the chancellor, masters and scholars of the said university of Cambridge⁽¹⁾ respectively, upon pain of forfeiting for every offence the sum of five pounds; one moiety thereof to the use of his Majesty, his heirs and successors; and the other moiety to the informer; and that all persons offending against this act, shall and may be prosecuted and proceeded against for the said forfeitures, in the courts of the chancellors or vice chancellors of the said universities respectively, in a summary way, by summoning the party accused to appear in the said courts respectively; and on appearance, or contempt of the party accused, by not appearing, being duly summoned, and oath thereof made, such courts may examine the matter, and upon confession of the party accused, or on the oath of one credible witness, of such party's having offended against this act, such courts respectively shall and may give sentence against such party, and issue their warrant or warrants for levying the said forfeitures, by distress and sale of the goods of the party offending, rendering the overplus, if any, to the party on whom such distress shall be made; and for want of such distress, shall and may commit such offender or offenders to the house of correction, there to remain without bail or mainprize, for the space of one month; and such sentence or sentences shall be, and are hereby declared to be taken and adjudged to be good, valid and effectual in the law; and that no writ of Certiorari, or other process shall issue or be issuable to remove any such sentence from the said courts of the said chancellors or vice chancellors, respectively, or to remove any order or other proceedings made or taken by the said courts respectively, upon, touching or concerning any such

(1) The following grace was passed Feb. 1, 1744-45:—

"CUM plurima evenire possint academix incommoda si ii quibus vinum vendendi licentia (uti vocatur) fuerit concessa per ministros suos aut deputatos œnopolæ officium exequi vel aliis mercede pacta delegare permittantur

"PLACEAT VOBIS ut quilibet cui in posterum hujusmodi licentia a vobis concedatur œnopolæ munus in propria sua persona exequi et in taberna sua vinaria continuo habitare teneatur et si quis hoc decretum in aliquo violaverit et hujusmodi violationis coram pro-cancellario legitime convictus fuerit licentia illi prius a vobis concessa ipso facto irrita sit et pro nulla habeatur et ut alius in locum delinquentis infra quatuordecim dies a tempore convictionis hujusmodi continue numerandos eligatur.

"PLACEAT ETIAM ut quilibet qui in posterum ad officium œnopolæ eligetur statim post electionem ipsius in plena congregatione regentium et non-regentium chirographo in mille libris sterlingorum academix persolvendis ad hujusce decreti observationem obligetur: alioquin electio ipsa virtute hujus ordinationibus cassa sit atque irrita.

"PLACEAT PORRO ut literarum vestrarum patentium œnopolis in posterum concedendarum tenor sit istiusmodi

"A.B. summus academix Cantabrigiæ cancellarius magistri et scholares ejusdem omnibus Christi fidelibus presentes has literas inspecturis visuris vel audituris salutem in Domino sempiternam. Sciatis quod nos præfati cancellarius magistri et scholares dictæ universitatis ordinavimus et assignavimus et per præsentem ordinamus et assignamus dilectum nobis in Christo N.B. unum ex quatuor venditoribus vini sive tabernariis nostris dantes et concedentes eidem N.B. facultatem et licentiam ad beneplacitum nostrum tantummodo duraturam tabernam exercendi ac vendendi et retaliendi vina cujusunque generis infra villam Cantabrigiæ prædictæ ac suburbia et præcinctus ejusdem rationalibus tamen pretiis per nos de tempore in tempus assignandis et limitandis et quamdiu tantum prædictus N.B. tabernarii munus in propria sua persona executus fuerit et in taberna sua vinaria habitaverit.

"In cujus rei testimonium, &c."—Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 421.

sentence, into any of his Majesty's courts of record at Westminster, until the party or parties against whom such sentence shall be given, before the allowance of such writ of Certiorari, or other process, shall find two sufficient sureties, to become bound to the prosecutor or prosecutors of such offenders, in the sum of fifty pounds, with condition to prosecute the same with effect, within twelve months, and to pay unto the prosecutor or prosecutors his or their full costs and charges of the removal of such sentence, and the proceedings thereon, in case such sentence shall be affirmed; any law, statute, provision or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.⁽¹⁾

In September this year, was published here the first number of a weekly newspaper entitled "The Cambridge Journal and Weekly Flying Post."⁽²⁾

1744 } On the 3rd of January, was buried at Little St. Mary's, Valentine
45 } Ritz, a German, who had lived at Cambridge above fifty years, and
was a painter of some excellency.⁽³⁾

1745.

In an Act relative to the qualification of Justices of the Peace, which received the royal assent on the 2d of May, is the following proviso:—

PROVIDED ALWAYS, That this act, or any thing herein contained, shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to any of the heads of colleges or halls in either of the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge, or to the vice chancellor of either of the said universities, or to the mayor of the city of Oxford, or of the town of Cambridge, but that they may be and act as justices of the peace of and in the several counties of Oxford, Berks, and Cambridge, and the cities and towns within the same, and execute the office thereof as fully and freely in all respects as heretofore they have lawfully used to execute the same, as if this act had never been made; any thing herein before contained to the contrary notwithstanding.⁽⁴⁾

On the 2nd of May,⁽⁵⁾ the royal assent was given to an act to repair and widen the road leading from Godmanchester through Fenstanton and Cambridge to the First Rubbing House on Newmarket Heath.⁽⁶⁾ The Chancellor masters and scholars and Mayor bailiffs and burgesses had petitioned in favour of this act.⁽⁷⁾ In the petition of the latter it is stated that by this road the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex communicated with the northern counties,

(1) Stat. 17 Geo. II. c. 40, s. 11.

(2) The earliest number of this paper I have been able to meet with is No. 157, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1747. "Cambridge, Printed by R. Walker and T. James next the Theatre Coffee House."

(3) MS. Cole, xii. 126.

(4) Stat. 18 Geo. II. c. 20, s. 15.

(5) An unsuccessful attempt to procure an Act for repairing the road from Godmanchester to Cambridge was made in 1740-1.—Commons' Journals, xxiii. 593.

(6) Stat. 18 Geo. II. c. 23.

(7) Commons' Journals, xxiv. 733, 740.

and received a great supply of wool for carrying on their manufactures, and that many hundred waggons passed this road to Sturbridge fair annually in the month of September.

On the 23rd of July, the Corporation made an order "that for the future no Alderman shall hereafter be chosen Town Clerk."⁽¹⁾

On the 15th of August, the common seal of the town was affixed to the following remonstrance against the rebuilding of Denver sluice:—

To his Grace the Duke of Bedford, the Bailiffs and Commonalty of the Corporation of the Great Level of the Fens called Bedford Level.

THE REMONSTRANCE of the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses of the town of Cambridge in behalf of themselves and all others concerned in the navigation to and from the port of King's Lynn, in the county of Norfolk. Sheweth,

THAT WHEREAS this and the neighbouring counties of Essex, Hertford, Suffolk, and several others, are supplied from the said port with many necessities of foreign produce, making returns in their own natural productions of corn and grain whereby they amply contribute to the general trade of the nation, many thousands of poor are constantly employed, his Majesty's revenue advanced, with sundry other obvious advantages accruing from the consideration of trading communities, and this by enjoying a free open and uninterrupted communication with the said port of King's Lynn:

AND WHEREAS your remonstrants having been informed of a scheme set on foot by mistaken or ill designing persons for repairing and rebuilding of Denver sluice, which former experiences have proved to be pernicious and destructive of the general navigation to the said port, not only from this county but also from those of Northampton, Bedford, Huntingdon, Suffolk, &c. trading to King's Lynn:

YOUR remonstrants therefore hope and intreat the honourable Corporation that you will not any more cause the said river to be sluiced or dammed, or any alteration therein to be undertaken, however not without publishing your proposals for the same that all due time may be had to represent particularly the unhappy consequences the said navigation will sustain thereby.

AND your remonstrants will ever acknowledge the justice and wisdom of your Grace and the honourable Corporation.

GIVEN under our common seal at the Guildhall of the said town this 15th day of August, 1745.⁽²⁾

At Kensington on the 20th of September, "the Rev. Mr. Prescott, "Master of Catharine Hall, and his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, "High Steward of the University of Cambridge, attended by several "Heads of Houses, Doctors in the several Faculties, Masters of Arts,

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Corporation Coucher.

On the 29th of May, 1747, the Corporation of Cambridge resolved to subscribe twenty guineas in conjunction with the Corporation of Lynn and others, in order to obtain an injunction to put a stop to the works of Denver sluice then carrying on. (Corporation Common Day Book.) Opposition, however, appears to have been ineffectual, the sluice being rebuilt in or about 1748, from a plan of Mons. Labelye the famous architect of Westminster bridge. (Wells, Hist. of Bedford Level, i. 746, 747.)

“and other members of that learned Body, waited on his Majesty in
“their Formalities, with the following Address:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the
University of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of your University of Cambridge, humbly beg Leave to express our unfeigned Joy upon your Majesty's safe return to your British Dominions.

THE unnatural Rebellion lately broke out in Favour of a Popish Abjur'd Pretender, encouraged and Supported (as there is the greatest Reason to apprehend) by a Foreign Power, is an attempt, which we cannot but look upon with the utmost Abhorrence; and we desire most faithfully to assure your Sacred Majesty, that we will constantly endeavour, by all the Means in our Power, to defeat the wicked and traitorous Designs of those, who aim at the Subversion of your Majesty's Government, and consequently of our Laws, our Liberties and our Religion.

As we are truly sensible these invaluable Blessings can only be preserved to the Kingdoms by the Protestant Succession in your Royal House, we esteem it our indispensable duty to instil principles of Loyalty and Obedience to your Majesty into all those who are committed to our care, and to form them to an early Attachment to our present happy Constitution in Church and State.

MAY your Majesty's Counsels and Arms prevail to the secure Establishment of the Liberties of Europe; may you Triumph over your Enemies at home and abroad; and may you long continue to reign over a free and happy People.

“To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most
“gracious Answer:—

I Thank you for this loyal and affectionate Address: The Abhorrence you express, for the Attempts to overturn our excellent Constitution in Church and State, is not only very agreeable to me, but must greatly tend to confirm my People in Principles of Duty and Affection to my Government.(1)

On the 24th of September, the Corporation voted the following address to the King, to whom it was presented by Lord Montfort High Steward of the Town:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the
Town of Cambridge.

WE your Majesty's most loyal and obedient Subjects of this Corporation do most humbly beg leave to express our Joy for your Majesty's safe Arrival in your British Dominions after the great Fatigue and Hazard to which your Majesty hath, as a Common Father of your People, and for the welfare and good of mankind, exposed your Sacred Person.

WE beg likewise to congratulate your Majesty on the success of your Arms in America in the Reduction of Cape Breton, which cannot be but of the greatest consequence to the Trade and Commerce of this Nation: And at the same time to declare our utmost Abhorrence and Detestation of the daring

(1) London Gazette 17 to 21 Sept. 1745; Gentleman's Magazine, xv. 481.

and insolent attempts made by some of your disobedient and rebellious Subjects in North Britain, encouraged, by the Grand disturber of Europe, in Favour of an abjured and popish Pretender to your Majesty's Crown and Kingdoms. And we do sincerely and unanimously assure your Majesty, that we will at this critical Juncture, and at all Times, and upon all Occasions, exert the utmost of our Abilities, and contribute whatever lies in our Power, for the Preservation of your sacred Person and Government in Opposition to all Invaders.

GIVEN under our Common Seal the Twenty fourth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and forty-five.⁽¹⁾

The subjoined address from the Lord Lieutenant, Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace for the county was agreed to on the 4th of October. It was drawn up by Soame Jenyns Esq. and Dr. Conyers Middleton:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

WE your Majesties most dutifull & loyal subjects y^e Lord Lieutenant, Deputy Lieutenants & Justices of y^e Peace for y^e County of Cambridge moved by a sense of our Duty as Englishmen, & of our Religion as Protestants, beg leave in this time of public danger to assure your Majesty of our unfeigned Zeal for your sacred Person & Government, and being truly sensible of y^e Blessings we enjoy under your mild & just administration, cannot but look with y^e utmost abhorrence on y^e attempts now made by a Popish Pretender supported by y^e perpetual enemies of these Kingdoms to overturn our happy constitution in Church & State.

WE are determined therefore to take the most effectual measures in our power towards defeating these traitorous & wicked designs, & defending your Majesty & your Royal family, as y^e only means under God that can secure to us & our posterity y^e invaluable benefits by which we are so happily distinguished from all other nations.

DATED at Cambridge the 4th day of October, 1745.

[LINCOLN,]	RICHARD WALKER,
[MONTFORT,]	EDWARD LEEDS,
SOAME JENYNS,	WM. COLE,
CHRISTOPHER JEAFFRESON,	ROBERT CLARKE,
EDWARD LAWRENCE,	JOHN STEVENSON,
DINGLEY ASKHAM,	PETER LEHEUP,
THO. WATSON WARD,	THOMAS GREEN,
THOMAS WESTERN,	CONIERS MIDDLETON,
WM. GREAVES, B.B.	ROBERT KING. ⁽²⁾

The following engagement was drawn up and signed on the 22nd of November :⁽³⁾—

WHEREAS by y^e encouragement & assistance of our inveterate enemies a part of his Majesties Subjects have most traiterously levied war against him,

(1) London Gazette, 28 Sept. to 1 Oct. 1745.

(2) MS. Cole, vii. 89.

(3) "FRYDAY, OCT. 11, 1745, being the General Quarter Sessions for the County, Mr. Jenyns read to us a Letter which he then received from my Lord Lincoln, signifying that "his Majesty was well pleased with our Address, & to let us know that he thought it proper "for us to enter into no association or subscription till he had acquainted the Duke of "Somerset with it, & that my Lord Chancellor & Lord Montford were of that opinion also,

& under y^e banner of y^e son of a Popish Pretender to his Crowns, invaded this kingdom, thereby threatening y^e subversion of our religion, Laws & Liberties.

WE y^e Lord Lieutenant, Nobility, Deputy Lieutenants, Justices of y^e Peace, Gentry, Clergy, Freeholders, & others of y^e County of Cambridge, & Isle of Ely, moved with a just sense of our duty to our country, ourselves & our Posterity, in order to secure y^e inestimable blessings of a free Protestant Government & avert y^e dreadful calamities which must inevitably attend y^e success of this wicked & audacious enterprize, do in this time of common danger solemnly engage to support each other in defence of his Majesty King George y^e 2nd, our only rightfull Sovereign & his family, & in maintenance of our most excellent constitution in Church & State, & to that end by force of Arms & otherwise, to resist, oppose & pursue y^e said Popish Pretender & all his adherents & abettors whatsoever.

DONE at Cambridge this 22 of November, in y^e of our Lord 1745, and in y^e 19 year of y^e reign of our most gracious Sovereign King George y^e 2nd.(1)

At the same time a general subscription for raising recruits for the King's forces was entered into, the following document being signed by the subscribers:—

WE whose names are hereunto subscribed do oblige ourselves to advance y^e sums of money respectively set against our names, for y^e raising recruits for his Majesties Forces (as being y^e most speedy & effectual method of pro-

"and that as soon as he should have heard from his Grace, he would acquaint us with his further advice. At this meeting Mr. Western publicly accused at the table before all the Company, being a numerous meeting of almost all the Justices for the County, Mr. Commissary Greaves, with being the author & reporter of a scandal, as if he, the said Mr. Western, should have been extremely averse to any Association: Mr. Greaves shuffled it off as usual, partly by denying of the charge & partly by saying that he only heard it generally reported at Newmarket; but that he did not say that he was particularly against it, Mr. Western did not seem to be satisfied with the answer no more than the rest of the company.

"We were afterwards informed that the Duke of Somerset, my Lord Chancellor & others at the helm were not for encouraging a Subscription: & it was intimated that Mr. Greaves had put a stop to any further proceedings by his over business in the affair & his meddling in it; so that it was thought not proper at that time; and we heard no further of it till it was advertized in the Cambridge Journal of the 16 of November; when the young Chevalier & his party had strengthened themselves by the capture of Carlisle & were advancing a pace into the south: when it was thought high time to look about us; & accordingly, on Fryday the 22d of November, according to the desire of the Earl of Lincoln our Lord Lieutenant & Custos Rotulorum of this County, we met at the Town Hall on the Market Hill in Cambridge, where my Lord Montford opened the meeting with an excuse for my Lord Lincoln's not attending in person, by reason of his Countess expecting every hour to lie in with her first child: but that he had commissioned him to act for him: Then an association was read by the Clerk of the Peace, Mr. Alderman York, & proposals for a present subscription, of money, whereof only a 10th part was to be paid down now. Then a Committee of 9 for the County, whereof my Lord Montford & the Gentlemen named me one, but I begg'd his Lordship to excuse me, so my lord named Mr. Benet of Babram in my room, & 7 for the Isle of Ely, Mr. Greaves was thought to have influenced a few gentlemen who subscribed with him, that they put down so small a sum considering their estates; but it was conjectured that because they were not permitted to have the lead in this affair, so they were determined to damp as much as he could; tho' he had been raising a ferment throughout the County & University. When it was seen how the prime Gentry of the County subscribed, others of more moderate fortunes, did not do more because of their example; but it was also thought many were pleased to have such a rule to go by. However 3 Gentlemen of my friends who had subscribed only 20 Guineas apiece at first, presently altered their minds & put down 50. These were Colonel Vachel of Abington, Captain Richardson of Hinxton, & Mr. Carter of Westow by Linton. Lord Montford subscribed for the Earls of Lincoln & Godolphin: & Mr. York, eldest son of my Lord Chancellor subscribed for his father. His brother Colonel York was in the room & enlisted about 17 Soldiers this day. Mr. Wm. Finch, Merchant of Cambridge was appointed Treasurer; & he collected the tenth part that day at the Rose after Dinner. The Gentlemen of the other Club refused to join in the association or Subscription; but look'd upon it, as they gave out, as a party business."—MS. Cole, vii. 90.

(1) MS. Cole, vii. 91.

viding for y^e common safety of y^e whole) upon y^e following conditions: viz.

1. Four Guineas to be paid to each man as enlisting money.
2. The men to engage for y^e space of six months, or until y^e Rebellion shall be extinguished.
3. That y^e men enlisted be under forty years of age & above eighteen & be at least five foot five inches in height.
4. That y^e men shall not be draughted, or sent abroad.

Subjoined is a list of the subscribers with the sums contributed by each:—

	£.	s.	d.
Henry Earl of Lincoln Lord Lieutenant of the County, Philip Lord Hardwicke Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, Francis Earl Godolphin, Henry Lord Montfort, Christopher Jeaffreson, Esq. £500 each	2500	0	0
Samuel Shephard, Esq.	400	0	0
The Hon. Philip Yorke, Soame Jenyns, Esq., Viscount Dupplin, the Corporation of Cambridge, £200 each	800	0	0
Peter Allix, D.D. Dean of Ely	100	0	0
William Vachell, John Richardson, Thomas Carter, G. Greene, Robert Akehurst, Aungier Peacocke, Robert King, Sir George Downing, Bart., Thomas Ewin, Robert Bridge, £50 each	500	0	0
E. Nightingale, Thomas Western, John Stevenson, William Greaves, B.B., Peter Leheup, William Hetherington, Thomas Sturges, Robert Green, William Ingle, William Finch, Charles Greene, Eyton Butts, E. Lawrence, Dingley Askham, Mary Hatton, £25 each	375	0	0
Thomas Westby, Esq. £21; Edward Bassett, £20	41	0	0
Clement Tookie, Joseph Cock, John Cock, William Porter, Roger Rant, Thomas Watson Ward, Thomas Wale, Richard Huddleston, Charles Marshall, £10 10s. each	94	10	0
E. Partheriche, Charles Plumptre, Henry Morley, William Cole, Robert Wenhum, Francis Pitt, Thomas Talbot, John Hanchett, William Greaves, Anthony Froling, Thomas Moore, Thomas Life, Thomas Swale, William Mott, Thomas Halfhyde, Henry Hall of Foulmire, J. Perkins of Tripflow, £10 each	170	0	0
Sutton John Coney, Esq., T. Malyn, £8 each.	16	0	0
Roger Barker, Samuel Burford, Gotobed East, Ralph Hare, Joseph Davis, Peak Rickard, John Drage, John Warren, Thomas Pingey, James King, Richard Collier, Robert Hockley, Alexander Ingrey, George Farran, Devereux Serjeant, John Hide, Henry Flack, John Mortlock, W. Lunn, Francis Buckle, William Beldam, Thomas Thurgood, James Howes, Isaac Coxall, £5 5s. each	126	0	0
M. Wilkin, Thomas Cockayne, Robert Churchman, John Bird, £5 each	20	0	0
Samuel Luke, £3 3s.; Richard Wakeling, £3; John West, £2 2s.; James Robinson, £2 2s.; James Bentham, £2; Thomas Metcalfe, £2; Joseph Porter, £1 10s.; W. Harrison, £1 1s.	16	18	0
	£5159	8	0(1)

The University on the 30th of November, voted £400. from the common chest for raising soldiers.⁽¹⁾

1745 } At a sessions held on the 4th of February, the Court ordered the
— } Chief Constable to pay to Alderman Pretlove a bill of £1. 6s. for a
46 } ducking chair at the Great Bridge.⁽²⁾

1746:

At Kensington on the 14th of May, "the Reverend Dr. Rooke, "Master of Christ College and Vice Chancellor of the University of "Cambridge, and his Grace the Duke of Newcastle High Steward of "the University, attended by several Heads of Houses, Doctors in "the several Faculties, Masters of Arts and other members of that "learned Body, waited on his Majesty in their Formalties, with the "following Address:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of the University of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign

WE your Majestys most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of your University of Cambridge deeply sensible of the great Importance of the signal Victory lately obtained by your Majesty's Arms under the Command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, over the Rebels, beg Leave to offer our most hearty and unfeigned Congratulations to your Majesty on this happy Event.

As the Apprehension of what must have been the Consequences, had they succeeded in their wicked and traiterous Attempts, was beyond Measure alarming; so the effectual Stop that has been put to them, excites equal sentiments of Joy in the Hearts of all your Majesty's faithful Subjects: and this Joy is the more affecting, when we see this great work accomplished by a Prince, whose Actions bespeak his Illustrious Descent, and whose admirable Conduct and Heroic Bravery, at the same time that they gained immortal Honour to

(1) "1745—Nov. 26. Grace to give £400. from the chest, for his Majesty's service, "with an appointment of Syndics for the disposal of it. Stopt by the Non-Regents, because too many of the Heads were to be made Syndics. Grace carried to the Vice Chan. "by Mr. Ross, Joh; refused by him to be read.

"Nov. 30. Grace passed to give £400. Ad Novos milites conscribendos, et veteres sublevandos, without appointing any persons to have the disposal of it.

"DEC. 4. The Vice Ch. having made some alterations in the Grace offered by Mr. Ross, and those alterations being agreed to by Mr. Ross, &c., it was expected he would have read it; but he refused it, & read another, which therefore did not pass, the votes in the Non-Regent House being, placets 26, Non-Placets, 26.

"DEC. 5. The same Grace (with only the addition of Senr. Non-Regent, & Senr. Regent to the Syndics) read again, & stopt by the Non-Regents, Placets 27, Non-placets 29. After this, a Grace passed the Caput, to empower the Vice Ch. to pay 4 Guineas (out of the £400. before granted) to every soldier that should be procured by any member of the Senate, & enlisted among his Majesties forces.

"Objected to the Regius Professor being in the Caput; because by the foundation of the Professorship, he ought not Officium Magistratum aut Lecturam aliam in Academia habere.

"DEC. 6. This last Grace passed, Non-Regents, Placets 36, Non-Placets 16, Regents Placets 26, Non-Placets 20."—Mr. Hubbard's Book, (MS. Cole, LI. 113.)

(2) Town Sessions Book.

himself, have in one glorious Day under God, secured to your People the most valuable of all Blessings, the full Enjoyment of their Religion, Liberties, and Laws.

EVERY Return therefore of Duty and Gratitude that can be paid, are due to your Majesty, whose Care for, and Love of your People determined you to employ one so near and dear to you on this important occasion.

AND when these are, we persuade ourselves the general Sentiments of our Fellow Subjects, they are ours in a particular manner, and upon particular Considerations. We are sensible that had the desperate Designes of your Majesty's Enemies succeeded, this loyal University would have stood exposed to their severest Vengeance, and that a Protestant Seminary of Learning must have met with nothing but the cruellest Treatment, from a bigotted Conqueror acting under the Influence of a popish Clergy.

THERE was no Danger indeed, which we should not (if called upon) have encounter'd with cheerfulness in Defence of your Majesty and the Cause of our Country; but being now so happily, by the Blessing of God upon your Majesty's Counsels and Arms freed from all Apprehensions of them, it shall be our Business, as it is our Duty, to give constant and substantial proof of our Loyalty to, and Zeal for your Majesty, by infusing them, as far as we are able, into all those who are under our Influence, or shall be committed to our Care.

MAY the same good Providence, which hath wrought this great Deliverance for us, continue to watch over your Majesty's sacred Person, and prosper your Endeavours to advance the Welfare of these Kingdoms and establish the Liberties and Tranquility of Europe.

"To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:—

I thank you for this affectionate Address. Your congratulations on the Success of my Arms, under the Command of my Son the Duke, against the Rebels, are very agreeable to me, and are a fresh mark of your Duty and Affection to my Person and Government. The University may always depend upon my Favour and Protection.⁽¹⁾

At the summer assizes, one Brinkley an undergraduate of St. John's College, was tried for the murder of James Ashton scholar of that college, on the 10th of March preceding. It appears to have been a most mysterious case.⁽²⁾ Brinkley "was acquitted upon want "of proper Evidence: tho' he was much suspected by most people "to be ye Murderer. He was however not suffered to stay in Col- "lege afterwards."⁽³⁾

The 9th of October, was observed as a day of thanksgiving for the suppression of the Scotch rebellion. There was a sermon before the University at St. Mary's.⁽⁴⁾

(1) London Gazette, 13 to 17 May 1746; Gentleman's Magazine, xvi. 256.

(2) Gentleman's Magazine, xvi. 466, 469.

(3) MS. Cole, iii. 140.

(4) Mr. Hubbard's Book, (MS. Cole, LI. 114.)

On the 11th of December, there was a contested election for the Professorship of Anatomy. The candidates were William Gibson M.D. of Jesus College, Samuel Hutchinson M.A. fellow of St. John's College, and John Scotman M.A. fellow of Caius College. Dr. Gibson was successful, the votes being Gibson 55; Hutchinson 43; Scotman 42.⁽¹⁾

1746 } In an act respecting window duties, which received the royal assent
— } on the 5th of February, it was provided that each distinct apartment
47 } in any College or Hall in any of the Universities in Great Britain, should be subject to the same rates or duties as if it were an entire house paying to church and poor.⁽²⁾

1747.

In April, was acted in Pembroke College hall,⁽³⁾ a comedy called *A Trip to Cambridge or the Grateful Fair*, written by Christopher Smart M.A. fellow of that society. Only two fragments of this play are extant.⁽⁴⁾ It is believed that this is the latest instance of a public dramatic performance in any College here.

On the 29th of June, the Court of Common Pleas gave judgment in an action of trespass, brought by James Austin against King

(1) Mr. Hubbard's Book, (MS. Cole, LI. 114).

(2) Stat. 20 Geo. II. c. 3, s. 32.

(3) "After many disappointments in attempting to get an old play-house at Hunni-bun's the coach-maker's, and afterwards the Free-School in Free-School-Lane."—Smart's Poems, ed. 1791, vol. i. p. xiv. n.

(4) "An eminent person who was an actor in it" has given the following account of the plot. "The business of the Drama was laid in bringing up an old country Baronet to admit his nephew a Fellow Commoner at one of the Colleges; in which expedition a daughter or niece attended. In their approach to the seat of the Muses, the waters from a heavy rain happened to be out at Fenstanton, which gave a young student of Emmanuel an opportunity of shewing his gallantry as he was riding out, by jumping from his horse and plunging into the flood to rescue the distressed damsel, who was near perishing in the stream, into which she had fallen from her pony, as the party travelled on horseback. The swain being lucky enough to effect his purpose, of course gained an interest in the lady's heart, and an acquaintance with the rest of the family, which he did not fail to cultivate on their arrival at Cambridge, with success as far as the fair one was concerned. To bring about the consent of the father, (or guardian, for my memory is not accurate) it was contrived to have a play acted, of which entertainment he was highly fond; and the Norwich Company luckily came to Cambridge just at the time; only one of the actors had been detained on the road; and they could not perform the play that night, unless the Baronet would consent to take a part; which, rather than be disappointed of his favourite amusement, he was prevailed upon to do, especially as he was assured that it would amount to nothing more than sitting at a great table, and signing an instrument, as a Justice of Peace might sign a warrant; and, having been some years of the Quorum, he felt himself quite equal to the undertaking. The under play to be acted by the Norwich company on this occasion, was the Bloody War of the King of Diamonds with the King of Spades; and the actors in it came on with their respective emblems on their shoulders, taken from the suits of the cards they represented. The Baronet was the King of one of the parties, and in signing a declaration of war, signed his consent to the marriage of his niece or daughter, and a surrender of all her fortune."

The actors were Mr. Smart the author, Mr. Grimston of Trinity Hall, Dr. Cooper afterwards Archdeacon of Durham, Mr. Gorden afterwards Precentor of Lincoln, Spenceer Madan of Trinity College afterwards Bishop of Peterborough, John Randall afterwards Professor of Music, Mr. Bailey of Emmanuel College, G. Nailor, R. Forester afterwards rector of Passenham, R. Halford B.A. of Pembroke College, and R. Stonhewer Esq.—Smart's Poems, ed. 1791, vol. i. p. xiii. n.

Whittred for seizing his cheese, &c. at Sturbridge fair in 1745, which trespass the defendant justified by way of distress damage feasant made by him as servant to the Corporation, the owners of the fair. The Court held the plea bad in substance, as every person had of common right a liberty of carrying his goods to a public fair for sale.⁽¹⁾

This year was finished⁽²⁾ a Shire House, erected at the cost of the county, on the Market Hill, immediately adjoining the Guildhall.⁽³⁾ Although a most incommodious building,⁽⁴⁾ it was used for the Assizes and County Sessions till 1842, when the County Magistrates gave it up to the Corporation.

By indenture dated the 30th of September, William Battie⁽⁵⁾ M.D. sometime fellow of King's College, founded and endowed with a stipend of £20. per annum a scholarship in this University.⁽⁶⁾

On the 10th of November, there was a contest for the rectory of Irnham in Lincolnshire (the patron of which was a Roman Catholic) between James Backhouse M.A. fellow of Trinity College, and Thomas Swainson M.A. fellow of Christ's College. Mr. Backhouse was elected by a majority of 41.⁽⁷⁾

1747 } The following form of oath on admission to every degree was pre-
48 } scribed by a grace of the Senate passed on the 25th of February:⁽⁸⁾—

JURABIS quod nihil ex iis omnibus sciens volens prætermisisti quæ per leges aut probatas consuetudines hujus academici ad hunc gradum quem ambis adipiscendum aut peragenda aut persolvenda requiruntur nisi quatenus per gratiam ab academia concessam tecum dispensatum fuerit.

JURABIS ETIAM quod cancellario et procancellario nostro comiter obtemperabis et quod statuta nostra ordinationes et consuetudines approbatas observabis.

DENIQUE JURABIS quod compositionem inter academiam et collegium regale factam sciens volens non violabis [*adjice si quis in bibliothecam admittendus sit*] et quod in bibliothecam publicam admissus jure isto tuo ita uteris ut quantum in te est nihil inde detrimenti capiat bibliotheca.

ITA TE DEUS ADJUVET ET SANCTA DEI EVANGELIA.⁽⁹⁾

(1) Willes's Reports, 623.

(2) First opened 11th of August, 1747.

(3) The site was on the 2d of April, 1746, leased by the Corporation for 999 years, at a peppercorn rent, to Samuel Shepherd Esq., Sir Robert Clarke Bart., Soame Jenyns Esq., Sir Edward Lawrence Knt., Edward Leeds Serjeant at Law, Conyers Middleton D.D., Edward Nightingale, John Stevenson, Dingley Askham, William Greaves, Chester Fern, Esquires, and William Cole clerk, as trustees for the county.

(4) Vide MS. Cole, xii. 147; MS. Bowtell, vi. 2333; Carter, Hist. of County of Cambridge, 18.

(5) See an account of Dr. Battie, who died 13th of June 1776, aged 76, in Harwood's Alumni Etonenses, 304.

(6) Wall, Ceremonies of Univ. of Cambridge, 216.

(7) Cambridge Journal, 14 Nov. 1747.

(8) Vide ante, p. 242.

(9) Stât. Acad. Cantab. p. 423.

An information and bill was filed in the Court of Chancery by the Attorney-General, at the relation of Robert Mapletoft B.A., against the Master fellows and scholars of Clare Hall and William Talbot, in order to set aside Mr. Talbot's election into a fellowship founded in or about 1615, by John Freeman Esq. Mr. Talbot pleaded that the Chancellor or Vicechancellor of the University (with the advice and assistance of two Doctors or Masters) was Visitor of the College and prayed the judgment of the Court whether he ought to be compelled to make any other answer, or whether the Court ought to proceed further in the suit. After hearing counsel on both sides, Lord Hardwicke the Lord Chancellor, on the 21st of March, decided, first, that on the true construction of the College statutes, the Chancellor of the University was general visitor of the College; and, secondly, that his visitatorial power extended to the particular fellowship in question. He therefore allowed the plea.⁽¹⁾ Mr. Mapletoft subsequently appealed to the Visitor,⁽²⁾ who determined against him.

1748.

On the 12th of May, died Thomas Lowndes Esq.,⁽³⁾ who by his will dated the 6th of the same month, devised as follows:—

I give and devise all my estate at Overton, and all my lands and hereditaments in Smallwood and elsewhere in the County of Chester, and all other my real estate, unto the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, and their successors for ever (subject nevertheless to the payment of such of my just debts, as my personal Estate shall not be sufficient to pay) upon Trust, That they shall for ever pay all the clear Rents and Profits of my said real Estates annually to the support and maintenance of a Professor of Astronomy and Geometry in the said University of Cambridge, after deducting thereout all costs and charges and expences of executing the said Trust hereby in them reposed, and all Taxes, repairs and other outgoings. Which Professor I will shall be for ever called Lowndes's Astronomical and Geometrical Professor in the University of Cambridge, and shall be from time to time chosen and appointed by the Lord High Chancellor or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, the Lord President of the Privy Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord High Treasurer or the first Lord Commissioner of

(1) Atkyns's Reports, iii. 662; Vesey sen., Reports, i. 78; Belt, Supplement to Vesey's Reports, p. 57.

(2) 21 Dec. 1748, the Senate elected Dr. George, Provost of King's College and Dr. Frederick Cornwallis (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) assessors to the Vicechancellor in the matter of this appeal.—Mr. Hubbard's Book (MS. Cole, LI. 118).

(3) Mr. Lowndes, who was a great projector, had contracted to supply the navy with brine salt as good or better than French Bay salt. By his will he directed a professorship of Civil Law in Oxford to be established out of the profits of his contract with the Lords of the Admiralty, which I presume did not answer his expectations. He also directed that out of the profits of his contract with the Turkey Company £60. per annum should be paid to each of two clergymen to catechise the children in the Foundling Hospital.—MS. Cole, xxxiii. 468; MS. Cole, Athenæ Cantabrigienses art. Lowndes Thomas; Gentleman's Magazine, xviii. 236.

the Treasury, the Lord Steward of the King's Household for the time being, or the major part of them: And I will and desire, that proper statutes, rules and ordinances in relation to the said Professorship, and the number of the Lectures to be read therein, and the times for such reading, and all other regulations for the perpetual Government of the said Professorship, shall be made by and under the hands and seals of the Right Honorable Thomas Earl of Macclesfield, Martin Folkes Esq. President of the Royal Society, Doctor Bradley, and my much honoured friend William Jones Esq. of Beaufort Buildings; which statutes and ordinances shall be for ever binding to the said Professors.⁽¹⁾

The following "Orders for the publick library" were made by the Senate on the 11th of June:—

1. THAT no person be allowed the use of the library but members of the university senate and bachelors of law and physick.

2. THAT no one take or borrow any book out of the library without first delivering a note for the same to one of the library keepers or his deputy in his own hand writing expressing his name and college and the year and day of the month on which such book is taken or borrowed with the classical mark of the book on pain of forfeiting five pounds or double the value of such book at the discretion and in the judgment of the vice-chancellor.

3. THAT the library-keepers or their deputies preserve carefully all such notes till the books so taken out be returned again to the library duly entering the same in a book to be kept for that purpose together with the day of the said return and any damage done to any book on pain of five shillings for every omission to be paid by them or any of them.

4. THAT every one who shall borrow or take any book out of the library return it thither again on or before the next of the four following days, viz. Michaelmas Day, St. Thomas, Lady Day, and Midsummer Day, or oftener if the Syndics see occasion and require it under penalty of two shillings for every folio or quarto and one shilling for every book of less size: the penalty to be repeated every month till the book be returned or another of the same edition and equal value placed in its room.

5. THAT every year on the Friday next after the commencement or oftener if they see occasion the syndics shall meet in the senate house or elsewhere at the appointment of the vice-chancellor to give orders and appoint inspectors for a general survey of the library the Monday following. These inspectors with the librarians shall make a full and true catalogue of all books wanting or much damaged expressing in whose custody such books are or by whom damaged and deliver the same signed by them to the vice-chancellor.

6. THAT all books in this catalogue be returned to the library perfect and undamaged or others of the same edition and equal value placed in their room there within thirty days after notice given on pain of forfeiting five pounds for every volume not so returned or the full value of the same at the discretion and in the judgment of the vice-chancellor to be paid by him who stands charged with it or in case no one stands charged with it by the library-keepers or their deputies or any of them unless it shall appear to the vice-chancellor that such loss or damage has not happened through any neglect or default of the said library-keepers or deputies.

(1) MS. Cole, xxxiii. 463.

7. THAT if after the said thirty days on enquiry and report to be made by the said inspectors or otherwise it appears to the vice-chancellor that any books be still wanting in the library or much damaged he shall order others without delay to be procured at the expence of the publick chest and put in their places.

8. THAT all the penalties abovementioned shall be levied as other penalties are by the Queen's Statutes chap. 50. and go one third to the bedels who collect them the rest to the publick chest.

9. THAT the vice-chancellor heads of colleges all doctors in every faculty the orator and all publick professors together with the proctors taxors and scrutators be syndics for the publick library and that the major part of these or of so many of them as shall be met on due notice to them all provided such major part be not less than five of whom the vice-chancellor to be always one shall have power to order such things as shall be necessary for the better regulating and securing the same.

LASTLY that these orders shall extend to both libraries and continue in force⁽¹⁾ for three years.⁽²⁾

Christopher Anstey B.A. fellow of King's College, being required to declaim in the schools,⁽³⁾ and conceiving this to be an infringement on the rights of his College, began his speech with a rhapsody of adverbs, which, with no direct meaning hinted a ridicule on the authorities of the University. The Vicechancellor then suspended him but restored him again, and he was required to make a fresh declamation which, as might be expected, only gave him an opportunity of pointing finer irony in the shape of an apology.⁽⁴⁾ He was thereupon again suspended, and the sentence was confirmed on appeal by the delegates. The proceedings are thus noticed by a contemporary:—

1748. APRIL.—Ds. Anstey suspended by the Vice-Chancellor for his Declamation in the Schools, and restored again not long after.

JUNE 14.—Ds. Anstey again suspended by the Vice-Chan. in his Court, for speaking an indecent & improper Declamation in the Schools on 4 of June, & for refusing to deliver it, upon demand to the Vicechancellor. Appeal to Delegates.

JUNE 18.—Delegates chosen. Dr. Rutherford, Joh., Mr. Wilson, Trin., Mr. Brikham, Eman.

JULY 1.—Court of Delegates met, & after much wrangling for 6 hours by the Fellows of King's, adjourned to July 6.

— 6.—Court of Delegates met. King's men behaved with more decency than before. Court adjourned to July 8 for sentence.

— 8. Delegates signed their sentence in Court, which declared the Vice-Chancellor's sentence, firm and valid, & affirmed the same.⁽⁵⁾

(1) These orders were made perpetual by grace 11th June. 1751.—Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 431.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 424.

(3) Vide, Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 423.

(4) Anstey, New Bath Guide, ed. Britton, pp. xxvi. 139; MS. Cole, xx. 124; L1. 115.

(5) Mr. Hubbard's Book (MS. Cole, L1. 115).

Notwithstanding the stringent enactment against theatrical entertainments here,⁽¹⁾ a company of players from the theatres in London performed a pantomime called *Harlequin's Frolics* or *Jack Spaniard caught in a trap*, in "*Hussey's Great Theatrical Booth the upper end of Garlic Row*" in *Sturbridge fair*. There were also at the same booth entertainments of singing and dancing and fire-works in honour of the approaching peace, accompanied with a chorus of vocal and instrumental music.⁽²⁾

At St. James's, on the 5th of December, "the Reverend Dr. Chapman, Master of St. Mary Magdalen College, Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, High Steward of the said University, with several Heads of Houses, Doctors of the several faculties, Masters of Arts, and other Members of that learned Body, waited on his Majesty in their Formalities, with the following Address, dated the twentieth Day of November last:—

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

May it please your most Sacred Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of your University of Cambridge, beg leave to approach your Majesty's Throne, with our most sincere and unfeigned Congratulations on your Majesty's safe and happy return to your British Dominions.

YOUR Majesty's constant and unwearied Endeavours to promote the happiness and Prosperity of your People, your steady and invariable Attachment to their true Rights and Interests and the proper and effectual Means you employed in their Vindication and Defence in the Course of the just and necessary War in which your Majesty was lately engaged always afforded us the most rational and well grounded Assurances that they would at length be crowned with the desired success. And with Hearts full of Gratitude we now adore the Sovereign Disposer of all Events, who has accordingly made your Majesty the glorious Instrument of settling the Ballance of Europe upon a firm and lasting Foundation and of restoring to these Nations in particular the great and invaluable Blessings of a safe and honourable Peace.

As your Majesty's tender and paternal Concern for the commercial Rights of your Subjects your strict and religious Observation of the Faith of Treaties and a just Sense that the Safety and Independence of these Kingdoms is inseparably interwoven with that of their antient and natural Allies, were the wise and just motives that induced your Majesty to try the Event of War; so they seem, in a particular Manner, to have directed your Majesty's Conduct, in effecting the great Work of Peace. Insomuch that your Majesty's

(1) Vide ante, p. 232.

(2) Cambridge Journal, 17 Sept. 1748.

Hussey's Great Booth at *Sturbridge fair* is mentioned in the Cambridge Journal 16 Sept. 1749; it seems however there were no theatrical performances, but that the exhibition was confined to a grand view of the Temple in Green Park in celebration of the Peace. In the Cambridge Journal 23 Sept. 1749, mention is made of the great success of the Widow Rayner's company of performers at *Sturbridge fair*.

People have now the singular Happiness of experiencing the strictest Attention to the Interest of these Nations rendered compatible with a due Regard for those of your Confederates and the Common Cause.

FULLY sensible ourselves, that the Preservation of our Religious and Civil liberties is inseparably connected with the stability of your Majesty's Throne, we have used our constant Endeavours to instil into all those who are committed to our Care a due Reverence for your Majesty's Government, and a full Conviction of the Justice of those Principles upon which it is established; and to these, we shall always think it our indispensable Duty to add our hearty and most fervent Prayers that your Majesty's Reign over us may be long and happy; no more disturbed by Foreign Wars or Domestick Insurrections, But that all your Majesty's Subjects, who cannot but feel, may have the Gratitude also to acknowledge the many and great Blessings they enjoy under your Majesty's mild and equal Administration.

GIVEN under our Common Seal the twenty Ninth Day of November, in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and forty eight.

"To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer :"—

I Thank you very heartily for this Dutiful Address. The Zeal Loyalty and Affection of my University of Cambridge, have eminently distinguished themselves upon all Occasions, and justly intitle them to my particular Favour and Protection.(1)

On the 2d of December died Charles Duke of Somerset, who had been Chancellor of the University for nearly sixty years.(2) About two years before the Duke's death, His Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales had been named as his probable successor in the Chancellorship. The Prince was out of favour at Court, and the King lost no time in intimating to the University that his son's election as Chancellor would be displeasing to him; and the Prince requested that his name might not be mentioned at the election.(3) The University, on the 14th of December,

(1) London Gazette, 3 to 6 Dec. 1748; Gentleman's Magazine, xviii. 558, 570.

(2) Vide ante, p. 3.

(3) "1747. MAY.—The Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Castle, sent for to the Privy Council, where the Lord Chancellor read a paper, & then delivered it to the Vice-Chancellor, the purport of which was, as follows.

"His Majesty having heard, that some Persons of the University of Cambridge have proposed his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, for Chancellor of the University, in Case of a vacancy, without his Majesty's privy or consent, hopes (though he does not intend in any way to interfere in the Election) from the regard he has always shewn to that University & their duty to him, that they will not choose any of the Royal family, without his Majesty's approbation.

"There were present in the Council, Ld. Chancellor, D. of Bedford, D. of Newcastle, D. of Grafton, D. of Dorset, E. of Chesterfield, E. of Pembroke. At the same time, the Lord Chancellor gave the Vice-Chancellor the following Instructions, by word of mouth.

"That he was not to communicate the said paper to the University assembled in Congregation, nor to any publick meeting of the Heads; but privately to as many persons as he pleased, not suffering any body to take a copy of it. That he was particularly to insist upon that clause, that his Majesty has no intention to interfere in the election.

"About the same time Dr. Whalley, Master of Peter House, had a Letter from the Bp. of Ely, wherein he told him, that he had lately been honoured with his Majesty's Commands by the E. of Chesterfield, to signify to the University of Cambridge, that his Majesty did not approve of their choosing either of his sons, Chaucellor of the University."

Mr. Hubbard's Book (MS. Cole, L'. 114).

unanimously elected as Chancellor, Thomas Holles Pelham Duke of Newcastle K.G.⁽¹⁾ and High Steward of the University.⁽²⁾

On the 5th of October, was erected in the Senate House a statue presented to the University by Peter Burrell, Esq. of St. John's College. It was supposed to represent Queen Anne, but was ultimately discovered to be a figure of Glory, by Barratta, which had stood at Canons, the seat of the Duke of Chandos, near the Duke of Marlborough's statue. Some of the Whig party determined to effect the expulsion of this statue from the Senate House, and on the 14th of December a grace passed the Caput and was read in the two Houses, importing that whereas the statue called Glory had been put up without any decree of the Senate first had, that the thanks of the University should be given to Mr. Burrell for the statue, and that it should be removed out of the Senate House and placed where the Syndics of the Library should think proper. This was rejected in the Non-Regent House. Placets 26; Non-Placets, 67. "It was pleasantly observed, That it looked odd, That a Grace " should be proposed with so much Warmth to remove Glory out of

" 1748. JULY 16.—The Vice-Ch. Dr. Parris, received a Message, delivered by Mr. Hertherington, from the Duke of Bedford, to this purpose: That the King had left Orders, " with the Lords of the Regency, to signify to the Vice Chancellor, That his Majesty " would very highly disapprove the election of the Prince of Wales to be Chancellor of the " University."—Mr. Hubbard's Book, (MS. Cole, LI. 116).

Horace Walpole in a letter to George Montagu Esq. dated Aug. 11, 1748, says, " Since the " Duke of Newcastle went [to Hanover] and upon the news of the Duke of Somerset's illness, " he has transmitted his commands through the King, and by him through the Bedford to " the University of Cambridge to forbid their electing any body, but the most ridiculous " person they could elect, his grace of Newcastle. The Prince hearing this has written to " them, that having heard his Majesty's commands, he should by no means oppose them. This " is sensible, but how do the two secretaries [the Dukes of Newcastle and Bedford] answer " such a violent act of authority?"—Horace Walpole's Correspondence, ed. 1840, vol. ii, p. 234.

" 1748. DEC. 2.—Dr. Rutherford received by Express a letter from Dr. Richardson, " then in London, signifying the death of the Duke of Somerset; & in it, a letter inclosed " from Dr. Ayscough, Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, to Dr. Richardson, importing, that " his Royal Highness having heard (though it had not been notified to him by his Majesty) " that a message was, some time since, delivered to the Vice Chancellor, from his Ma- " jesty, signifying, that his Majesty would very much disapprove of the election of any " of the Royal family, to the office of Chancellor, without his consent. His Royal High- " ness desired, if there had been such a message, that his name might not be mentioned at " the ensuing Election; and that he should nevertheless do every thing in his power to pre- " serve the privileges of the University.

" In obedience to this letter, it was immediately declared publicly, that there would be " no opposition to the Duke of Newcastle; and his Royal Highness was not mentioned at " the Election."—Mr. Hubbard's Book, (MS. Cole, LI. 117).

(1) " In proportion as Oxford declined, her sister university rose in the favour of the " administration, which she at this period cultivated by an extraordinary mark of complai- " sance and attachment. The dignity of chancellor in that university being vacant by the " death of the duke of Somerset, the nation in general seemed to think it would naturally " devolve upon the prince of Wales, as a compliment at all times due to that rank; but more " especially to the present heir apparent, who had eminently distinguished himself by the " virtues of a patriot and a prince. He had even pleased himself with the hope of receiving " this mark of attachment from a seminary, for which he entertained a particular regard. " But the ruling members, seeing no immediate prospect of advantage in glorifying even a " prince, who was at variance with the ministry, wisely turned their eyes upon the illus- " trious character of the duke of Newcastle, whom they elected without opposition, and " installed with great magnificence; learning, poetry, and eloquence, joining their efforts in " celebrating the shining virtues and extraordinary talents of their new patron."—Smollet, Hist. of England, xii. 36.

(2) Vide ante, p. 236.

"the Senate House immediately after the Duke of Newcastle was "chosen Chancellor."⁽¹⁾ On the 16th, a grace to remove the statue was again offered and again rejected in the Non Regent House, Placets 5; Non-Placets 47. At the same time a grace passed unanimously to thank Mr. Burrell for his present.⁽²⁾

On the 12th of December, died John Whalley D.D. Master of Peterhouse. He was born at Barnwell, on his mother's way into Norfolk.⁽³⁾ He was of Pembroke Hall, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1719, was elected fellow of that society 23rd of February, 1720-1, graduated M.A. 1723, and was senior taxor of the University 1730. In 1732, he took the degree of B.D., and in 1733 was elected Master of Peterhouse. He served the office of Vicechancellor, 1738, and in 1742, was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity in this University. He was also a Chaplain in Ordinary to the King. Dr. Whalley married a daughter of Archdeacon Squire of Wells, and published a sermon preached before the House of Commons, 30th of January, 1739-40. He appears also to have contemplated an edition of Spenser.⁽⁴⁾

The following Address was presented to the King at St. James's, by Lord Montfort, High Steward of the Town, and Viscount Dupplin, one of the town members. "Which Address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously:"—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Town of Cambridge, beg leave to congratulate your Majesty on your safe return to your British Dominions; and at the same time to express our grateful Sense of your Majesty's unwearied Endeavours, in completing the happy Re-establishment of the publick Tranquillity. Your Majesty had long since in the course of your auspicious Reign, given many signal and endearing Instances of your affectionate Regard for the Welfare of your Subjects,

(1) MS. Cole, LI. 113.

The statue of Academic Glory was removed from the Senate House to make way for that of Mr. Pitt, on which occasion appeared the following epigram, "By a Lady:"—

Sons of Sapience you here a fair emblem display
For wherever Pitt went he drove Glory away.

It was thus indifferently answered:—

Why thus exclaim and thus exert your wit
At making Glory here give place to Pitt?
We'll raise his statue of the finest stone
For never here a brighter glory shone.

(2) Gentleman's Magazine, xviii. 473; Nichols, Illustrations of Literature, i. 64—70; Mr. Hubbard's Book, (MS. Cole, LI. 117). Nicholas Hardinge of King's College wrote a poem entitled "A Dialogue in the Senate House, at Cambridge," the interlocutors being a stranger and a bedel. This is given in Nichols's Illustrations of Literature, i. 66. From p. 70 of the work last cited, it appears that the design of displacing this statue was still entertained in June, 1750.

(3) "John the son of John & Elizabeth Whalley," was baptized at Barnwell, 5 March, 1698-9.—Extract from Parish Register, (MS. Bowtell, iv. 822.)

(4) MS. Cole, Athenæ Cantabrigienses, art. Whalley Thomas.

by your mild and equal Administration, by your Salutary Laws, and your invariable Attachment to our excellent Constitution. Nothing Sir could have added to these our Obligations, had not our Enemies called forth your Majesty on so important an Occasion to exert your Royal Magnanimity and wisdom in the brave conduct of a necessary War and in the seasonable conclusion of an advantageous peace; equally thereby consulting like a true father of your people, our Honour as an injured, and our Interest as a trading Nation. In Return for these your Royal Cares and paternal Goodness both our Interest and our Duty teach us most ardently to wish that your Majesty may very long continue to reign much respected abroad much beloved at home a glorious and a gracious Prince, over a People gratefully loyal flourishing and free.

GIVEN under our Common Seal the thirteenth Day of December in the year of Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight.(1)

In celebration of the King's return to England and the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, the University published a collection of poems entitled, "*Gratulatio Academiae Cantabrigiensis de reditu serenissimi Regis Georgii II. post pacem et libertatem Europæ feliciter restitutam Anno M.DCC.XLVIII.*"(2) Amongst the authors were Dr. Thomas Chapman Vicechancellor,(3) Hon. John Cavendish M.A. of St. John's College second son of the Duke of Devonshire, Hon. Edward Wingfield of St. John's College eldest son of Viscount Powerscourt, Hon. Richard Wingfield of St. John's College younger son of Viscount Powerscourt, Hon. Frederick Hervey of Corpus Christi College afterwards Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry, Hon. John Yorke of Corpus Christi College fourth son of the Lord Chancellor, Hon. James Yorke of Corpus Christi College afterwards Bishop of Ely, Sir George Strickland Bart. of Corpus Christi College, Philip Yonge M.A. of Trinity College afterwards Bishop of Norwich, James Marriott of Trinity Hall afterwards Judge of the Admiralty, Francis Maseres of Clare Hall, William Mason B.A. of St. John's College, Christopher Smart M.A. fellow of Pembroke Hall, and William Whitehead M.A. of Clare Hall.

1748 } Peace was proclaimed on the 9th of February, by the Mayor and
49 } Corporation, who went round the town in procession accompanied with flags and music, the woolcombers handsomely dressed with wool of several colours, and a party of soldiers who fired a round each time the proclamation was made. In the evening there were illuminations, bonfires, and ringing of bells, and two barrels of beer were given to the populace.(4)

(1) London Gazette, 17 to 20 Dec. 1748.

(2) "*Cantabrigiæ, Typis Academicis excudit J. Bentham. M.DCC.XLVIII.*" *fo.*

(3) Vide Gentleman's Magazine, xix. 271.

(4) Cambridge Journal, 11 Feb. 1749.

1749.

The 25th of April being a day of public thanksgiving on account of the Peace, the Mayor and Corporation went in their formalities to Trinity church, where an excellent sermon, suitable to the occasion, was preached. In the evening, the town was illuminated, and all possible demonstrations of joy were shewn by persons of all ranks.⁽¹⁾

On the 10th of June, died at his seat Gamlingay Park, in Cambridgeshire, Sir George Downing Bart. K.B.⁽²⁾ By his will,⁽³⁾ he gave and devised his estates in Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, and Suffolk, in trust for his cousin Jacob Garrard Downing, (who succeeded to the baronetcy) and the heirs of his body, with remainder in trust for other relations in succession and their issue. In case of failure of such issue, he devised the same as follows:—

TO THE USE AND BEHOOF of the said James Earl of Salisbury, Charles Earl of Carlisle, Nicholas Lechmere, John Pedley, and Robert Pully, and their Heirs, IN TRUST nevertheless, that they do and shall, as soon as may be, by and with and out of the rents, issues, and profits of the premises, buy and purchase the Inheritance and fee simple of some piece of ground, lying and being in the Town of Cambridge, proper and convenient for the erecting and building a College, and thereon shall erect and build all such Houses, Edifices, and buildings as shall be fit and requisite for that purpose which College shall be called by the name of Downing's College: and my will is, that a Charter Royal be sued for and obtained for the founding such College, and incorporating a body Collegiate by that name, in and within the University of Cambridge; which College or Collegiate body shall consist of such Head or Governor, and of such Fellows, Scholars, Members, and other persons for the time being, and shall be maintained, governed and ordered by such Laws Rules and orders, and in such manner, and therein shall be professed and taught such usefull Learning, as my said Trustees, or their Heirs (by and with the consent and approbation of the most reverend the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Masters of Saint John's College and Clare Hall in the said University of Cambridge, in being at the time of the founding of the said

(1) Cambridge Journal, 28 April, 1749.

(2) Sir George Downing the third baronet of that name, was only son of Sir George Downing the second baronet, by the Lady Catharine Cecil eldest daughter of James Earl of Salisbury. When about fifteen years of age he was married without his father's consent and at the persuasion of those in whose custody he then was to Mary Forrester (eldest daughter of Sir William Forrester Knt.), who was only thirteen. He never cohabited with this lady, (who died July 26, 1734,) but was unsuccessful in his endeavours to obtain a divorce, a bill for that purpose being rejected in the House of Lords by a majority of two, 5th of May, 1715. In June, 1711, he succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father. He represented Dunwich in the Parliaments of 1710, 1713, and 1727, and from thence up to the period of his death. He was installed a Knight of the Bath, June 30th, 1732. His estate was considered the largest in Cambridgeshire. He built a fine mansion at Gamlingay, which was pulled down in October, 1776. During the latter part of his life he "led a most miserable, covetous and sordid life." He had a natural daughter to whom he bequeathed about £20,000., and he left an annuity of £200. to her mother.—Wotton's English Baronetage, iii. 416; MS. Cole, vii. 36; ix. 152; xix. 49, 115.

(3) Dated 20th of December, 1717, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 13th of June, 1749.

College) shall direct, prescribe and appoint: and immediately from and after the founding and incorporating such College or body Collegiate as aforesaid, the said James Earl of Salisbury, Charles Earl of Carlisle, Nicholas Lechmere John Pedley and Robert Pully, and their Heirs, shall stand and be seized of all and singular the said Manors, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments in Trust for the said Collegiate body and their successors for ever and as for touching or concerning such of the said Manors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments and premises whereof or wherein I have or am possessed of any Estate for any Term or Terms of years, I do hereby declare and appoint that they the said James Earl of Salisbury, Charles Earl of Carlisle, Nicholas Lechmere, John Pedley and Robert Pully, and their Executors and Administrators shall stand possessed thereof in Trust that they the said James Earl of Salisbury, Charles Earl of Carlisle, Nicholas Lechmere, John Pedley and Robert Pully, and their Executors and Administrators shall, from time to time, assign and convey the same unto such person or persons as shall be intitled to the actual possession of my said lands of Inheritance by virtue of the Limitations thereof hereinbefore mentioned.⁽¹⁾

Hence originated DOWNING COLLEGE, established by royal charter 22d of September, 1800.

An Act to enable certain officers, mariners, and soldiers to exercise trades, which received the royal assent on the 13th of June, contains a proviso that such act should not in any wise be prejudicial to the privileges of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford or either of them, or extend to give liberty to any person to set up the trade of a vintner or to sell any wine or other liquors within the said Universities, without licence first had and obtained from the Vicechancellors of the same respectively.⁽²⁾

The installation of the Duke of Newcastle as Chancellor of the University took place at Cambridge on the 1st of July. The University being assembled in the Senate House, a deputation was sent to his Grace, who was at Clare Hall, whence, preceeded by the Bedels and several Doctors he came to the Senate House, at the steps of which he was met by Dr. Chapman the Vicechancellor, who walked up the Senate House at his left hand. They then ascended the chair of state, the Duke standing at the left hand thereof, and the Vicechancellor on the right. A band of music having performed a short overture, the Vicechancellor made a congratulatory speech in English. Then he presented the Duke with the patent of office, which was read aloud by the Senior Proctor. The Vicechancellor then presented the book of statutes, and taking the Duke's right hand in his own, the Senior Proctor administered the oath of office. He was then seated by the Vicechancellor in the chair of state.

(1) MS. Cole, xix. 113.

(2) Stat. 22 Geo. II. c. 44, s. 2.

Mr. Yonge the Public Orator having made a Latin oration, the Duke returned his thanks to the University for the honour conferred on him. Then was performed the Installation Ode, written by William Mason M.A. fellow of Pembroke Hall, and set to music by Boyce. A copy is subjoined:—

AN ODE performed in the Senate House at Cambridge July 1, 1749,
at the Installation of his Grace THOMAS HOLLES Duke of NEW-
CASTLE, CHANCELLOR of the University.

— canit errantem Permessi ad flumina Gallum
Aonas in montes ut duxerit una sororum
Utque viro Phœbi chorus assurrexerit omnis.

VIRGIL.

By Mr. MASON, Fellow of Pembroke-Hall.

Set to Musick by Mr. BOYCE, Composer to his Majesty.

I.

Recitative. Here all thy active fires diffuse,
Thou genuine British Muse;
Hither descend from yonder orient sky,
Cloth'd in thy heav'n-wove robe of harmony.

Air I. Come, imperial queen of song;
Come with all that free-born grace,
Which lifts thee from the servile throng,
Who meanly mimic thy majestic pace;
That glance of dignity divine,
Which speaks thee of celestial line;
Proclaims thee inmate of the sky,
Daughter of Jove and Liberty.

II.

Recitative. The elevated soul, who feels
Thy awful impulse, walks the fragrant ways
Of honest unpolluted praise:
He with impartial justice deals
The blooming chaplets of immortal lays:
He flies above ambition's low career;
And nobly thron'd in Truth's meridian sphere,
Thence, with a bold and heav'n-directed aim,
Full on fair Virtue's shrine he pours the rays of fame.

III.

Air II. Goddess! thy piercing eye explores
The radiant range of Beauty's stores,
The steep ascent of pine-clad hills,
The silver slope of falling rills,
Catches each lively-colour'd grace,
The crimson of the wood-nymph's face,
The verdure of the velvet lawn,
The purple in the eastern dawn,
Or all those tints, which rang'd in vivid glow
Mark the bold sweep of the celestial bow.

IV.

Recitative. But chief she lifts her tuneful transports high,
 When to her intellectual eye
 The mental beauties rise in moral dignity:
 The sacred zeal for Freedom's cause,
 That fires the glowing Patriot's breast;
 The honest pride, that plumes the Hero's crest,
 When for his country's aid the steel he draws;
 Or that, the calm yet active heat,
 With which mild Genius warms the Sage's heart,
 To lift fair Science to a loftier seat,
 Or stretch to ampler bounds the wide domain of art.

Air III. These the best blossoms of the virtuous mind
 She culls with taste refin'd;
 From their ambrosial bloom
 With bee-like skill she draws the rich perfume,
 And blends the sweets they all convey,
 In the soft balm of her mellifluous lay.

V.

Recitative. Is there a clime, where all these beauties rise
 In one collected radiance to her eyes?
 Is there a plain, whose genial soil enhailes
 Glory's invigorating gales,
 Her brightest beams where Emulation spreads,
 Her kindest dews where Science sheds,
 Where every stream of Genius flows,
 Where ev'ry flower of Virtue glows?
 Thither the Muse exulting flies,
 There she loudly cries—

Chorus I. All hail, all hail,
 Majestic Granta! hail thy awful name
 Dear to the Muse, to Liberty, to Fame.

VI.

Recitative. You too illustrious Train, she greets
 Who first in these inspiring seats
 Caught the bright beams of that aetherial fire,
 Which now sublimely prompts you to aspire
 To deeds of noblest note: whither to shield
 Your country's liberties, your country's laws;
 Or in Religion's hallow'd cause
 To hurl the shafts of reason and to wield
 Those heavn'ly-temper'd arms whose rapid force
 Arrests base Falsehood in her impious course,
 And drives rebellious Vice indignant from the field.

VII.

Air IV. And now she tunes her plausible song
 To you her sage domestic throng;

Who here, at Learning's richest shrine,
 Dispense to each ingenuous youth
 The treasures of immortal Truth,
 And open Wisdom's golden mine.

Recitative. Each youth inspir'd by your persuasive art,
 Clasps the dear form of virtue to his heart;
 And feels in his transported soul
 Enthusiastic raptures roll,
 Gen'rous as those the sons of Cecrops caught
 In hoar Lycæum's shades from Plato's fire-elad thought.

VIII.

Air V. O Granta! on thy happy plain
 Still may these Attic glories reign:
 Still mayst thou keep thy wonted state,
 In unaffected grandeur great;
Recitative. Great as this illustrious hour,
 When He, whom GEORGE's well-weigh'd choice
 And Albion's gen'ral voice
 Have lifted to the fairest heights of power,
 When He appears, and deigns to shine
 The leader of thy learned line;
 And bids the verdure of thy olive bough
 'Mid all his civic chaplets twine,
 And add fresh glories to his honour'd brow.

IX.

Air VI. Hasten then and amply o'er his head
 The graceful foliage spread;
 Mean while the Muse shall snatch the trump of Fame,
 And lift her swelling accents high,
 To tell the world that PELHAM's name
 Is dear to Learning as to Liberty.
Full Chorus. The Muse shall snatch the trump of Fame,
 And lift her swelling accents high,
 To tell the world that PELHAM's name
 Is dear to Learning as to Liberty.(1)

The proceedings in the Senate House being concluded, the Chancellor and University went in procession to Trinity College, where in the hall was a splendid dinner, 800 dined in the hall and the Master's lodge.

On Sunday, the 2d of July, the Chancellor attended both services at Great St. Mary's Church. The sermon in the morning was preached by John Green D.D. fellow of St. John's College and Regius Professor of Divinity (afterwards Bishop of Lincoln), that in the afternoon by the Chancellor's chaplain, Samuel Squire D.D. of

(1) Dodsley, Collection of Poems, iv. 262.

St. John's College Archdeacon of Bath (afterwards Bishop of St. David's).

On the 3d of July, honorary degrees were conferred. The Duke of Richmond was admitted to the degree of M.D. which had been granted him at the Royal Commencement in 1728. The Earls of Dalkeith, Lincoln, Tankerville, Waldegrave, and Ashburnham, Viscount Gallway, Lords Burgleigh, Onslow, and Monson, Sir William Yonge Bart., the Hon. Philip Yorke, Sir George Savile Bart., Sir John Savile K.B., and Sir William Calvert Knt. Lord Mayor of London (sometime fellow of Emmanuel College), were created Doctors of Law. Viscount Dupplin, the Hon. George Townshend, the Hon. William Monckton, and the Hon. Henry Vane jun. were created Masters of Arts.

The Commencement was on the 4th of July, and on the 5th, the Chancellor left Cambridge.

Besides those who took honorary degrees the following noblemen and gentlemen visited the University on this occasion: the Duke of Marlborough, the Earls of Radnor, Halifax, and Godolphin, Lords Montfort, and Cornwallis, the Bishops of Ely, Lincoln, Chichester, Peterborough, and Derry, Mr. Baron Clarke, Sir Edmund Bacon, Sir Thomas Robinson, Henry Pelham Esq., and James Pelham, Esq.⁽¹⁾

The Duke of Newcastle having in congregation declared his resignation of the office of High Steward of the University; on the 5th of July, the University unanimously elected into that office Philip Lord Hardwicke Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.⁽²⁾

This year Edmund Carter began to publish in numbers a History of the County of Cambridge.⁽³⁾ He gives the following particulars respecting the markets and trade of the Town:—

The chief market-place, called Market Hill, is a long square, being above twice as long as broad, running north and south, and is on Saturdays well supplied with the best of butter, (made up into pounds and half-pounds, each being a yard long, for the conveniency of the college butlers cutting it into what they call sizes,) cheese, fowls, eggs, pork, sucking-pigs, (which last are always sold alive,) wild-fowl, &c.

The Butcher Market (which is situated at the south end of the said chief market) is well served with all sorts of butchers' meat.

The Herb Market, which is situate near the Cross, is well supplied with all sorts of garden-stuff.

(1) Gentleman's Magazine, xix. 328. See Gray's Work's ed. Mitford, iii. 67.

(2) Gentleman's Magazine, xix. 322; Mr. Hubbard's Book, (MS. Cole Lr. 122).

(3) This is a very worthless book. The date on the title page is 1753. Being extremely scarce, a few copies were reprinted by Mr. Upcott in 1819.

The Fish Market, which is separated from the Herb Market by Butcher Row (so called as being chiefly inhabited by those of that profession), is on Wednesdays and Fridays sufficiently stocked with fresh-water fish from the neighbouring Fens, and sea-fish from Lynn, and in the mackarel, herring, and sprat season, with those fish from the sea coast in Suffolk; the fresh-water fish are very cheap, and the sea-fish are not very dear, if we consider the many miles they are brought. Fresh salmon and sturgeon are sometimes brought to this market, and usually sold at about twelvepence the pound; but there was such plenty of salmon in June and July A.D. 1749, that it was sold at fourpence the pound, which was never known before: but on the chief market-day there is seldom any fish to be had but eels and jacks, which are extraordinary cheap: and butter, cheese, fowls, eggs, and several other commodities in their seasons, with all manner of garden-stuff, are every day but Mondays brought to market; but at the Herb Market, no day is excepted but Sundays.

Fuel also is here tolerably reasonable (considering it is an inland town, and lies at least fifty miles from the sea,) for Newcastle coals are generally sold about twenty five shillings a chaldron, or fifteen pence a sack, which contains two bushels, and good turf about five shillings a thousand at the river side.

Colchester oysters are brought fresh to town twice a week, from July 25, to the latter end of April, and are sold at two shillings the peck during the season.

The town is also served with the best of wines, which are brought from Lynn by water, and may be had by wholesale or retail at the four following taverns (which are licensed by the University), viz. the Tuns, the Rose, the Mitre, and the Hoop; and by wholesale nowhere else in town, though by the bottle at all of the inns.

And in general there is no town in England better supplied with commodities of all sorts than Cambridge; first, from the convenience of its river, and then from the many stage-waggons and coaches which are constantly going and coming between there and London.⁽¹⁾

It further appears from Mr. Carter's work that at this period the University licensed eleven letter carriers, five of whom went to London, one to Bury St. Edmunds, one to Downham Market, one to Kettering, one to Lynn, one to Northampton, and one to Norwich, that there were two stage coaches to London, one from the Blue Boar on Mondays and Thursdays, at four A.M., returning on Tuesdays and Fridays at seven P.M., the other from the Red Lion, in the Petty Cury, on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and returning on Wednesday and Saturday evenings; and three stage waggons, all of which went hence on Monday evenings and Tuesdays at noon, and returned on Fridays and Saturdays at noon.⁽²⁾

He states that 2,000 firkins of butter, principally from Norfolk were landed every Monday morning at the Great Bridge Quay, and sent hence to London by waggon.⁽³⁾

(1) Carter, Hist. of the County of Cambridge, 15—17.

(2) Ibid. 50—54.

(3) Ibid. 13.

Mr. Carter states the population, number of private and public houses, and land tax assessment in the several parishes in the town, to have been as under. The population he states to have been collected from house to house in July and August, 1749:—

PRIVATE HOUSES.	PUBLIC HOUSES.	PARISHES	POPULA- TION.	LAND TAX AT 4s. IN THE POUND.		
				£.	s.	d.
111	11	All Saints	425	194	2	8
182	21	Saint Andrew the Great	727	211	2	8
46	2	Saint Andrew the Less	205	236	17	4
105	12	Saint Benedict	409	139	17	2
132	14	Saint Botolph	496	147	14	0
94	15	Saint Clement	374	174	4	0
98	15	Saint Edward	519	197	17	1
139	6	Saint Giles	503	164	0	0
136	20	Saint Mary the Great .	635	393	12	0
92	6	Saint Mary the Less .	369	140	5	0
56	4	Saint Michael	265	93	13	4
60	4	Saint Peter	209	61	9	4
91	6	Holy Sepulchre	401	115	10	0
138	20	Holy Trinity	594	218	18	8
<hr/> 1480	<hr/> 156		<hr/> 6131	<hr/> £2489	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 3(2)
156						
<hr/> 1636(1)						

His descriptions of the Town Gaol and Hobson's Workhouse are curious, though not very creditable to the town:—

The Town Gaol, adjoining to the Town Hall, is a most shocking place to be confined in, especially for food, lodging and air, all which are there but very indifferent.

The Bridewell (called by the inhabitants the Spinning House) is pleasantly situated near the fields at the south end of the parish of Great St. Andrew's, and is chiefly used for the confinement of such lewd women as the Proctors apprehend in houses of ill fame; though sometimes the Corporation send small offenders thither, and the erier of the town is often there to discipline the ladies of pleasure with his whip.(3)

(1) At p. 14, Mr. Carter states the total number of houses to have been 1792.

(2) The residue of the land tax amounting in the whole to £2746. 3s. 1d. was raised as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Sturbridge Fair	112	7	10
Sluices on the Cam.....	30	0	0
Tolls of Town and Sturbridge Fair....	47	0	0
Offices	67	12	0
	<hr/> £256	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 10

(3) Carter, Hist. of County of Cambridge, 19.

The whipping of women will perhaps not be easily credited at some future period. In proof of our author's veracity, however, it may be mentioned that the Treasurer of Hobson's Workhouse in the account of his disbursements from 28 Sept. 1748 to 27 Sept. 1749, charges, "Paid Horner Johnson by order of Mr. Vice-Chancellor for whipping ten women, 10s." Horner Johnson was the Town Crier at this period.

In his account of Barnwell, then a mere village, he gives the following particulars of Sturbridge Fair:—

Near half a mile east of this village Sturbridge Fair is kept, which is set out annually on St. Bartholomew by the mayor, aldermen, and the rest of the corporation of Cambridge, who all ride thither in a grand procession, with music playing before them, and most of the boys in the town on horseback after them, who, as soon as the ceremony is read over, ride races about the place; when, returning to Cambridge, each boy has a cake and some ale at the town-hall; but I believe that old custom is now laid aside. On the 7th of September they ride in the same manner to proclaim it; which being done, the fair begins, and continues three weeks, though the greatest part is over in a fortnight.

This fair, which was thought some years ago to be the greatest in Europe, is kept in a corn-field, about half a mile square, having the river Cam running on the north side thereof, and the rivulet called the Stour (from which, and the bridge over it, the fair received its name) on the east side; and it is about two miles east of Cambridge market-place, where, during the fair, coaches, chaises, and chariots attend to carry persons to the fair. The chief diversions at Sturbridge are drolls, rope dancing, and sometimes a music-booth; but there is an act of parliament which prohibits the acting of plays within ten miles of Cambridge.

If the field (on which the fair is kept) is not cleared of the corn by the 24th of August, the builders may trample it under foot to build their booths; and on the other hand, if the same be not cleared of the booths and materials belonging thereto by Michaelmas-day at noon, the ploughmen may enter the same with their horses, ploughs, and carts, and destroy whatever they find on the premises: the filth, dung, straw, &c. left behind by the fair-keepers make amends for their trampling and hardening the ground.

The shops or booths are built in rows like streets, having each their name, as Garlick-row, Booksellers'-row, Cook-row, &c. And every commodity has its proper place, as the cheese-fair, hop-fair, wool-fair, &c. And here, as in several other streets or rows, are all sorts of traders who sell by wholesale or retail, as goldsmiths, toy-men, braziers, turners, milliners, haberdashers, hatters, mercers, drapers, pewterers, china warehouses, and, in a word, most trades that can be found in London, from whence many of them come; here are also taverns, coffee-houses, and eating-houses in great plenty, and all kept in booths, except six or seven brick houses, built many years ago; in any of which (except the coffee booth) you may at any time be accommodated with hot or cold roast goose, roast or boiled pork, &c.

Crossing the main road, at the south end of Garlick-row and a little to the left hand, is a great square, formed of the largest booths, called the Duddery, the area of which square is from 240 to 300 feet, chiefly taken up with wool-len-drapers, wholesale tailors, and sellers of second-hand clothes, &c. where the dealers have a room before their booths, to take down and open their packs, and to bring in waggons to load and unload the same. In the centre of this square was (till within these three years) erected a tall may-pole, with a vane at the top; and in this square, on the two chief Sundays during the fair, both forenoon and afternoon, divine service is read, and a sermon preached from a pulpit placed in the open air, by the minister of Barnwell as aforesaid, who is very well paid for the same by the contribution of the fair-keepers.

* * * * *

In this Duddery only, it is said, there have been sold £100,000 worth of woollen manufactures in less than a week's time, besides the prodigious trade carried on here by the wholesale tailors from London, and most other parts of England, who transact their business wholly in their pocket-books and meeting here their chapmen from all parts, make up their accounts, receive money chiefly in bills, and take further orders. These, they say, exceed by far the sale of goods actually brought to the fair, and delivered in kind; it being frequent for the London wholesale men to carry back orders from their dealers for £10,000. worth of goods a man, and some much more. And once in this Duddery, it is said, there was a booth, consisting of six apartments, all belonging to a dealer in Norwich stuffs only, who had there above £20,000. worth of those goods.

The trade for wool, hops, and leather, here is prodigious; the quantity of wool only, sold at one fair, is said to have amounted to 50 or £60,000. and of hops, very little less.

September 14, being the horse-fair day, is the day of the greatest hurry, when it is almost incredible to conceive what number of people there are, and the quantity of victuals that day consumed by them.

During the fair, Colchester oysters and white herrings, just coming into season, are in great request, at least by such as live in the inland parts of the kingdom; where they are seldom to be had fresh, especially the latter.

The fair is like a well-governed city, and less disorder and confusion to be seen there than in any other place where there is so great a concourse of people; here is a court of justice always open from morning till night, where the mayor of Cambridge, or his deputy, sits as judge; determining all controversies in matters arising from the business of the fair, and seeing the peace thereof be kept; for which purpose he hath eight servants, called Red-coats, attending him during the time of the fair and other public occasions; one or other of which are constantly at hand, in most parts of the fair: and if any dispute arise between buyer and seller, &c. on calling out 'Red-coat,' you have instantly one or more come running to you; and if the dispute is not quickly decided, the offender is carried to the said court, where the case is determined in a summary way, as is practised in those called Pye-Powder courts in other fairs, from which sentence there lies no appeal.

About two or three days after the horse-fair day, when the hurry of the wholesale business is over, the country gentry for about ten or twelve miles round begin to come in with their sons and daughters; and though diversion is what chiefly brings them, yet it is not a little money they lay out among the tradesmen, toy-shops, &c. besides what is flung away to see the puppet-shows, drolls, rope-dancing, live creatures, &c. of which there is commonly plenty.

The last observation I shall make concerning this fair is, how inconveniently a multitude of people are lodged there who keep it; their bed (if I may so call it) is laid on two or three boards, nailed to four pieces that bear it about a foot from the ground, and four boards round it, to keep the persons and their clothes from falling off, and is about five feet long; standing abroad all day if it rains not, at night it is taken into their booths, and put into the best manner they can; at bed-time they get into it, and lie neck and heels together till the morning, if the wind and rain do not force them out sooner; for a high wind often blows down their booths as it did A.D. 1741; and a heavy rain forces through the hair-cloth that covers it.

Though the Corporation of Cambridge has the tolls of this fair, and the government as aforesaid; yet the body of the University has the oversight of

the weights and measures thereof (as well as at Midsummer and Reech fairs,)(1) and the licensing of all show-booths, live-creatures, &c.; and the proctors of the University keep a court there also, to hear complaints about weights or measures, seek out and punish lewd women, and see that their gownsmen commit no disorders.(2)

1750.

A rule had been obtained in the Court of King's Bench, for a mandamus to the Bishop of Ely as Visitor of Trinity College, to proceed on an appeal by Edward Vernon D.D. against Richard Walker D.D. the Vicemaster, for depriving him of his fellowship, and also on a complaint brought by Dr. Vernon of divers enormities committed in the College. Sir Dudley Ryder Attorney-General, shewed cause on the part of the King; Sir Richard Lloyd, Mr. Hume Campbell, Mr. Ford, Mr. Pont, and Mr. Eliab Harvey for the College; and the rule was supported by Mr. Henley, Mr. Evans and Mr. Joddrel. The Court, considering that it had not been clearly shewn that the Bishop was Visitor, discharged the rule in Easter Term this year.(3)

John Green D.D. fellow of St. John's College and Regius Professor of Divinity,(4) filed his bill in Chancery against his College and Thomas Rutherford D.D.,(5) to oblige the latter to deliver up a presentation made of him by the College to the Rectory of Barrow, in Suffolk, and to compel the College to present the plaintiff thereto. The advowson was devised to the College in 1689, on trust to present the senior divine then fellow of the College. Dr. Green and Dr. Rutherford severally claimed the living and on appeal to the Bishop of Ely as Visitor, he decided that Dr. Rutherford was entitled to it. Dr. Green insisted that the Visitor had no jurisdiction in this case, as the advowson was devised to the College under particular trust by a third person not the founder. On the 23rd of May, Lord Hardwicke Lord Chancellor, being assisted by Sir John Strange Master of the Rolls, gave judgment, on a plea to the jurisdiction of the Court, in Dr. Green's favour, holding that the case was not within the jurisdiction of the Visitor; and about a month afterwards Dr. Rutherford having signified to Dr. Green that he would not give him

(1) As respects Reech fair it is believed the University never had or claimed any jurisdiction whatever.

(2) Carter, Hist. of County of Cambridge, 23—29.

(3) Sir W. Blackstone's Reports, i. 52.

(4) Master of Corpus Christi College, 18 June, 1750, Bishop of Lincoln, 1761.

(5) Regius Professor of Divinity, 1756—1771.

any further trouble in the case, a decree in accordance with the prayer of the bill was made by consent.⁽¹⁾

The following orders and regulations passed the Senate on the 11th of May, and the 26th of June. They were sent to the Senate by the Duke of Newcastle the Chancellor. On the first of the above days some of these regulations were rejected by a small majority, but they were carried on the 26th of June:—

1. EVERY person in statu pupillari shall wear cloaths of a grave colour in the judgment of the officers of the University, without lace, fringe or embroidery, without cuffs or capes of a different colour from their coats.

FELLOW-COMMONERS who take degrees and such as enter into fellow's commons after they have taken any degree shall wear the proper habit of such degree.

BACHELORS OF ARTS shall provide themselves with gowns made of prunello or princes stuff.

THE privilege of noblemen or others of wearing hats in the University does not extend to wearing of them laced.

THE penalty for every offence against each of these particulars is and shall be six shillings and eight pence.

2. EVERY fellow-commoner shall immediately provide himself with his proper gown cap and band in which he shall constantly appear, under the penalty of six shillings and eight pence for every offence. Provided however that this penalty with respect to the proper gown shall not be construed to extend to any fellow-commoner who is at this time of two years standing in this University.

3. No person in statu pupillari shall be suffered to keep a servant without the express consent of his parents or guardians signified under their hands to the master of the college to which he belongs, the master also consenting.

4. No person in statu pupillari shall be suffered to keep a horse except it be for the sake of his health and with the express consent of his parents or guardians, given under their hands to the master of the college to which he belongs, and also with the approbation of the said master.

5. EVERY person in statu pupillari who shall be found at any coffee house, tennis court, cricket-ground, or other place of publick diversion and entertainment, betwixt the hours of nine and twelve in the morning, shall forfeit the sum of ten shillings for every offence.

6. EVERY person in statu pupillari who does not attend Saint Mary's church the stated times of sermons shall forfeit the sum of six pence for every offence unless he can make it appear that he was excused by the master or one of the deans of his college. And that such absentees may the more easily be found out and punished, distinct places in the galleries shall be appointed for each college to sit in, and the sizars of each college in a monthly rotation shall make out lists of the names of all such as are comprehended within this order (as in their private chapels) and carry the names of the absentees to their respective tutors, who shall immediately pay the penalty incurred by their respective pupils to the sizar who pricked the bill that month and for his sole use.

(1) Vesey, sen., Reports, i. 462; Belt, Supplement to Vesey's Reports, p. 201; See Mr. Hubbard's Book, (MS. Cole, L. 122), and Masters's Hist. of Corpus Christi Coll. ed. Lamb, 244.

7. If any tavern-keeper or coffee-house-keeper shall be convicted before the vice-chancellor of having trusted any person in statu pupillari above the sum of twenty shillings, without the consent of the tutor, he shall be punished five pounds for the first offence, ten pounds for the second, and be ipso facto deprived of his licence for the third.

8. If any tavern-keeper or coffee-house-keeper shall be convicted before the vice-chancellor of having served any person in statu pupillari with wine punch or any other strong liquor, either within their own houses or out of them, after eleven o'clock at night, they shall forfeit the sum of five pounds for the first offence, of ten pounds for the second, and be deprived of their licence for the third.

9. No person in statu pupillari shall be suffered to go out of town on horseback or in any wheel carriage whatsoever without the express consent of his tutor or the master of the college, under the penalty of forfeiting thirteen shillings and four pence for the first offence, and under the penalty of thirteen shillings and four pence and of being publicly admonished for any subsequent offence.

10. EVERY person under the degree of master of arts or of bachelor of law or physick who is found out of his college after eleven o'clock at night shall forfeit the sum of six shillings and eight pence for the first offence, thirteen shillings and fourpence for the second offence, shall be publicly admonished for the third offence, and be expelled for the fourth.

11. ALL members of the University in statu pupillari shall behave themselves with modesty and due respect to their superiors at all times and in all places, and if any shall refuse to tell his name and the college to which he belongs to any master of arts who shall demand it of him, he shall on complaint made to the vice-chancellor be publicly admonished for the first offence, be suspended for the second, and be expelled for the third.

12. EVERY person in statu pupillari dining at any coffee-house, publick-house or tavern, except in cases allowed in the 47th statute, shall forfeit the sum of ten shillings for the first offence, of twenty shillings for the second, of twenty shillings and shall be publicly admonished for the third, and shall be expelled for the fourth.

13. EVERY person in statu pupillari appearing with a gun or keeping or procuring other persons to keep sporting dogs for his use during his residence in the University, shall forfeit the sum of ten shillings for every offence.

14. No person shall hereafter be admitted a nobleman or fellow-commoner of any college who will not previously to such admission subscribe to the following form of words

I A. B. do hereby promise and declare that I will submit to the rules and discipline of the college of which I am about to be admitted a member and will be obedient to the master or his locum-tenens in all lawful commands.

15. EVERY member of the University who shall be found in an house of evil fame either within the precincts of the University or in the adjacent villages, not being able to give a proper account of his being there, or who shall be seen in company with any woman of notoriously bad character, shall be admonished, rusticated, or expelled, according to the circumstances of the offence.

16. EVERY person guilty of breaking windows, making and fomenting riots and disturbances, or offering violence to any person, besides the reparation of the damage done, shall be publicly admonished, suspended or expelled, according to the nature and circumstances of the offence.

17. No person shall at any time be permitted to play at dice within the precincts of the University, nor shall any person be permitted to play at cards unless for small sums and at such times and in such places as are allowed by the statutes, under the penalty of expulsion after the second admonition. And if any tavern-keeper or coffee-house-keeper shall be convicted of having supplied any person with cards or dice in their houses they shall forfeit their licence.

18. ALL the pecuniary penalties abovementioned (except those that relate to the absence from Saint Mary's church) shall be collected and applied in the same manner in which penalties are directed to be collected and applied in the fiftieth of Queen Elizabeth's statutes.⁽¹⁾

These orders and regulations caused great heats and animosities in the University.⁽²⁾ One regulation recommended by the Chancellor

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 426.

(2) The above regulations, the proceedings against the Westminster Club, and the controversy as to the right of appeal, occasioned the following publications:—

1. "A Letter to Lord Eg[mo]nt, on the Dangerous Ambition, and overgrown Power of a certain M[in]is[te]r." London, 8vo. [1750]. By Peter Chester, M.A. fellow of Catharine Hall.

2. "An Occasional Letter to the Revd. Dr. Keen, Master of Peter House, and Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge." London, 8vo. [1750]. This Letter, signed "Your generous Adversary, Cantabrigiensis," and dated "Richmond, October 19, 1750," is also attributed to Mr. Chester.

3. "The Academic: or a Disputation on the State of the University of Cambridge, and the Propriety of the Regulations made in it on the 11th Day of May, and the 26th Day of June, 1750." London, 8vo, 1750. Usually attributed to Richard Hurd, B.D. fellow of Emmanuel College afterwards Bishop of Worcester. It has also been attributed to Philip Allen M.A. fellow of St. John's College. In Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, (ix. 668), it is said to have been the joint performance of many, of whom Alexander Davie M.A. of Sidney College was the principal.

4. "The Capitade, a Poem." Originally printed in the London Evening Post, Nov. 1. 1750, and reprinted with notes by the Rev. John Duncombe, in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1781, p. 580. Attributed to Thomas Nevile M.A. fellow of Jesus College. (Nichols, Literary Anecdotes, ix. 783,) also to James Devie M.A. fellow of Emmanuel College.

5. "The Metamorphosis of C[ambridg]e." London Evening Post, Nov. 10, 1750.

6. "A Tale." London Evening Post, 25 Dec. 1750.

7. "An Authentic Narrative of the late Extraordinary Proceedings at Cambridge, against the W[estminste]r Club." London, 8vo. 1751. By Thomas Ansell LL.B. fellow of Trinity Hall.

8. "An Expostulatory Address of the Undergraduates of the University of Cambridge, to the Doctor & 36 Masters of Arts met together at the Tuns Tavern, and adjourn'd to the eleventh of January." Sent by the Post to the gentlemen of the several Colleges, 4 January, 1750-1.

9. "Remarks on the Academic." London, 8vo. 1751.

10. "A Fragment." London, 8vo. [1751.] Supposed to have been written by Henry Stebbing, D.D. fellow of Catharine Hall.

11. "Considerations on the Expediency of Making, and the Manner of Conducting the late Regulations at Cambridge." London, 8vo. 1751. By John Green D.D. Master of Corpus Christi College afterwards Bishop of Lincoln.

12. "A Key to the Fragment, by Amias Riddinge B.D. with a Preface, by Peregrine Smyth Esq." London, 8vo. 1751. By Dr. King of Oxford.

13. "Another Fragment." London, 8vo. [1751].

14. "Fragmentum est pars rei fractæ." London, 8vo. 1751. By Zachary Grey, LL.D. of Trinity Hall.

15. "An epistle to a Fellow Commoner at Cambridge, occasioned by the present disputes there." London, 8vo 1751.

16. "The friendly and honest advice of an old Tory to the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge." London, 8vo. 1751.

17. "David's Prophecy; relating to C[am]b[ridg]e, (found among the Papers of a certain Rabbi, famous for a Collection of all the Prophecies from the Beginning of the World to this Day.) With an Account of its Accomplishment in that U[n]iversity." By Isaac Van-Sampson a learned Dutch Commentator. Dedicated to the V[ice] C[hancellor] H[eads], and Mr. B[rown] the P[roctor]. London, 8vo. 1751. By William Waller an undergraduate of Trinity College, who in 1752, being then B.A., was expelled the University for publishing this pamphlet.

18. "Free thoughts upon University Education; occasioned by the present debates at Cambridge, and calculated for the advancement of religion and learning. By a sincere well wisher to our Universities." London, 8vo. 1751.

19. "An Inquiry into the right of appeal from the Chancellor, or Vice Chancellor, of the University of Cambridge, in Matters of Discipline: addressed to a Fellow of a College;

was so obnoxious that it was withdrawn;⁽¹⁾ and, in order to obviate the objections of certain parties, the following grace as to the right of appeal was passed on the 26th of June:—

PLACEAT VOBIS ut ex illis ordinationibus quæcunque auctoritatem vestram hodie sunt habituræ jus appellandi a sententiis procancellarii vel a sententiis procancellarii et præfectorum collegiorum nihil immutari censeatur sed idem sit omnino in posterum ac per statuta academix antehac provisum fuit.⁽²⁾

The College of Physicians having designed to render medical graduates of foreign Universities eligible as fellows, this University appointed a syndicate for securing its antient privileges in relation to the faculty of physic.⁽³⁾ The University of Oxford apparently concurred in the measures adopted. On the 1st of October, "At the general and quarterly meeting of the college of physicians, the affair in dispute between them and the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge, about conferring a Drs. degree, was finally and amicably determined in favour of the said universities:"⁽⁴⁾ and in the next year it was declared by the College of Physicians that the meaning of the words "aliqua Britannix Academia," in their bye laws, was that no person should be admitted a fellow who was not a Doctor of Physic of Oxford or Cambridge.⁽⁵⁾

On the 20th of November, a grace passed that the Public Orator should write a letter to the Chancellor of the University, thanking him for his great care of the University in sending the late Orders and Regulations, and promising to see them executed. In the Non-Regent House there were placets 21; non-placets 8; in the Regent House placets 23; non-placets 7.⁽⁶⁾

"To which is added An Appendix: Containing some Observations on the Authentic Narrative, &c." London, 8vo. 1751. By Thomas Chapman, D.D. Master of Magdalene College.

20. "The Opinion of an Eminent Lawyer, concerning the Right of Appeal from the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, to the Senate; Supported by a short historical Account of the Jurisdiction of the University. In Answer to a late Pamphlet, Intituled, An Inquiry into the right of Appeal from the Chancellor or Vicechancellor of the University of Cambridge, &c. By a Fellow of a College." London, 8vo. 1751. Attributed to Mr. afterwards Bishop Hurd, and also to John Smith M.A. fellow of King's College. The eminent lawyer was Mr. Charles Yorke.

21. "Some Considerations on the necessity of an Appeal in the University of Cambridge." London, 8vo. 1752.

22. "A Further Inquiry into the right of appeal from the Chancellor or Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge in Matters of Discipline in which the objections of the Author of a late pamphlet are fully obviated." London, 8vo. 1752. By Dr. Chapman.

23. "A letter to the Author of A Further Inquiry into the Right of Appeal from the Chancellor or Vicechancellor of the University of Cambridge, in Matters of Discipline." London, 8vo. 1752. By John Smith M.A. fellow of King's College.

(1) It required an annual account of the character and behaviour of every person in the University to be transmitted to the Chancellor.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 428.

(3) Cambridge Journal.

(4) Gentleman's Magazine, xx. 473.

(5) Durnford & East's Reports, vii. 285.

(6) Mr. Hubbard's Book, (MS. Cole, LI. 124).

On the 17th of November, forty-six gentlemen of the University who had been educated at Westminster school, met together at the Tuns tavern, according to custom, to celebrate the accession of Queen Elizabeth the foundress of that school, Thomas Francklin M.A. fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Greek, was in the chair. At 11 o'clock, as the company were about to disperse, James Brown⁽¹⁾ M.A. fellow of Pembroke Hall, the Senior Proctor, entered the room. Some confusion ensued, and shortly afterwards Mr. Brown preferred a complaint against Professor Francklyn, Samuel Crew M.A. fellow of Trinity College, Thomas Ansell LL.B. fellow of Trinity Hall, Mr. Vane fellow-commoner of Peterhouse, and Mr. Vernon fellow-commoner of Trinity College, for insulting and interrupting him in the execution of his office of Proctor. The case (which excited very great interest) was heard before the Vicechancellor and Heads, partly in the Law Schools and partly in the Senate House, on the 24th, 27th, and 29th of November, on which latter day the Court decided that the accused were guilty of the charges against them, and they were reprimanded by the Vicechancellor. Such of them as were in statu pupillari were also fined 6s. 8d. each, all the defendants were condemned in the expenses of the Court, and Mr. Ansell, for his rude contemptuous and disobedient behaviour to the Vicechancellor during his defence, was suspended from his degree. Mr. Ansell appealed from this sentence, but the Vicechancellor decided it was a case in which no appeal could be allowed. During the investigation of this case, the scholars behaved so riotously in the Vicechancellor's court, that sixteen pro-proctors were appointed, by grace of the Senate, to preserve order.⁽²⁾

At a congregation held on the 16th of December, William Ridlington⁽³⁾ M.A. fellow of Trinity Hall, applied to the Vicechancellor to call a caput to appoint delegates upon Mr. Ansell's appeal, which the Vicechancellor refused to do, stating to the Senate that he was advised that the statutes did not give him authority to admit an appeal in such a case, but that he intended to offer a grace at the beginning of the next term to have the long pending question respecting the right of appeal settled to the satisfaction of the Heads and the body. "This declaration did not satisfy the hot men, who resolved to stop all business, and accordingly a supplicat for a "B.A.'s degree was stop'd in the Non-Regent House, 11 or 12 Non-

(1) Master of Pembroke Hall, 1770—1784.

(2) Narrative of Proceedings against the Westminster Club; Mr. Hubbard's Book, (MS. Cole, LI. 125.)

(3) Regius Professor of Civil Law, 1757—1770.

"Placets to 6 Placets." About this time an association was formed at the Tuns tavern to support the right of appeal, John Banson LL.D. fellow of Trinity Hall seems to have been the head of it, and was joined by about thirty-six Masters of Arts.⁽¹⁾

1750 } On the 18th of January, a grace drawn up by the Vicechancellor
51 } to appoint syndics to consult the statutes and archives of the University, and from thence draw out a state of the case about appeals, to be laid before the King and Council, was rejected in the Non-Regent House by 52 against 11.⁽²⁾

John Mickleborough B.D. minister of Great St. Andrew's, being appointed to preach Chevin's obiit sermon,⁽³⁾ on the 27th of January, took that occasion to urge on the Corporation the necessity of a general workhouse for the poor;⁽⁴⁾ and at a Common Day held on the 14th of March, "a proposal or scheme from the Vice-Chancellor for a General Workhouse was read and agreed to," and it was ordered that the same should be forthwith printed and distributed for the consideration of the several parishes.⁽⁵⁾

On the 20th of March, a commission for the repair of the Great Bridge was directed to Philip Lord Hardwicke Lord Chancellor of Great Britain and High Steward of the University, John Duke of Bedford one of the Secretaries of State, Thomas Holles Duke of Newcastle one of the Secretaries of State and Chancellor of the University, John Manners Esq. commonly called Marquess of Granby, Henry Earl of Lincoln, Francis Earl of Godolphin, Thomas Hay Esq. commonly called Viscount Dupplin, Henry Lord Montfort High Steward of the Town, Thomas Bishop of Ely, Matthew Bishop of Chichester, Philip Yorke, Charles Yorke, Charles Sloane Cadogan esquires, the Vicechancellor, Mayor and Recorder for the time being, Sir John Hinde Cotton, Sir Jacob Garrard Downing, Sir Samuel Clarke baronets, Edward Leeds one of the King's Serjeants at Law, all the Heads of Houses by name, Soame Jenyns, Gilbert Affleck, Thomas Western, Peter Leheup, William Vachell, Chester Pern, Robert Green, William Greaves, Granado Piggott, Jacob Butler, Thomas Martin, Edward Nightingale, William Ingle esquires, William

(1) Mr. Hubbard's Book, (MS. Cole, LI. 125, 126.)

(2) Ibid. 123.

(3) Vide Vol. ii. p. 151.

(4) "The Great Duty of Labour and Work, and the Necessity there is at present for agreeing and fixing upon some Plan for A General Work-House for the Poor of this Place; urged and illustrated in a Sermon preached before the Corporation of Cambridge, in the Parish Church of St. Andrew the Great, Jan. 27, A.D. 1750-1, and published at the Request of the Audience by John Mickleborough, B.D. Minister of the said Parish. Cambridge: Printed by J. Bentham, Printer to the University M.DCC.LI." 8vo.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book.

Hetherington clerk, Thomas Ewin, William Finch, William Porter, John Sparke, Joseph Pyke, Charles Finch, William Baker, George Riste, Peter Taylor gentlemen, and all the Aldermen by name.⁽¹⁾

1751.

On the death of Frederick Prince of Wales, the University published a collection of poems, entitled "*Academiae Cantabrigiensis Luctus in obitum Frederici celsissimi Walliæ Principis.*"⁽²⁾ Amongst the authors were Edmund Keene Vicechancellor afterwards Bishop of Ely, Hon. John Cavendish of Peterhouse fourth son of the Duke of Devonshire, Hon. William Hervey of Corpus Christi College fourth son of Lord Hervey, Hon. James Yorke of Corpus Christi College afterwards Bishop of Ely, Henry Cavendish of Peterhouse eldest son of the Hon. Charles Cavendish, Sir John Armytage Bart. of Trinity College, William Richardson D.D. Master of Emmanuel College, John Green D.D. Regius Professor of Divinity and Master of Corpus Christi College afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, Philip Yonge D.D. Public Orator afterwards Bishop of Norwich, Beilby Porteus of Christ's College afterwards Bishop of London, William Bell of Magdalene College, John Hinchliffe of Trinity College afterwards Bishop of Peterborough, Erasmus Darwin of St. John's College, James Marriott of Trinity Hall afterwards Judge of the Admiralty, Richard Cumberland of Trinity College, Francis Maseres of Clare Hall, and Roger Long D.D. Master of Pembroke Hall and Lowndean Professor.

On the 20th of July, there was a contest for the librarianship of the University vacated by the death of Dr. Parne. The candidates were Stephen Whisson M.A. fellow of Trinity College and Henry Hubbard B.D. fellow of Emmanuel College. The votes were Whisson 102; Hubbard 76.⁽³⁾

The Duke of Newcastle Chancellor of the University notified to that body his intention to give two gold medals annually for the encouragement of classical literature. He received the thanks of the Senate, by an unanimous vote, on the 10th of October.⁽⁴⁾ These medals have been continued by succeeding Chancellors.

There was a contest at the election of Vicechancellor between

(1) Pontage Book, 164.

(2) "*Excudebat Cantabrigiæ Josephus Bentham Academiae Typographus Mense Maio M.DCC.LI.*" Fo. See Gray's Works, ed. Mitford, ii. 172 n.; Horace Walpole's Correspondence, ed. 1840, ii. 394.

(3) Mr. Hubbard's Book, (MS. Cole, LI. 128).

(4) Gentleman's Magazine, xxi. 475; Wall, Ceremonies of Univ. of Cambridge, 233; Mr. Hubbard's Book, (MS. Cole, LI. 129).

John Wilcox D.D. Master of Clare Hall and William George D.D. Provost of King's College. Dr. Wilcox was elected, the votes being Wilcox 43; George 28.⁽¹⁾

On the 21st or 23rd of November, a grace respecting the dispute as to the right of appeal was offered to the Vicechancellor by Mr. Bickham of Emmanuel College. This grace was rejected in the caput. In the afternoon a degree was stopped by the Non-Regents, placets 7; non-placets 8.⁽¹⁾

The following decree of the Vicechancellor and Heads was made on the 5th of December:—

WHEREAS certain information has been given to the vice-chancellor that several of the younger members of the university have lately walked the streets carrying in their hands lighted torches or links or preceded by persons carrying the same with which they have annoyed the persons they happened to meet and occasioned great terror and apprehensions that some parts of the colleges or town may be fired thereby

WE the vice-chancellor and heads of colleges whose names are hereunto subscribed do hereby strictly order and command that no scholar of what rank soever do for the future presume to appear with any such lighted torches or links or preceded by others carrying the same under pain of being proceeded against with the utmost severity as persons guilty of disobedience and violators of the good order and discipline of the university.

J. WILCOX, vice-chancellor.

THO. ELY,
J. NEWCOME,
W. GEORGE,
R.R. LONG,

ROB. SMITH,
J. GREEN,
EDM. KEENE,
THO. CHAPMAN.⁽²⁾

On the 13th of December, the associators,⁽³⁾ as those members of the Senate who combined to support the right of appeal were termed, ineffectually attempted to stop several graces for degrees. Non-regents: placets, 29; non-placets, 16. Regents: placets, 42; non-placets, 13.⁽¹⁾

1752.

On the 24th of January, Mr. Bickham of Emmanuel College again carried up a grace respecting appeals, but the Vicechancellor refused to call a caput.⁽⁴⁾

On the 13th of March, the following grace requesting the Chancellor and High Steward of the University, the Archbishop of Can-

(1) Mr. Hubbard's Book, (MS. Cole, LI. 129).

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 512.

(3) Vide ante p. 283.

(4) Mr. Hubbard's Book, (MS. Cole, LI. 130).

terbury, the Bishop of London, Lord Chief Justice Lee, and Sir George Lee to determine the question as to the right of appeal, was passed unanimously in a very full congregation:—

CUM controversiæ quædam ortæ sint de Jure appellandi a Domino Cancellario vel Procancellario ad Universitatem; quo certius aliquid de eo in perpetuum statuatur;

PLACEAT VOBIS, ut Orator vester per Literas ad illustrissimum Principem Thomam Holles Ducem Novicæstri Cancellarium vestrum, honoratissimum Phillippum Baronem de Hardwick, summum Senescallum vestrum [reverendissimum Patrem Thomam Archiepiscopum Cantuariensis] reverendissimum Patrem Thomam Episcopum Londinensis, honoratissimum Gulielmum Lee Equitem Justiciarum summum, honoratissimum Georgium Lee, Equitem LL.D. datas, suppliceet iis, ut vobis permittant Statuta, Privilegia, et Consuetudines Academiæ, quæ ad hoc Jus spectant, eorum Judiciis submittere; & ut coram iis Causam exponant sex Legum periti, tres ex una parte, tres etiam ex altera constituti. Quicquid vero viri nobilissimi vel major eorum Pars decreverint consentaneum esse Statutis, Privilegiis, et Consuetudinibus Academiæ, id Auctoritate vestra pro Rato habeatur, & in Libris Procuratorum inscribatur.

PLACEAT ETIAM VOBIS, ut hoc Negotium curent ex una Parte Dominus Procancellarius, Dr. Joannes Green, et Dr. Chapman; ex altera autem Parte, Mr. Bickam, Mr. Smith Collegii Regalis, et Mr. Balguy: et ut sumptus idonei e communi cistâ solvantur.

The Duke of Newcastle, by a letter read in the Senate on the 7th of April, declined acting as a referee because he was a party interested, and moreover was about to accompany the King to the continent. The other five, by a joint letter, consented to act, but it seems the question was never settled.⁽¹⁾

An inquisition of the pontage lands was taken on the 24th of March, and on the 23d of June the Commissioners made the subjoined assessment on these lands:—

A RATE made upon the several manors and lands chargeable to the repair of the Great Bridge in Cambridge, with the names of the Tennants, owners & Occupiers thereof, and the respective sumes rated thereon at the rate or proportion of six pounds a hide, for and towards the necessary repairs of the said Bridge, made the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two.

GRANTCHESTER.

THE PROVOST & SCHOLARS OF KING'S COLLEGE in Cambridge, for an half yard land in Grantchester, in the occupation of Joseph Hart	£.	s.	d.
	1	10	0

BARTON.

THE SAME PROVOST AND SCHOLARS for two hides and half of land in Barton, in the occupation of John Saunders . .	15	0	0
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(1) Letter to Author of further inquiry into right of appeal, p. 82; Mr. Hubbard's Book, (MS. Cole, LI. 130); MS. Lambethian, No. 1116; Milner, Life of Dean Milner, 432, 435; Gentleman's Magazine, xxii. 139.

THE MASTER FELLOWS AND SCHOLARS OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE commonly called Bennet College, Cambridge, for one hide of land in Barton, in the occupation of Henry Page	£. s. d.	6 0 0
THE CHANCELLOR MASTERS & SCHOLARS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE for two hides and half of land in Barton, in the occupation — Pain widow		15 0 0
LONGSTANTON.		
SIR THOMAS HATTON BARRT. for two hides and half of land in the occupation of himself and Tennants		15 0 0
LANDBEACH.		
THE MASTER FELLOWS AND SCHOLARS OF CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE commonly called Bennett College, Cambridge, for five hides of land in Landbeach, late in the occupation of Daniel Childerley		30 0 0
CONNINGTON.		
DINGLEY ASKHAM ESQ., for two hides of land in Connington, in the occupation of Richard Day, and one hide of land and one yardland in Connington, in the occupation of himself and undertennants		21 0 0
PAPWORTH EVERARD.		
SAMUELL HOLWORTHY ESQ., for one hide and half of land in Papworth Everard, in the occupation of Robert Robinson, and for three quarters of a hide of land in Papworth Everard, in the occupation of Joseph Bull, and for half a hide of land in Papworth Everard, in the occupation of Edward Bull, and three quarters of an hide of land in Papworth Everard aforesaid, in the occupation of the said Edward Bull		21 0 0
EDWARD MORDEN for half a hide of land in Papworth Everard, in his own occupation		3 0 0
RICHARD HUSKE, for one hide of land in Papworth Everard, late G. Marbin's, now in the tenure of —		6 0 0
PAPWORTH AGNES.		
ROBERT PIGGOTT ESQ., for three hides and half and half quarter of an hide of land in Papworth Agnes, in the occupation of John Beechinoe and William Beechinoe		21 15 0
HISTON.		
THOMAS PANTON ESQ., for three hides and half and one rood and half of land and Demeasne lands and tenn acres of meadow, late Mr. Penhallow's, in the occupation of Rivers Taylor		21 16 0
WESTWICK.		
JOHN HARPER, ELIZ. WALKER, AND LUCY HATTON, for nine and twenty acres of land and closes in Westwick, and forty-five acres of land in Westwick, sometime John Asplen's, and eleven acres of land in Westwick, sometime William Day's, and four acres of land in Westwick, sometime Joseph Ransome's, and for two-and-twenty acres and a half of land in Westwick belonging to the Workhouse in Cambridge, being together one hide and a quarter and half-quarter of hide in the occupation of John Seymour .		8 5 0

THOMAS JENKS ESQ. in right of his wife, late Mrs. Brattle, for seventeen acres and half of land in Westwick, in the occupation of Thomas Langran	£.	s.	d.
	1	6	3
JOHN HARPER, ELIZABETH WALKER, AND LUCY HATTON, for eleven acres and half of land in Westwick, sometime John Dann's now in the occupation of John Seymour . . .	0	17	3
OVER.			
THE MASTER FELLOWS AND SCHOLARS OF JESUS COLLEGE in Cambridge, for half a yard of land in Over, in the occupation of Martha Peacock widow and Mark Fisher .	3	0	0
THE MASTER FELLOWS AND SCHOLARS OF CATHARINE HALL for half a hide of land in Over, late in the occupation of John Adams, or his assignes	3	0	0
SWAVESEY.			
THOMAS COCKAYNE ESQ. for one hide of land in Swavesey, in the occupation of John Twist	6	0	0
DUXFORD.			
THOMAS SCLATER KING ESQ., for four hides of land called Burstlers in Duxford, in the occupation of Richard Trott	24	0	0
WHITTLESFORD.			
JAMES BARRY ESQ., for a quarter of an hide of land in Whittlesford, in the occupation of Eliz. Miller Wid. . .	1	10	0
DUXFORD.			
————— for a quarter of an hide of land in Duxford belonging to the School, now in the tenure of Francis Patten	1	10	0
CALDECOT.			
WILLIAM BLETSOE GENT., for one hide of land in Caldecott, in the occupation of Richard Papworth	6	0	0
TOFT.			
JOHN DAY GENT. and THOMAS DAY GENT., for one hide and half of land in Toft, in the occupation of Thomas Page and Roger Looker	9	0	0
EVERSDEN.			
THE PRESIDENT OR MASTER AND FELLOWS OF QUEENS' COLLEGE, for five hides and half of land in Eversden, in the occupation of Thomas Rycraft, Benjamin Godfrey and John Rust	33	0	0
GARARD BARON, JOHN BARON & ELIZABETH DAY widow, for seventeen acres of land in Eversden, late in the occupation of Benjamin Godfrey	1	5	6
MARTHA SWANN widow, for nineteen acres of land in Eversden, in the occupation of John Finkell	1	8	6
ELIZABETH DAY widow, for eleven acres of land in Eversden, in the occupation of William Kester late Hester Baron's	0	17	3
BENJAMIN GODFREY hath tenn acres of land in Eversden, late Dennis Baron's, in his own occupation	0	15	0
JAMES BURGESS Gent., for eleven acres of land in Eversden, in the occupation of John Segers	0	16	6

THOMAS PAGE of Harlton, for six acres of land in Eversden, late Mabell King's, in the occupation of John Rust . . .	£.	s.	d.
JAMES BURGESS gent., for one acre of land in Eversden, in the occupation of John Segers	0	9	0
JOSHUA DAY, for one acre of land in Eversden, late Robert Disbrow's, in his occupation	0	1	6
WILLIAM LADRUM, for two acres of land in Eversden, late Margarett Peck's	0	1	6
JOHN MARSHALL, for four acres of land in Eversden, late Joseph Collin's, in the occupation of Jno. Marshal . .	0	3	0
ANTHONY IVATT & JOHN RUST, for three acres of land in Eversden, late John Foreman's	0	6	0
	0	4	6

DRY DRAYTON.

HIS GRACE THE MOST NOBLE JOHN DUKE OF BEDFORD, for six hides of land in Dry Drayton, in the occupation of William Dare, Thomas Gifford, Henry Savill, & Joshua Hipwell	36	0	0
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HARDWICK.

THE MASTER AND FELLOWS OF PEMBROKE HALL in Cam- bridge, for four hides of land and pasture in Hardwick, in the occupation of several tennants	24	0	0
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ELTISLEY.

——— WALFORD Esq., for three hides of land in Eltisley, late John Disbrow's Esq., in the occupation of Joseph Barringer	18	0	0
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BOURN.

ELIZABETH LYSLE widow, for two hides of land in Bourn late Chantry, in the occupation of Henry Markham, and two other hides of land in Bourn sometime Mills, in the occu- pation of the said Henry Markham	24	0	0
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OAKINGTON.

GUY SINDREY Esq., for half a hide of land in Oakington, late in the occupation of Susann Sparrow wid.	3	0	0
ELIZ. WALKER & LUCY HATTON, for half a hide of land in Oakington, in the occupation of Morgan Hemmington & Stephen Linton	3	0	0

LOLWORTH.

HENRY HAWLEY Esq., for two hides of land in Lolworth, in the occupation of John Cozens and Thomas Cotton . . .	12	0	0
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BOXWORTH.

JOHN STANLEY Esq., for two hides of land in Boxworth, late Mr. Cutts, now in the occupation of John Gifford .	12	0	0
JOHN STANLEY Esq., for two hides of land in Boxworth, now in the occupation of James Sumpter	12	0	0

CHILDERLEY.

FELIX CALVERT Esq., for three hides of land in Childerley, in the occupation of Michael Cotton and Robert Rickman .	18	0	0
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£442 17 9(1)

William Waller B.A. of Trinity College, was on the 25th of June summoned before the Vicechancellor and Heads for publishing a profane and blasphemous libel, entitled "David's Prophecy," &c.⁽¹⁾ He confessed the publication and expressed his contrition, but was nevertheless expelled the University by the decree of the Vicechancellor and nine Heads of Colleges.⁽²⁾

On the 26th of October, there was a contest for the office of Public Orator, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Philip Yonge; the candidates were John Skynner M.A. fellow of St. John's College, and John Rosse B.D. fellow of the same society, afterwards Bishop of Exeter. Mr. Skynner was successful, the votes being Skynner 85; Rosse 75.⁽³⁾

In December, the Hon. Edward Finch and the Hon. Thomas Townshend, the representatives of the University in Parliament, intimated their intention of giving four prizes of fifteen guineas each for the best exercises in Latin prose.⁽⁴⁾ These prizes have ever since been given annually by the Members of Parliament for the University.

1753.

An Act for regulating the manner of licensing alehouses, which received the royal assent on the 7th of June, contains the following proviso:—

PROVIDED ALWAYS, That this act, or any thing herein contained, shall not in any wise be prejudicial to the privilege of licensing taverns and other publick houses claimed by the two universities of that part of Great Britain called England, or either of them, nor to the chancellor, masters and scholars, or any officers of the same, or their successors, but that they may use and enjoy such privilege as they have heretofore lawfully used and enjoyed; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.⁽⁵⁾

The Duke of Newcastle the Chancellor of the University arrived at Clare Hall on the 14th of June, where he was waited on by the Vicechancellor, Heads of Houses, &c. He then went to the Senate House and heard a Divinity Act, Mr. Ogden of St. John's College responding to the Professor. The Duke dined with the Vicechancellor, and spent the evening with the Master of Christ's College. On the 15th, Lord Hardwicke Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain and High Steward of the University arrived in Cambridge, and was

(1) Vide ante p. 280 n.

(2) Sequel to Frend's Trial, 140; Howell's State Trials, xxii. 723; Gentleman's Magazine, xxii. 286.

(3) Nichols, Literary Anecdotes, ix. 487; Mr. Hubbard's Book (MS. Cole LI. 131.)

(4) Gentleman's Magazine, xxii. 582; Wall, Ceremonies of Univ. of Cambridge, 239; Cambridge University Calendar for 1846.

(5) Stat. 26 Geo. II. c. 31, s. 15.

presented with the degree of LL.D. On the 16th, the Duke of Newcastle held a levee at Clare Hall, and then presided in a congregation, at the close of which he took leave of the University "in a very handsome speech, which was received with universal and repeated applause." He returned to dinner at Clare Hall. On Sunday the 17th, he attended morning service at Great St. Mary's, dined in Trinity College hall, attended the afternoon service at Great St. Mary's, and went from thence to King's College chapel, after which he made visits to several Heads of Houses, and supped with Dr. Richardson Master of Emmanuel College. On the 18th, his Grace left Cambridge, for Euston Hall, the seat of the Duke of Grafton.⁽¹⁾

On the 19th of September, the Spanish Ambassador and the Resident of Hanover arrived at Cambridge on a visit to the University. They were entertained at dinner by the Vicechancellor, and after visiting several Colleges, came in procession to the Senate House where graces passed for their admission to the degree of LL.D.

This year, it was decided, in the case of Isaac Schomberg M.D. of Trinity College, that a Doctor of Physic of this University had not as a matter of right a claim to admission into the College of Physicians.⁽²⁾

1754.

At a Town sessions held on the 12th of February, the Court ordered the chief constable to pay Edward Thompson stone-cutter £5 3s. 10d. for mending and repairing the Market Cross.⁽³⁾

At the general election, John Marquess of Granby and Philip Viscount Royston were elected for the county. The eccentric Jacob Butler Esq. of Barnwell Abbey offered himself as a candidate.

On the 25th of April, the Court of Quarter Sessions ordered that from that day the market of this town should be open for cattle.⁽³⁾

On Sunday the 15th of September, the Duke of Newcastle Chancellor of the University came to Cambridge. He on this occasion gave £50. towards the re-erection of the Great Bridge.⁽⁴⁾

The throne (or gallery for the Vicechancellor, Heads of Houses, Noblemen and Professors,) in Great St. Mary's was first opened in December this year. It was designed by James Burrough Esq. M.A. Master of Caius College.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Gentleman's Magazine, xxiii. 294; Mr. Hubbard's Book (MS. Cole, LI. 133.)

(2) Nichols, Literary Anecdotes, iii. 27 n.

(3) Town Sessions Book.

(4) Gentleman's Magazine, xxiv. 433.

(5) Newspaper.

This year, the Great Bridge was rebuilt by public subscription. Subjoined is a list of the contributions:—

	£.	s.	d.
Sir Jacob Garrard Downing Bart.	52	10	0
Thomas Holles Duke of Newcastle Chancellor of the University, Philip Earl of Hardwicke Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain and High Steward of the University, John Duke of Bedford, Francis Earl of Godolphin, Henry Earl of Lincoln Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, Henry Lord Montfort High Steward of the Town, Hon. Thomas Bromley M.P. for the Town, John Marquess of Granby M.P. for the County, Philip Viscount Royston M.P. for the County, Thomas Viscount Dupplin M.P. for the Town, and Granado Pigott Esq. £50. each	550	0	0
Sir John Cotton Bart.	30	0	0
Conservators of the River Cam	30	0	0
Hon. Edward Finch and Hon. Thomas Townshend Members of Parliament for the University £25. each.	50	0	0
Dr. Matthias Mawson Bishop of Ely	21	0	0
— Nightingale Esq. £15. 15s., Soame Jenyns Esq. £10. 10s., Wm. Greaves Esq. £10. 10s., Madam Gatward £10. 10s., Dr. Peter Allix Dean of Ely £5. 8s.	52	13	0
Mr. Christopher Green, — Crop Esq., — Allix Esq., Christopher Anstey Esq., — Folkes Esq., Joseph Pike Esq., Mr. Herring of London, J. Richardson Esq., Peter Standley Esq., Hale Wortham sen. Esq., and Robt. Bridge Esq. £5. 5s. each	57	15	0
Francis Dayrell Esq. £5., Rev. William Cole £3. 3s., Mr. Hanchett £2. 2s.	10	5	0
The Corporation of Cambridge(1)	50	0	0
The sixteen Colleges	191	0	0
The University Church(2)	30	0	0
Collected in the Town	202	6	6
	<u>£1327</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>

1755.

On the 7th of January, Thomas Lord Montfort was unanimously elected High Steward of the Town, in the room of his deceased father, Henry Lord Montfort.(3)

On the 30th of April, the Duke of Newcastle Chancellor of the University (who arrived at Clare Hall on the preceding day) laid the first stone(4) of a new University library. The Earl of Hard-

(1) £30. voted from the Corporate Chest 3rd of April, 1753, the residue apparently contributed by members of the Corporate body.

(2) Probably a collection in Great St. Mary's Church.

(3) Henry Lord Montfort destroyed himself on New Year's Day.—Horace Walpole's Correspondence, ed. 1840, iii. 93, 98, 145; Gentleman's Magazine, xxv. 42.

(4) In this stone was a copper plate with the subjoined inscription:—"Constantiæ Æternitatis Sacrum. Latus hoc orientale Bibliothecæ Publicæ Egregiæ Georgii Primi Britanniarum Regis Liberalitate locupletatæ Vetustate obsoletum instauravit Georgii Se-

wicke High Steward of the University was also present on the occasion. The Duke of Newcastle made a short prefatory address in Latin, and after the stone was laid a learned speech was made by Mr. Skynner the Public Orator.⁽¹⁾ The cost of the building, which, though commodious, has but slight pretensions to architectural merit,⁽²⁾ was defrayed by subscription.⁽³⁾

In celebration of the Duke of Newcastle's visit on this occasion, the University published a collection of poems, entitled, "Carmina

"cundi Principis Optimi Munificentia Accedente Nobilissimorum Virorum Thomæ Holles Ducis de Newcastle Academiæ Cancellarii Philippi Comitiss de Hardwicke Angliæ Cancellarii Academiæ Summi Seneschalli ac plurimorum Præsulum, Optimatum, aliorumque Academiæ Fautorum Propensa in Rei Literariæ incrementum Splendoremque Benignitate Lapidem hunc immobilem Operis Exordium Ipsius Auspiciis Susceptis Autoritate, Patrocinio, Procuratione, Felicitate, Deo Propitio, perficendi, Circumstante frequentissima Academicorum, Corona, Prid. Kalend. Mai. MDCCCLV. Sua Manu Solenniter posuit Academiæ Cancellarius."

(1) Gentleman's Magazine, xxv. 231; Dyer, Privileges of Univ. of Camb. ii. 230.

(2) Vide MS. Cole, LI. 136, 137.

(3) List of subscriptions to the New Library from 1754 to 1761, (with two legacies in 1741):—

KING GEORGE THE SECOND.....	£3000	0	0
Thomas Holles Duke of Newcastle Chancellor of the University	1000	0	0
Sir Nathaniel Lloyd Knt. Master of Trinity Hall [Legacy in 1741]	500	0	0
Philip Earl of Hardwicke Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain and High Steward of the University.....	300	0	0
Hon. Edward Finch and Hon. Thomas Townshend Members of Parliament for the University £250. each	500	0	0
Dr. Thomas Herring Archbishop of Canterbury, John Marquess of Granby, Henry Earl of Lincoln, Robert Earl of Holderness, Francis Earl of Godolphin, John Earl of Ashburnham, Philip Viscount Royston, Dr. Thomas Sherlock Bishop of London formerly Master of Catharine Hall, Dr. Matthias Mawson Bishop of Ely formerly Master of Corpus Christi College, £200. each	1800	0	0
Dr. Matthew Hutton Archbishop of York, Dr. John Ryder Archbishop of Tuam, Charles Marquess of Rockingham, Thomas Viscount Weymouth, Dr. Benjamin Hoadley Bishop of Winchester, Hon. Frederick Cornwallis D.D. Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury), Dr. John Thomas Bishop of Lincoln (afterwards Bishop of Salisbury), Dr. Zachary Pearce Bishop of Rochester, Dr. Anthony Ellys Bishop of St. David's, Dr. Richard Osbaldeston Bishop of Carlisle (afterwards Bishop of London), Dr. Benjamin Keene Bishop of Chester (afterwards Bishop of Ely) Sir William Ashburnham Bishop of Chichester, Dr. Philip Yonge Bishop of Bristol (afterwards Bishop of Norwich) formerly Master of Jesus College, Dr. John Garnett Bishop of Clogher, Dr. William Barnard Bishop of Derry, Hon. Charles Yorke Solicitor-General (afterwards Lord Chancellor), Sir Thomas Clarke Knt. Master of the Rolls, Sir Thomas Salusbury Knt. Judge of the Admiralty, Sir George Savile Bart., Sir Thomas Robinson K.B. Rev. Dr. Roger Pettiward, £100. each	2100	0	0
Richard Chevenix Bishop of Waterford, Sir Edward Wilmot Bart. M.D. John Fountayne D.D. Dean of York, John Green D.D. Dean (afterwards Bishop) of Lincoln, William Heberden M.D., Robert Taylor M.D., Soame Jenyns Esq. M.P. £50. each	350	0	0
Dr. John Taylor Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's £40., Rev. Robert Tilletson M.A. [Legacy in 1741] £30.....	70	0	0
Fenniston Booth D.D. Dean of Windsor, Hugh Thomas D.D. Dean of Ely, Charles Moss D.D. Archdeacon of Colchester (afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells), Roger Long D.D. Master of Pembroke Hall, John Sumner D.D. Provost of King's College, Thomas Chapman D.D. Master of Magdalene College, Christopher Wilson D.D. Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's (afterwards Bishop of Bristol) £21. each.....	147	0	0
Edward Barnard D.D. Master of Eton School	20	0	0
Richard Etough M.A. Rector of Thetford, Herts. £10. 10s., John Keet M.A. Rector of Hatfield, Herts. £10. 10s., Theophilus Lowe M.A. Canon of Windsor £10.	31	0	0
	£9818	0	0

"ad nobilissimum Thomam Holles Ducem de Newcastle inscripta, "cum Academiam Cantabrigiensem Bibliothecæ restituenda causa "inviseret Prid. Kalend. Maias, MDCCLV." (1) Amongst the authors were Thomas Robinson fellow-commoner of Christ's College eldest son of Sir Thomas Robinson K.B. Secretary of State, Henry Townshend fellow-commoner of Clare Hall son of Hon. Thomas Townshend, John Cullum of Catharine Hall, Robert Glynn M.D. fellow of King's College, Robert Tyrwhitt of Jesus College, John Hinchliffe B.A. of Trinity College afterwards Bishop of Peterborough, Richard Farmer scholar of Emmanuel College, and Elijah Impey of Trinity College afterwards Chief Justice of Fort-William, Bengal. At the end of this collection is printed, "Oratio habita in Senaculo Academicæ Cantabrigiensis, coram nobilissimo Thoma Holles Duce de "Newcastle, post jacta ab eo fundamenta Bibliothecæ Regiæ Prid. "Kalendas Maias MDCCLV. a Joanne Skynner, A.M. Coll. D. Joann. "Soc. Academicæ Oratore."

Charles Viscount Townshend this year gave two prizes of twenty guineas each for the best dissertations in English prose, on the following subject, "In what manner trade and civil liberty support each other?" There were fourteen competitors. The prizes were adjudged to William Hazeland M.A. fellow of St. John's College and Guyon Griffith M.A. fellow of Clare Hall. The following year his Lordship gave two prizes of the like amount for the best dissertations in English prose on the following questions, "What causes principally contribute to render a nation populous? And what effect the populousness of a nation has on its trade?" These prizes were adjudged to William Lobb B.A. fellow of Peterhouse, and William Bell B.A. fellow of Magdalene College. (2)

1756.

The following address was agreed to by the Senate on the 15th of April, and was soon afterwards presented to the King by the Duke of Newcastle Chancellor of the University:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of your University of Cambridge with Hearts full of Gratitude for your Majesty's constant and unwearied Endeavours to preserve the

(1) "Cantabrigiæ, Typis Academicis Excudit J. Bentham. MDCCLV." fo.

(2) Gentleman's Magazine, xxv. 281; xxvi. 41, 310; xxviii. 373.

rights of your Imperial Crown, and to promote the happiness of your People, beg leave at this critical Juncture, to renew our sincere and Solemn Assurances of inviolable Attachment to your royal Person and illustrious House.

ZEAL for our Holy Religion, a deep sense of our duty, and a full conviction of the inestimable Blessings long enjoyed under your Majesty's mild and gracious Government, concur to inspire us with Abhorrence of the present unjust attempt to shake the Stability of your Throne; the same Considerations will ever powerfully engage us to join with Unanimity in the most vigorous and effectual measures for its support and faithfully instil the same Sense of our common Duty and Interest into all those that are committed to our Care.

To the more general Motives of Affection and Loyalty we ought to add your Majesty's continued Favour and repeated Bounty to your University: These constantly excite in us the most grateful sentiments, and justly demand our public and most dutiful acknowledgments.

MAY the Great God of Hosts in this and all other times of Difficulty and Danger, guard your most sacred Person and give Success to your righteous Cause; protect your Fleets and Armies in the Day of Battle, and disappoint the Enterprises of those who delight in War. May he prolong that life which is so dear to a happy and obedient People; infuse your Royal Virtues into the several branches of your august House, and thence raise a succession of wise and upright Princes, who with equal Glory and Felicity, shall sway the Sceptre of these Kingdoms to all future Generations.(1)

The Duke of Newcastle by the King's command addressed the following letter of thanks to the Vicechancellor:—

Newcastle House, Apr. 21, 1756.

Sir,

I have, in obedience to the commands of the University, had the honor to present to his Majesty, their most humble & dutiful Address, which I received by Mr. Burrowes, the Beadle.

His Majesty was pleased to receive it with that Grace & Goodness, which he does every thing which comes from his loyal University of Cambridge, & to command me to return his thanks for this seasonable mark of their duty, affection, & Loyalty to his Majesty's person & Government, & to assure the University that his Majesty has a just sense of their constant attention to instill into those committed to their care, principles of true religion & virtue, & of duty & Loyalty to his person & Government.

The many marks, which the University daily receives of the King's Grace & favor, can leave no doubt of the continuance of his Majesty's countenance & protection; of which, however, I have the King's express commands to repeat to them the strongest assurance.

I esteem myself greatly honored with the commands of the University upon this occasion, & it is a peculiar satisfaction to me, to have this opportunity of acquainting them, with the goodness, which his Majesty has expressed towards them.

You will be pleased to acquaint the University, in such manner, as you shall think proper, with the command which I have received from the King.

I am with great truth & regard, Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.(2)

(1) London Gazette, 20 to 24 April, 1756.

(2) MS. Cole, LI. 140.

The following address was presented to the King by Viscount Dupplin one of the members of Parliament for the Town; "which Address His Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously:"—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the Town of Cambridge beg leave, at this critical Conjunction to Address your Majesty with our sincerest Thanks and Hearts full of gratitude for the great care and affection, that your Majesty has on all occasions and now particularly, most graciously shewn by the vigorous and active measures that have been lately carried on by your royal order, to curb the insolent attacks of our perfidious Neighbours in our Colonies, and to defend these your Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and your People from any hostile attempts that may be made and with which we are now threatened.

CONSCIOUS of your Majesty's Goodness and of the numberless Blessings which we enjoy under your auspicious Reign by the vigilant and paternal care that you always take to preserve to all your Subjects their Rights and Privileges that they may freely enjoy them unrestrained and without the least Infringement;

WE assure your Majesty that in any time of Necessity, no People shall be readier to serve and defend your Royal Person with more unfeigned Zeal and true Affection than we, who constantly offer up our Prayers for the continuance of your Majesty's health and that success may attend your Armies and Fleets whenever they are faced by our treacherous Enemies.

GIVEN under our common Seal the twentieth Day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six.(1)

1757.

A paper reflecting upon the Town magistrates, with reference to the allowance of certain poor rates was affixed to the Market Cross and circulated. It was entitled, "Querys humbly submitted to the learned and wise Sages of the Law within the Town and County of Cambridge." The author was John Delaporte a hair merchant, who at the Town sessions held on the 18th of January was severely reprimanded by the Recorder. He acknowledged his imprudence in being the author and publisher "of so false, scandalous, and iniquitous a Libel," and asked pardon of the Mayor and Justices, who, upon this submission, agreed not to apply for an information against him, and he returned thanks for their clemency.(2)

Thomas Todington B.A. of St. John's College, having appealed to the Bishop of Ely as Visitor against the election of William Craven B.A.(3) into one of the fellowships founded there by Dr. John Keton,

(1) London Gazette, 25 to 29 May, 1756.

(2) Town Sessions Book.

(3) Afterwards Master of St. John's College.

the Master and senior fellows prayed the Court of King's Bench for a prohibition, on the ground that the Bishop's visitatorial power did not extend to engrafted foundations. The Court however, on the 3rd of February this year, decided otherwise, and refused the prohibition.⁽¹⁾

On the 15th of June, "A mob (chiefly of women) assembled at Cambridge, broke open a storehouse in which were lodged about 15 quarters of wheat, the property of a farmer, who had that day refused 9s. 6d. a bushel for it, and carry'd it all off. The mayor caused the proclamation to be read, but before the hour was expired, the mischief was done, and the mob dispersed." On the 16th, "the mob assembled again, having intelligence of 27 sacks of flour being lodged at Small-bridges, and notwithstanding the constables attended, about ten they began to assault the place; and after a vigorous resistance in which seven or eight were dreadfully wounded, they carried it, forced the mayor to release one of their number that had been made prisoner, and then went off in triumph."⁽²⁾ Similar disturbances, occasioned by the high price of corn, took place in various other parts of the Kingdom at this period.

The following proviso is contained in an Act relating to wine licenses, which received the royal assent on the 28th of June:—

PROVIDED ALWAYS, That this act or any thing herein contained, shall not in any wise be prejudicial to the privileges of the two universities in that part of Great Britain called England, or either of them, nor to the chancellors or scholars of the same, or their successors, but that they may use and enjoy such privileges as they have heretofore lawfully used and enjoyed; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.⁽³⁾

By the militia act, which received the royal assent on the same day, the number of private men to be raised in the county of Cambridge was fixed at 480. Amongst the parties to be excepted in the returns of men liable to serve were "all persons being members of either of the universities."⁽⁴⁾

On the 25th of August, the King constituted the Hon. Philip Yorke, commonly called Viscount Royston,⁽⁵⁾ Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Cambridgeshire in the room of Henry Earl of Lincoln.

(1) Sir W. Blackstone's Reports, i. 71, 81; Burrow's Reports, i. 158; Lord Kenyon's Reports, i. 441.

(2) Gentleman's Magazine, xxvii. 286.

(3) Stat. 30 Geo. II. c. 19, s. 9.

(4) Stat. 30 Geo. II. c. 25, ss. 16, 19.

(5) In 1764, he succeeded to the Earldom of Hardwicke.

There was a destructive fire at Barnwell on the 16th of December, nine or ten barns with a great quantity of corn were consumed. It was conjectured to have been the work of an incendiary.⁽¹⁾

1758.

On the 10th of January, the Right Hon. Thomas Hay, commonly called Viscount Dupplin,⁽²⁾ was elected Recorder of the Town,⁽³⁾ in the room of Samuel Henry Pont Esq., who was removed from that office by the Corporation on the 20th of December preceding, he being a lunatic.

The wranglers of this year established a club called the Hyson Club.⁽⁴⁾

In a militia act passed this year it was enacted that no person being a member of either of the Universities should be liable to serve personally or to provide a substitute to serve in the militia.⁽⁵⁾

An Act for the due making of bread, and to regulate the price and assize thereof, which received the royal assent on the 19th of June, contains the subjoined proviso:—

PROVIDED LIKEWISE, That neither this act, nor any thing herein contained, shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prejudice the ancient right or custom of the two universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or either of them, or of their or either of their clerks of the market, or the practice within the several jurisdictions of the said universities, or either of them, used to set, ascertain and appoint, the assize and weight of all sorts of bread to be sold or exposed to sale within their several jurisdictions; but that they and every of them, shall and may severally and respectively from time to time, as there shall be occasion, set, ascertain, and appoint, within their several and respective jurisdictions, the assize and weight of all sorts of bread to be sold or exposed to sale by any baker or other person whatsoever, within the limits of their several jurisdictions; and shall and may inquire and punish the breach thereof, as fully and freely in all respects as they used to do, and as if this act had never been made; any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.⁽⁶⁾

(1) Gentleman's Magazine, xxvii. 576.

(2) Lord Dupplin was unanimously elected one of the members of Parliament for the Town Nov. 24, 1746, and continued to represent it till the close of this year, 1758, when he succeeded to the Earldom of Kinnoul. He was one of the Lords of the Treasury from April 6, 1754, to 20 Dec. 1755. He was then appointed Joint Paymaster-General of the land forces, and in January, 1758, he was constituted Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and sworn of the Privy Council. In 1759, he was sent Ambassador-extraordinary to the Court of Portugal. On the accession of George III. he was continued in the office of Chancellor of the Duchy, which he resigned in 1762, when he retired to his seat in Scotland. He died in 1787, aged 77.

(3) His deputies were Edward Leeds junr. of Croxton Esq. Barrister-at-Law, appointed 1758, and Charles Nalson Cole Esq. Barrister-at-Law, appointed Sept. 29, 1769. Mr. Cole was Registrar of the Bedford Level Corporation from 1757 to his death in 1804. He published a Collection of Laws relative to the Bedford Level, and edited the works of Soame Jenyns.

(4) Milner, Life of Dean Milner, 9.

(5) Stat. 21 Geo. II. c. 26, s. 12.

(6) Stat. 31 Geo. II. c. 29, s. 44.

The Duke of Newcastle Chancellor of the University was here from the 1st to the 5th of July.⁽¹⁾

On the 25th of July, the Corporation ordered that whenever any lease of the estates of the Corporation should be wholly or near run out, that the Town Clerk should acquaint the Mayor and advertise the estate in the Cambridge Journal, to be sold to the best bidder.⁽²⁾

At a Common Day held on the 24th of August, the Corporation ordered the collector of the tolls to provide weights and scales for weighing hops and other goods at Sturbridge fair, and agreed to indemnify him against any suit in relation to the weighing of such goods.⁽²⁾

The following address from the University was presented to the King at Kensington, on the 12th of September, by the Duke of Newcastle Chancellor, Dr. Green Vicechancellor, and Dr. Law Master of Peterhouse; "which Address was most graciously received by His Majesty; and they had the Honour to kiss His Majesty's Hand:"—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of the University of Cambridge.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, of your University of Cambridge, humbly beg leave to express our grateful sense of your Majesty's constant and unwearied Endeavours to maintain the Dignity of your Imperial Crown, and to promote the Happiness of all your People.

IT would be unpardonable in us, who have so often felt the Influence of your Paternal Care did we not at this time especially Join with the most Zealous of our Fellow Subjects, in humbly presenting to your Majesty our sincere and joyful congratulations, upon the many signal successes which have attended your Majesty's wise and vigorous Measures for the vindication of the Just rights of your Kingdoms, the Support of your Allies and the defence of the common Liberties of Europe. The conquest of Cape Breton and the strong fortress of Louisbourg is an event not less glorious to your Majesty's Arms, than important to the interests of your Subjects, for the extending of their Trade, and the securing of the British Colonies, so essential to the Wealth and Strength of the Mother Country.

THE great reduction of the Naval Force of France, by taking and destroying so many of their Ships of War in America and other Parts; the successful Acquisition of one of their principal Settlements in Africa; the Distresses brought upon them by the repeated Attacks of their Coast; and the Demolition of Works erected at a great expence to annoy this country, must produce the

(1) Mr. Hubbard's Book, (MS. Cole L1. 145.)

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

most beneficial consequences, by weakening our Enemies and supporting the Power and Commerce of Great Britain.

THE memorable Victory of Crevelt, and the other great Advantages gained over the common Enemy, by the Bravery of your Majesty's Electoral Troops, and those of your Allies under the able Conduct of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, give us the more particular Pleasure, as they highly conduce to rescue from Oppression those of your Majesty's Dominions that have been so unjustly invaded, and have suffered the most barbarous Treatment in a cause entirely British.

WE cannot here omit to declare our unfeigned Joy for the compleat Victory attained, at this critical Juncture, by your Majesty's faithful and magnanimous Ally the King of Prussia, upon whose success in Conjunction with your Majesty, the Fate of the Protestant Interest in Germany does so much depend.

So many successive, happy events, afford us just Reason to hope, that the blessing of God upon your Majesty's Arms and Councils, may, ere long, procure a safe, honourable, and lasting peace, and that our Holy Religion, under the protection of the Divine Providence, will ever be able to withstand the secret Attempts and open Violence of all its Adversaries.

PERMIT us, most gracious Sovereign, to add our fervent Prayers that your Majesty, under whose auspicious Government your loyal Subjects possess so many inestimable Blessings, may, in perfect Tranquility, enjoy a long and glorious Reign, over a dutiful and grateful People; and that the Virtues of your Royal Descendants, derived from your Majesty, may transmit to our latest Posterity the Benefits of your Illustrious Example.⁽¹⁾

Joseph Bentham the University printer, having in 1741 published an abridgement of the acts of parliament relating to the excise on beer, ale, brandy, vinegar, or other liquors, a bill in Chancery was filed by Thomas Baskett and Robert Baskett the King's printers against the University Mr. Bentham and another, and an injunction restraining the sale of the work was obtained. On the hearing of the cause, on the 24th of January, 1743, the Lord Chancellor ordered a case to be stated for the opinion of the Court of King's Bench. This case was argued in Michaelmas term, 1745, by Mr. Comyns for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Noel for the defendants; in Michaelmas term, 1747, by Mr. Gundry for the plaintiffs and Sir Richard Lloyd for the defendants; in Hilary term, 1749, by Mr. Hume for the plaintiffs and Mr. Henley for the defendants; and in Michaelmas term, 1758, by Mr. Comyns for the plaintiffs and Mr. Charles Yorke Solicitor-General for the defendants. The Court of King's Bench decided in favour of the defendants, and sent the following certificate to the Court of Chancery:—

Having heard Counsel on both Sides, and considered of this case, We are of opinion, that, during the Term granted by the Letters Patent, dated the 13th October in the 12th Year of the Reign of Queen Ann, the Plaintiffs are en-

(1) London Gazette, 9 to 12 Sept. 1758; Gentleman's Magazine, xxviii. 431.

titled to the Right of printing Acts of Parliament and Abridgments of Acts of Parliament; exclusive of all other Persons, not authorized to print the same, by prior Grants from the Crown.

But we think, that, by Virtue of the Letters Patent, bearing Date the 20th Day of July, in the 26th Year of the Reign of King Henry the 8th,⁽¹⁾ and the Letters Patent, bearing Date the 6th of February, in the 3d Year of the Reign of King Charles the 1st,⁽²⁾ the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge are *INTRUSTED, with a concurrent Authority*,⁽³⁾ to print Acts of Parliament and Abridgments of Acts of Parliament, within the said University, upon the Terms in the said Letters Patent.

24th November, 1758.

MANSFIELD,
T. DENNISON,

M. FOSTER,
E. WILMOT.⁽⁴⁾

1759.

Alehouse licenses were granted this year by Dr. Caryl Vice-chancellor, with his assistant William Greaves Beaupre Bell⁽⁵⁾ Esq. described as "two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the University and Town of Cambridge and the precincts thereof." The regulations subjoined thereto were similar to those of 1693,⁽⁶⁾ with the exception that the 7th article prohibiting the party from brewing in his house was omitted.⁽⁷⁾

An Act granting a subsidy of poundage upon paper imported, which received the royal assent on the 5th of April, contains a proviso that a drawback should be allowed in respect of paper used in printing books in the Latin, Greek, oriental or northern languages within the two Universities of Oxford or Cambridge or either of them, by permission of the Vicechancellors of the same respectively.⁽⁸⁾

(1) Vide Vol. i. p. 368.

(2) Vide Vol. iii. p. 199.

(3) In a letter from Mr. Justice Foster to Sir William (then Mr.) Blackstone, at Oxford, dated December 11, 1758, and enclosing the foregoing certificate, he expresses himself in these terms:—

"I thought it would be agreeable to you, to know the Issue of the Cause, between the King's Printers and the University of Cambridge, as far as concerns the Proceedings in our Court; and have therefore inclosed our Opinion.

"What hath been done in the Court of Chancery upon our Certificate, I have not heard. The Words underlined were thrown in, by way of an Intimation to the University, that we consider the Powers, given by the Letters Patent, as a trust reposed in that learned Body, for public Benefit, for the Advancement of Literature, and not to be transferred upon lucrative Views to other Hands. I hope both the Universities will always consider the royal Grants in that Light."—Sir W. Blackstone's Reports, i. 122.

(4) Sir W. Blackstone's Reports, i. 105; Burrow's Reports, ii. 661.

(5) This gentleman who was Commissary of the University married the sister and heiress of Beaupre Bell Esq., and took the name of Beaupre Bell in addition to that of Greaves. He however continued to be known as Commissary Greaves, and always signed his name "William Greaves B. B."

(6) Vide ante, p. 24.

(7) Original License to Thomas Williamson of the Swan in Chesterton, dated 13th of March, 1759, in the University Registry.

(8) Stat. 32 Geo. II. c. 10, s. 6.

At the Town sessions held on the 26th of April, George Brooks of Great St. Mary's hatter, and John Paris of St. Benedict's bookseller, two of the constables of the Town, were indicted and convicted for disobeying the orders of the high constable to meet at the Town Hall (in pursuance of the directions of the Vicechancellor and Mayor) on the 27th of February, being Shrove Tuesday, to assist in apprehending all persons guilty of throwing at cocks on that day.⁽¹⁾

An Act relating to wine licenses which received the royal assent on the 2d of June, contains the following proviso:—

PROVIDED ALWAYS, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this act or any former act of parliament, relating to wine licences, shall in any wise be prejudicial to the privileges of the two universities in that part of Great Britain called England, or either of them, or to the chancellors or scholars of the same, or their successors, but that they may use and enjoy such privileges as they have heretofore lawfully used and enjoyed; any thing to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.⁽²⁾

At the Town sessions held on the 4th of October, Sarah Johnson was indicted and convicted of being a common scold. She was ordered to be imprisoned a fortnight, fined 3s. 4d. and ordered to pay the costs of prosecution.⁽¹⁾

On the 12th of November, the following address was presented to the King at St. James's by the Duke of Newcastle Chancellor of the University, attended by James Burrough Esq. Vicechancellor, Dr. Richardson Master of Emmanuel College, Dr. Law Master of Peterhouse, and Dr. Caryl Master of Jesus College, "Which Address His Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously. They all had the honour to kiss His Majesty's hand, and His Majesty was pleased to confer the Honor of Knighthood upon James Burrough Esq. Vice Chancellor:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

At a time when your Majesty's Subjects are hastening from all parts, to testify in your royal presence their unfeigned Joy on the repeated successes, with which the Divine Providence has blessed your Majesty's Arms; It would be unpardonable in us, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of your loyal University of Cambridge, who have been distinguished by so many marks of your Majesty's peculiar Favour, not to appear among the first in presenting our congratulations on so happy an Occasion.

(1) Town Sessions Book.

(2) Stat. 32 Geo II. c. 19, s. 4.

THE many and signal Proofs which your Majesty has given of your constant Attention to the Safety, Honour, and Interests of these Kingdoms, must for ever endear your Majesty's Name to all your British Subjects.

YOUR MAJESTY's vigorous and effectual support of the Protestant Religion, so essential to its Preservation against the most powerful Combinations of its Enemies, will remain a lasting Monument of your distinguished Zeal and Steadiness in its Defence.

THE rapid and victorious Progress of your Majesty's Arms in America, and the reduction of Quebec, under all the Disadvantages of Numbers and Difficulties of Situation, must have made your Enemies sensible how dangerous it will ever be, by repeated Incroachments to awaken the Resentment of a brave and Injured People. Our Joy for an event of such importance to these Kingdoms would have been compleat, had it not been allayed by a Loss which can never be sufficiently lamented.

PERMIT us also to congratulate your Majesty on the success of that memorable Day, when the bravery of your Troops on the plains of Minden was animated by the Justness of their Cause, and inspired by the love of Liberty: A Day as glorious to their illustrious Commander as fatal to the vain Hopes of the Enemy, who forgetting the common Ties of Humanity, meant to insure their Success by unexampled Ravage and Desolation, and, as the Instruments of arbitrary Power, aimed at Conquest only to enslave.

THE threatened Invasion of these Kingdoms carries with it the appearance of a last Effort of an haughty and ambitious Power. But we trust that the united Affections and Zeal of your Majesty's Subjects and the vigilance and well-known Intrepidity of your Naval Commanders will, under the Divine Protection, render any such attempt here impracticable to those, who have fled from us in every other Quarter of the World.

WE beg leave to assure your Majesty that it shall be our constant Endeavour to instil into the minds of the rising Generation, with the care of whom we may be intrusted, a due sense of those inestimable Benefits which we owe to your Majesty's paternal goodness.

MAY the King of Kings long continue to guard your Majesty's sacred Person and your Royal Family. May he inspire your Majesty's Posterity with the same firm Attachment to the true Religion, the same real Affection for your Subjects, and the same steady attention to preserve the Liberties of Europe, and the Constitution of these Kingdoms, which have been the distinguished Marks of your Majesty's glorious Reign and the great Source of Happiness to your People.

GIVEN under our Common Seal this 8th day of November, 1759.(1)

The following address from the Corporation was sealed on the 20th of November. It was soon afterwards presented to the King by the Hon. Charles Sloane Cadogan and Soame Jenyns Esq. the members of parliament for the Town:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, and Freemen of the Corporation of Cambridge.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council and Freemen of the Corporation of Cambridge, most humbly

(1) London Gazette, 10 to 13 November 1759.

beg leave to congratulate your Majesty upon the very great and signal Successes that have attended your Majesty's arms in the four different Quarters of the World, from the Reduction of the Island of Goree on the Coast of Africa, to the Defeat of the French army in Canada and the surrender of Quebec their capital.

WE cannot but sincerely lament the loss of the General who fell so gloriously in the Cause of his Country, and whose virtues and heroic Conduct have rendered his Memory for ever Dear and Sacred to his Fellow Citizens.

IT is with the most unfeigned Joy and Satisfaction that we see the Zeal and Unanimity of all your Majesty's faithful Subjects in their respective Counties who thoroughly sensible of, and gratefully acknowledging, your Majesty's paternal care, are all ready to sacrifice their Lives and Fortunes in the Defence of your Royal Person and Government.

GIVEN under our Common Seal, the Twentieth Day of November One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Nine.⁽¹⁾

1760.

An Act relating to the qualification of members of parliament, which received the royal assent on the 22d of May, contains a proviso that the Act should not extend to the members for either of the Universities in England.⁽²⁾

The Duke of Newcastle Chancellor of the University was present at the Commencement this year, and assisted at the solemnity, after which he dined at Trinity College.⁽³⁾

(1) London Gazette, 20 to 24 November, 1759.

(2) Stat. 33 Geo. II. c. 20, s. 3.

(3) Gentleman's Magazine, xxx. 345.

GEORGE THE THIRD.

1760.

On the 31st of October, the Deputy Mayor (in the absence of the Mayor from illness) the recorder, aldermen, town clerk, common-councilmen and bailiffs attended by Soame Jenyns Esq. one of the representatives in parliament for the town, and many other burgesses and gentlemen went in procession on horseback attended by flags and music to proclaim King George the Third. The proclamation was first read at the Market Cross, thence the procession went by the way of Petty Cury to Emmanuel Lane end, where the proclamation was read a second time. The procession then turned and went to the Great Bridge, where the proclamation was read a third time, and thence by way of St. John's Lane to St. Botolph's Church, where the proclamation was read the fourth and last time. The company then returned to the Guildhall and drank the King's health, and from thence adjourned to the Rose where an elegant entertainment was provided by Mr. Jenyns, and after dinner the healths of His Majesty, the Royal Family, the Prime Ministers, and many persons of distinction were drank.⁽¹⁾

At St. James's on the 12th of November, "the following Address of the University of Cambridge was presented to his Majesty by "his Grace the Duke of Newcastle their Chancellor accompanied by "the Rev. Dr. Sandby, Master of Magdalen College, Vice chancellor; "the Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke High Steward, and several "of the Nobility, students in the University; the Bishops of Norwich, "Lichfield and Coventry, Chester, St. David's, Chichester, Peterbo-

(1) Corporation Common Day Book. In the margin is this note, "The Corporation "Gentlemen were not uncovered at the time the Proclamation was read, which was "thought to be disrespectful."

“rough and Bristol; with a great number of heads of houses, Doctors, and Masters of Arts; all in their proper University Habits:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of the University of Cambridge.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of your University of Cambridge, lamenting with the sincerest grief, the Death of our most gracious Sovereign; and being truly sensible of the Blessings we enjoyed under His glorious Reign humbly beg leave to approach your Royal Presence, to testify our deepest concern, for the severe and most affecting Loss which your Majesty and these Kingdoms have sustained by that melancholy event; and with hearts full of the sincerest duty, and most affectionate Zeal, to congratulate your Majesty on your happy Accession to the Throne of your Royal Ancestors.

THE remarkable Prosperity and Success, which by the divine Providence has been vouchsafed to us through the long and illustrious Reign of your Royal Grandfather; the acknowledged Lenity, Moderation, and wisdom of his Government; that uniform Regard to our Laws and Constitution which was the invariable rule of His Conduct, that constant and inviolable integrity, with which His Engagements were fulfilled; that firmness, that Resolution, with which His Councils were directed; as they were productive of the most invaluable Blessings justly demand the most affectionate remembrance and grateful Acknowledgments of a dutiful and happy People.

WE of this University in particular, who have been distinguished by the most signal Marks of his especial Favor, who have been honoured by repeated Acts of his Royal Munificence; who have ever experienced the continued Support and Encouragement of His most gracious Countenance and Protection can never be so unmindful of our duty and obligations as not to retain the most lively Impressions and on all occasions testify the warmest sense of Gratitude towards our Royal Benefactor.

THE pleasing hopes so justly raised in us by the consideration of your Majesty's Princely Virtues, early implanted, and successfully cultivated, of your eminent and public Regard to our Holy religion; and your well known Affection for our Excellent Constitution in Church and State have by your Majesty's most gracious and seasonable Declaration in Council, been improved into the strongest confidence that every thing dear and valuable to us, will be preserved in its full Extent under your Majesty's Auspicious Government.

ENGAGED as we are, by every Principle of Duty, we will not fail to offer up our most devout and fervent Prayers, that your Majesty's gracious Intentions to promote the welfare of your Subjects and to support the dignity of your crown may be ever attended with success; that the dreadful Effects of the present destructive though necessary War, may be succeeded by the lasting Blessings of an honourable and happy Peace; and that your Majesty's Throne may be ever fixed on the most solid and Glorious foundation, on which it now stands, the united Affections of a free and loyal People.

PERMIT us, Sir, with Humility to add our most earnest and faithful Assurances to your Majesty, that your University of Cambridge, ever firmly united in Principles of Loyalty and Affection to your Royal and Illustrious Family will invariably persevere in the most dutiful Attachment to your Royal Person and Government; and that our zealous and unwearied Endeavours shall be ever employed

to impress deeply on the minds of the rising Generation entrusted to our Care the most sincere and awful Reverence for our Holy Religion ; the most zealous regard for that happy Government under which we live ; and the truest Sentiments of Allegiance, Fidelity, and Affection, to your Sacred Majesty ; that so under the settled Influence of these good Principles, and by the wisdom of your Majesty's Counsels, the Blessings which we now enjoy may be perpetuated under the Government of your Royal and August House.

GIVEN under our Common Seal this 11th Day of November, 1760.

"To which Address His Majesty was pleased to give this most
"gracious Answer :—

I thank you for this very Dutiful and Loyal Address : the Zeal and Affection you shew to my Person, Family, and Government, and the Assurances you give me of educating the youth under your care, in a due Reverence to our most Holy Religion, and in Principles of Zeal and Affection to our happy Establishment in Church and State, are most acceptable to me and cannot fail of recommending you to my Favour and Protection.

"His Majesty was pleased to receive them very graciously : And
"they had all the Honour to kiss His Majesty's Hand."⁽¹⁾

On the 13th of November, the University of Cambridge waited upon her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales at Leicester House ; and the Duke of Newcastle their Chancellor, made their compliments of condolence and congratulation in the following speech :—

May it please your Royal Highness.

WE the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge humbly beg leave to condole with your Royal Highness upon the death of our late most gracious Sovereign, and to congratulate your Royal Highness upon the happy Accession of the King your son to the Imperial Crown of these Kingdoms.

NOTHING could alleviate our deep Concern and repair our afflicting Loss but that entire sense we have of His Majesty's Princely Virtues early cultivated and brought to a happy Maturity, by the pious and maternal Care of your Royal Highness.

PERMIT us to assure your Royal Highness that we will not cease to offer up our constant Prayers to Almighty God that he will shower down all Blessings, Spiritual and Temporal, upon every branch of the Royal Family ; and that your Royal Highness may long live to see and to partake of the prosperity, which these Kingdoms cannot fail of enjoying under his Majesty's wise and gracious Government.

"To which Her Royal Highness was pleased to return the follow-
"ing Answer :—

I thank you for your very kind attention to me and I feel most sensibly the Duty and Affection you express to the King my Son.

"Her Royal Highness received them very graciously ; and they had
"all the honour to kiss her Royal Highnesses hand."⁽²⁾

(1) London Gazette 11 to 15 Nov. 1760 ; Gentleman's Magazine, xxx. 512, 540.

(2) London Gazette 11 to 15 Nov. 1760.

The following address from the Corporation was presented to the King by the Hon. Charles Sloane Cadogan and Soame Jenyns Esq. representatives in parliament for the Town:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Town of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign

YOUR ever Dutiful and loyal Subjects the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Town of Cambridge, beg leave to express their unfeigned sorrow and regret for the loss of his late most Excellent Majesty whose unwearied endeavours to secure the welfare and Happiness of his Subjects and invariable attachment to the laws and Constitution of his Kingdoms throughout a long and glorious Reign justly demand the strongest and most affectionate acknowledgments from every honest Briton. At the same time that a grateful sensibility exacts this small though honourable tribute to his memory permit us Sir likewise to rejoice in the certain prospect which your Majesty's happy accession to the Throne gives us of the continuance of those invaluable Blessings our Civil and Religious Rights and Liberties which were restored and confirmed to these Nations by their Great Deliverer King William and from him transmitted through his faithful Successors unviolated into your Majesty's Hands for Protection. Confident of that and secure of every Public Blessing under it, We most humbly assure your Majesty that our lives and fortunes will be ever cheerfully devoted to the Defence of your Sacred Person and the support of your Government upon the stability of which we found our surest hopes of future happiness.

MAY your Majesty long live the dreaded foe and Scourge of Tyranny and the beloved guardian of British Independency and may the grateful returns of a people as affectionate as free, make your Majesty's Reign easy and glorious to yourself and terrible to all your Enemies.

GIVEN under our Common Seal, the Eighth Day of November One thousand seven hundred and sixty.⁽¹⁾

1761.

This year, the Duke of Newcastle Chancellor of the University again presided at the Commencement.⁽²⁾

At Leicester House, on the 14th of September, "the following "humble Address of the University of Cambridge, was presented to "His Majesty by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, their Chancellor, accompanied by the Reverend Dr. Sandby, Master of Magdalen College, Vice Chancellor, the Right Honourable the Earl of Hardwicke, High Steward, and the following Noblemen and "Bishops of the said University, viz., the Earls of Exeter, Kinoul, Gainsborough, Holderness, Halifax, Ashburnham, Lord Viscounts Weymouth, Palmerston, Royston, Lord Montfort, Lord

(1) London Gazette 15 to 18 Sept. 1760.

(2) Gentleman's Magazine, xxxi. 330.

“ Grantham, Lord John Cavendish, the Bishops of Rochester, Litchfield, Norwich, Chester, Peterborough, Bristol, Gloucester, St. Asaph, St. David's, Landaffe, the Bishop of Clogher, Mr. Solicitor General, the Honourable Mr. Townshend, Member for the University, his Honour the Master of the Rolls, Sir Thomas Salisbury, Judge of the Admiralty, Dr. Simpson, Dean of the Arches, together with many of the younger Sons of the Nobility, and Baronets, eleven Heads of Houses, Dr. Reeve, President of the College of Physicians, & a great number of Doctors in that Faculty, many Doctors in Divinity & Law, with upwards of an Hundred Masters of Arts and Bachelors of Civil Law, all in their proper Academical Habits:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of the University of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign!

WE your Majesty's most dutiful & loyal Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters & Scholars, of your University of Cambridge, feel the warmest sentiments of joy & affection, in offering our Congratulations to your Majesty, on this most happy & auspicious Occasion. We cannot but ascribe it to a principle of the most tender regard for your People, so conspicuous in every part of your Majesty's conduct, that your Majesty should turn your earliest thoughts to a matter so highly interesting to the Happiness of your Kingdoms, & so necessary to make that happiness permanent to posterity. Your choice of a Princess for your Consort, endowed with such Virtues, and distinguished for such personal accomplishments, as will add lustre to a Throne, while they alleviate the cares of it, gives the surest prospect of Domestick happiness to your Majesty, and of universal satisfaction to your loyal & affectionate People.

As Her Majesty's Illustrious line has shewn its invariable zeal for the Protestant cause, we have the firmest hopes, under God, that this alliance will perpetuate to us the most valuable blessings, which a race of British Kings, immediately descended from your Majesty, can secure to Britons; the free exercise of their holy religion, and the full enjoyment of their civil rights.

THAT wonderful series of Providential Events, which has appeared in the happy progress of your Majesty's Arms, affects us with the greatest joy; & cannot fail to excite our devout acknowledgments unto him, who is the God of Armies. As these successes render your Majesty's reign truly Glorious, & your Kingdoms universally respectable; so the particular impression they must make on your enemies, by their feeling the weight of British Power, & seeing the hand of Heaven in support of your cause, will dispose them, we hope, to concur with your Majesty, in the desirable work of establishing a lasting peace in every quarter of the world; and we, as particularly bound by our Office, & Character, shall not cease to implore the great disposer of all events, that he would graciously assist your Majesty's truly Christian disposition & earnest endeavours for that purpose.

WE gratefully acknowledge your Majesty's regard for, & protection of those ancient seats of Learning, which your Royal Progenitors so amply endowed & so generously encouraged; and we most humbly entreat your Majesty's

gracious acceptance of these our faithful Assurances of our affectionate & zealous attachment to your Majesty's royal Person & Government; of our constant attention to answer the good ends of our Institution, by instilling into the minds of the youth, placed under our care, & inspection, such principles of Religion and Loyalty, as may make them dutiful subjects to your Majesty, & useful members of the Community: And our most earnest Petitions shall be offered at the Throne of Grace, that God would grant your Majesty a long & glorious Reign over us, as the sum of our wishes for the publick prosperity, and the surest means of Happiness to your People.

"To which Address His Majesty was pleased to give this most
"Gracious Answer:—

THE repeated Assurances of your zeal, & Affection, for my person & Government, are extremely acceptable to me; & can never be more so, than upon the present occasion, which, I trust, will be as conducive to the happiness of my People, as it is to my own.

You may always depend upon my protection, and favour.

"His Grace the Duke of Newcastle Chancellor of the University, accompanied by the Vice Chancellor, & the other Members of the University who before waited on his Majesty, were introduced to the Queen by his Grace the Duke of Manchester Lord Chamberlain, when his Grace the Duke of Newcastle made the Compliments of the University in the following speech:—

May it please your Majesty,

To accept from the University of Cambridge, ever zealous to express their Duty to His Majesty's royal person & family, their most sincere Congratulations on this joyful occasion; which gives them the great satisfaction of seeing the Domestic happiness of their most gracious Sovereign improved by an alliance with a Princess of such distinguished Virtues & Accomplishments, & opens the fairest prospect to all his Majesty's Subjects, that the various blessings which they enjoy under His auspicious reign will be continued, & secured to their posterity.

LONG may your Majesty possess the Affections of that People, whom your presence has filled with such uncommon joy; & may Heaven vouchsafe so to bless your Royal Nuptials, that from this happy union, a race of Princes may arise, who, endowed with the same Hereditary Virtues, & educated in the same generous principles, for the support of the Protestant Cause, may transmit the renown of British Monarchs, & the liberties of the British Nation entire, and uninterrupted, to remotest ages.

"The Queen's most Gracious Answer" was in these terms:—

I return you my thanks for this mark of your Duty to the King, & Affection to me, and I feel most sensibly your kind congratulations.

"His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of the University, accompanied by the Vice Chancellor and the other members of the University, who before waited on their Majesties, were introduced to her Royal Highness [the Princess Dowager of Wales] by the Right Honourable Lord Boston, Chamberlain to her Royal

“Highness; when his Grace the Duke of Newcastle made the compliments of the University in the following Speech:—

May it please your Royal Highness,

THE University of Cambridge begs leave to approach your Royal Highness, with their most sincere Congratulations upon the happy Nuptials of their most gracious Sovereign, with a Princess so eminent for her personal Virtues and Endowments; and descended from an Illustrious House, always zealous for the Protestant Religion.

May your Royal Highness long live to see a numerous progeny arise from this happy Alliance; who, emulating the Virtues of their Royal Parents, shall also place their chief Glory in the protection of our Holy Religion; the encouragement of useful Learning; and the support of the just rights of a free and Loyal people.

“Her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager's Answer” was as follows:—

I thank you for this fresh Mark of your Attention to me: Nothing can give me greater pleasure, than your Congratulations on this happy occasion.(1)

The following address from the Corporation to the King on his marriage was presented to his Majesty by the Earl of Kinnoul Recorder and the Hon. Charles Sloane Cadogan, and Soame Jenyns Esq. representatives in parliament for the Town:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Town of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of your Ancient & Loyal Corporation of Cambridge, warmly affected with every circumstance in which either the Honour & Dignity of your Crown, or your Majesty's personal & domestick Happiness is concerned, beg leave most humbly to offer our sincere & fervent congratulations upon the celebration of your Royal Nuptials, with a Princess possessed of every amiable & virtuous Accomplishment that can entitle Her to your Majesty's affection, and to the esteem & confidence of your faithful Subjects. This event is of the highest importance to these Kingdoms, as it affords the most reasonable expectation of our posterity's enjoying, under a race of Kings descended from your Majesty, those many invaluable blessings, the full possession of which constitutes the present, and peculiar happiness of Britons.

It is with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction, Sir, that we take this joyful Occasion of renewing our strongest assurances of unalterable attachment to your Majesty's person & Government, & our most ardent wishes for the lasting glory & prosperity of your Reign.

GIVEN under our Common Seal this Twenty first Day of September, one thousand seven hundred and sixty one.(2)

In celebration of the King's marriage the University published a collection of poems entitled “*Gratulatio Academiæ Cantabrigiensis*”

(1) London Gazette, 12 to 15 Sept. 1761; Gentleman's Magazine, xxxi. 408, 427.

(2) London Gazette 22 to 26 Sept. 1761.

auspicatissimas Georgii III. Magnæ Britanniæ Regis, et Serenissimæ Charlottæ Principis de Mecklenburgh-Strelitz nuptias celebrantis.”⁽¹⁾ Amongst the contributors were George Sandby D.D. Vicechancellor, Henry Earl of Gainsborough M.A. of King’s College, Hon. John Grey of Queens’ College third son of the Earl of Stamford, John Green D.D. Master of Corpus Christi College afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, Kenrick Prescott D.D. Master of Catharine Hall, Edmund Law D.D. Master of Peterhouse afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, Lynford Caryl D.D. Master of Jesus College, Samuel Ogden D.D. senior fellow of St. John’s College, Robert Plumptre D.D. President of Queens’ College, James Marriott LL.D. fellow of Trinity Hall afterwards Judge of the Admiralty, William Bell M.A. fellow of Magdalene College, Thomas Zouch B.A. scholar of Trinity College, John Langhorne scholar of Clare Hall, and Joah Bates of King’s College.

1762.

A clause in the militia act of this year,⁽²⁾ giving liberty to set up trades, provided that such liberty should be subject to the like exception in respect to the two Universities as was contained in the 22 Geo. II. c. 44.⁽³⁾

Richard Walker D.D.⁽⁴⁾ Vicemaster of Trinity College, by indentures of lease and release dated respectively the 24th and 25th of August, (after setting forth the advantages resulting from the study of botany, and reciting that with a view to the reviving so useful as well as curious a branch of knowledge, and as nothing could be more conducive thereto than having a public Botanic Garden, with proper persons to take care of, govern, and conduct the same,⁽⁵⁾ he had purchased the freehold and leasehold messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments hereinafter mentioned, and had appropriated a certain part of the said lands for such garden, into which many plants had been introduced, and a greenhouse had been begun to be erected therein, and had also appropriated a freehold messuage adjoining thereto for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and for or towards

(1) “Excudebat Cantabrigiæ Josephus Bentham Academiæ Typographus mense Octobri, M.DCC.LXI.” Fo.

(2) Stat. 2 Geo. III. c. 20, s. 79.

(3) Vide ante p. 268.

(4) As to Dr. Walker, see Monk’s Life of Bentley, ii. 26 & post; Pope’s Dunciad, b. iv. 206, 273; Cumberland’s Memoirs, i. 96. Dr. Walker was a munificent benefactor to his College as well as the University. It is said that being once told of a brother florist’s death by suicide in the spring, he exclaimed, “Is it possible? Now at the beginning of tulip time.”

(5) The design of a Botanic Garden had been entertained as far back as 1696, and the project was renewed in 1724 and 1731.—Cambridge Portfolio, i. 81.

the support and maintenance of the said garden, and of the persons employed or to be employed therein, had agreed to grant, release, assign, and convey all the said freehold and leasehold messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments so by him purchased and hereinafter mentioned, to the Chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University :) granted, released and confirmed unto the Chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University, all that freehold capital messuage or tenement theretofore part or reputed part of the Saint Austin Friery, situate, standing, and being in the parish of Saint Edward in the town of Cambridge, in a street or lane there called Freeschool Lane, then formerly in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Buck Esquire, and then late of Mr. Richard Whish, his undertenants or assigns, together with all yards, gardens, &c., thereto belonging or appertaining; and also a garden ground containing by estimation one acre and three roods (more or less) situate in the parish of Saint Edward, and also six messuages or tenements situate and being in Freeschool Lane in the parish of Saint Edward, and all other his freehold messuages or tenements, garden ground, and hereditaments in the town of Cambridge, unto and to the use of the Chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University and their successors for ever, in trust, to employ and make use of, or permit to be employed and made use of, such parts of the premises as had been so appropriated or should be thought necessary as a house for the purpose thereafter mentioned, and as a public Botanic Garden, for the use and benefit of the University, under the direction and government of such persons, and subject to such statutes, orders and regulations as therein mentioned, and, as to the residue of the premises thereby granted and released, in trust, to let or sell the same, or any parts or part thereof, for the best rent or price that could be procured, and apply the money to arise therefrom for the uses of the said garden, and particularly for obtaining from the Corporation of Cambridge, the like grant of about an acre of ground which lay within the said intended garden (which was then held by lease from the said Corporation, and thereafter assigned to the said Chancellor, masters, and scholars upon like trusts and for the like purposes as thereinbefore are mentioned) as the said Corporation had then lately granted of the Shire House in the Market Place of the town of Cambridge aforesaid.⁽¹⁾ For the better conducting the said public Botanic Garden, Dr. Walker appointed and constituted the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vicechancellor of the University, the Mas-

(1) Vide ante, p. 258 n. (3).

ter of Trinity College, the Provost of King's College, the Master of Saint John's College, and the Professor of Physic, for the time being, perpetual governors and visitors of the public Botanic Garden, to regulate, conduct, and govern the same; and (after reciting that the design of the said garden would necessarily require two officers to be appointed, viz. a reader on botany, and a curator or superintendent of the garden, and that the reader must be such proficient in botany and so qualified as to be capable to read lectures on the same in Latin or English,) he constituted and appointed Thomas Martin the first reader to the said public Botanic Garden, and (stating that the curator must be a person well skilled in the systems of botany, and one fit to be entrusted with the management of the said garden,) he constituted and appointed Mr. Charles Miller, the first curator of the said garden; the said officers to continue in the abovementioned offices during the pleasure of himself and the governors and visitors, or the major part of them, and in case of a vacancy in either of the said offices, by death or otherwise, he reserved the power of appointing such new qualified officer or officers in his or their stead to himself, with the approbation of the governors and visitors, or the major part of them; and he granted, constituted, and ordained that the governors and visitors, or the major part of them for the time being, should have full power and authority, from time to time after his decease, to elect and nominate such reader on botany and such curator or superintendent of the said Botanic Garden, and to appoint the persons so respectively elected to such offices by instrument or instruments under their hands and seals, or the hands and seals of the major part of them; and he reserved to himself, together with the approbation of the governors and visitors, or the major part of them, full power and authority during his lifetime, by any instrument or instruments in writing under his and their hands and seals, from time to time, to make such statutes, rules, and orders for the better regulating, ordering, and governing of the Botanic Garden, and the officers and servants employed or to be employed therein, and the houses and buildings thereunto belonging, and also for carrying on and performing the lectures on botany thereinbefore appointed, and for conducting and managing all other matters and things relating to the premises or any of them, as to him, with such approbation, should seem meet, and in like manner to repeal, alter, or change the same or any part thereof during his life; and he further granted and ordained that after his decease

it should and might be lawful to and for the governors and visitors, or the major part of them, and they or the major part of them should have full power and authority by any instrument or instruments in writing under their hands and seals, from time to time to amend, alter, or repeal any of the statutes, rules and orders which should have been made by him in his lifetime, or any part thereof, and from time to time, in like manner, to make such new statutes, rules, and orders for any of the purposes aforesaid, as to them should seem meet, and to repeal, alter, and change the same from time to time as they or the major part of them should judge most expedient; and (reciting that by an indenture of lease of the 17th of January, 1758, the Mayor, bailiffs, and burghesses of the town of Cambridge, demised to Richard Whish for forty years from Michaelmas preceding, a house and ground lying and being on the west side of Fair Yard Lane in Cambridge, at the south end of the said lane, and also a close called the Tenter Yard, as it was then walled in;⁽¹⁾ and reciting that Richard Whish had by indenture dated 16th of July, 1760, assigned to him Dr. Richard Walker the said house, ground, close, and other such leasehold premises, for the residue of the said term of forty years; and after reciting that part of the said leasehold premises was intended to be taken into and be part of the said public Botanic Garden:) Dr. Walker, for the promotion and encouragement of the study of botany, and for making and establishing such public Botanic Garden, did assign to the Chancellor, masters, and scholars all the said house and ground, close, yard, and all other such leasehold premises, in trust nevertheless for the purpose of making and establishing a public Botanic Garden for the use of the University, and for the support thereof, in such manner as thereinbefore was declared concerning the freehold messuages or tenements, lands, and hereditaments thereinbefore granted and released.⁽²⁾

A public subscription in aid of the Botanic Garden was entered into. A list of the benefactions to this garden from 1762 to 1783 is subjoined:—

	£.	s.	d.
RICHARD WALKER D.D. Vicemaster of Trinity College, for			
House and Ground [besides a rent charge of £50. per annum			
for ever]	1600	0	0

(1) The property comprised in this lease was granted by the Corporation to the University for 999 years, subject to the rent of 1s. and an acquittance of 4d. by indenture dated 28th of March, 1783.

(2) Stat. (priv.) 1 Gul. IV, c. 5, s. 1.

Thomas Holles Duke of Newcastle Chancellor of the University, Philip Earl of Hardwicke High Steward of the University, and formerly Lord Chancellor of Great Britain Charles Viscount Maynard, William Greaves Beaupre Bell Esq. Commissary and Deputy High Steward of the University £100. each	£.	s.	d.
	400	0	0
Dr. John Green Bishop of Lincoln and formerly Master of Corpus Christi College £80., Charles Marquess of Granby £52. 10s.	132	10	0
Thomas Earl of Kinnoul Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Recorder of the Town of Cambridge, Hon. Edward Finch, Hon. Thomas Townshend members of Parliament for the University, Walter Titley Esq. Minister at the Court of Denmark, Robert Smith D.D. Master of Trinity College, Francis Hooper D.D. fellow of Trinity College, Edwin Lascelles Esq. £50. each	350	0	0
William Heberden M.D. £42., Robert Taylor M.D. £42., John Newcome D.D. Dean of Rochester and Master of St. John's College £40., John Ord Esq. Master in Chancery £30., Henry Hubbard B.D. fellow of Emmanuel College £28. 8s., Sir James Burrough Knt. Master of Caius College £25., Dr. Roger Pettward Chancellor of the Diocese of Chiches- ter £25., Frederick Montagu Esq. of Trinity College £25., Thomas Lord Montfort High Steward of the Town of Cam- bridge £21., Robert Glynn Cloberry M.D. fellow of King's College £21., Thomas Hayes of Chester M.D. £20., Thomas Watson M.D. £20., John Fothergill M.D. £20., Stephen Whisson B.D. fellow of Trinity College £20.	379	8	0
REV. EDWARD BETHAM M.A. fellow of King's College [besides £2000. £3. per cent. reduced Bank Annuities] £17. 17s., William Samuel Powell D.D. Master of St. John's College £15. 15s., Dr. Henry Vane Prebendary of Durham £10s. 10s., Charlton Wollaston M.D. £10. 10s., John Allen B.D. fellow of Trinity College £10. 10s., Charles Collignon M.D. Pro- fessor of Anatomy £6. 6s.	71	8	0
William Elliston D.D. Master of Sidney College, ——— Main- waring of Chester M.D., John Martin Professor of Botany, Thomas Martyn B.D. Professor of Botany, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Sharpe £5. 5s. each	31	10	0
Sundry smaller benefactions by members of the University and inhabitants of the Town	55	13	0
COLLEGES.—Trinity £100., King's £50., Saint John's £31. 10s., Clare Hall £30., Trinity Hall £30., Corpus Christi £25. 5s., Sidney £21., Caius £20., Pembroke £5. 5s.	313	0	0
	<u>£3333</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>

At St. James's, on the 3rd of September, "the following Address
"of the University of Cambridge was presented to His Majesty by
"his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of the University;
"accompanied by the Reverend Dr. Plumptre, Master of Queen's
"College, Vice-Chancellor; his Grace the Duke of Grafton; the
"Marquiss of Tavistock; the Earl of Halifax, first Lord Commis-

“sioner of the Admiralty; Lord Mountfort; the Honourable Mr. Townshend, Secretary at War; the Honourable Mr. Yorke, his Majesty’s Attorney General; the Right Reverend the Bishop of St. David’s; the Honourable Mr. Finch, and Mr. Townshend, members of the University; the Honourable Mr. Fitzwilliam; the Honourable & Reverend Dr. Boscawen; Sir Edward Wilmot; Sir Edward Simpson, Dean of the Arches; with several other persons of distinction; about thirty Doctors in the several Faculties; & upwards of ninety Masters of Arts, & Batchelors of Law & Physick:—

TO THE KING’S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign!

WE your Majesty’s most dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters & Scholars of the University of Cambridge, humbly beg leave to present to your Majesty our sincerest congratulations on the safe delivery of the Queen, & birth of His Royal Highness the Prince, and on the prosperous state of Her Majesty’s health since this happy event.

THE preservation and security of their Civil Liberties & the full possession of that most valuable of all blessings the Protestant Religion; which your people have enjoyed since the Accession of your Majesty’s family to the Throne of these Kingdoms, have so endeared it to them, that they could not but be anxious for the continuance of the succession in your Royal Descendants; & therefore this important event must fill their hearts with the greatest and most unfeigned joy. We in particular, who have been so signally protected by your Majesty’s predecessors of your illustrious House, & have received such repeated marks of their favour and munificence, as we are bound by all the ties of duty & gratitude earnestly to pray for the continuance of your Royal line, so we feel a peculiar satisfaction in this prospect of it, which the Divine Providence hath vouchsafed to these Nations.

WE have the most firm and just confidence, that Princes, educated under the inspection & example of your Majesty, & your Royal Consort, will inherit, together with your Crown, all the Virtues necessary to its support & lustre, & to the making a people happy. On our part, we will endeavour so to form the youth committed to our care, that they may become faithful and loyal subjects, useful members of Society, examples and Patrons of Learning & good Morals. Thus we trust that this Nation shall continue, as it is under your Majesty’s auspicious Government, flourishing & glorious; that when it shall have pleased God to call you late to himself, your successors shall reign, like you, in the hearts & affections of a free & happy people: and that thus answering the expectations of your Majesty, and the Publick, and the noble design of our Institution, we shall continue to enjoy the countenance & favour of your Majesty and your Royal Posterity.

“To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:—

I thank you for this Dutiful and Loyal Address.

Your affectionate Congratulations upon an event which adds to my private happiness, as well as to the permanent welfare of my People, and the prosperity of my Kingdoms, give me the truest satisfaction.

The University of Cambridge may always depend upon the continuance of my protection and favor.

"They were all received very graciously; had the Honour to kiss His Majesty's Hand; and were admitted to see the Prince."⁽¹⁾

The following address from the Corporation was presented to the King by the Hon. Charles Sloane Cadogan and Soame Jenyns Esq. representatives in parliament for the town:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, & the rest of the Burgesses of the Town of Cambridge.

Most gracious Sovereign.

WE your Majesty's most dutiful & loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council & Burgesses of your ancient & loyal Corporation of Cambridge, humbly beg leave to congratulate your Majesty on the safe delivery, & since continued health of the Queen, & the happy birth of a Prince.

As every blessing showered down by Divine Providence on your Majesty's Royal Person & family, cannot but create in us the sincerest joy, so the present happy event, so conducive to the domestick felicity of your Majesty and your Royal Consort, & so important to the welfare & prosperity of these Nations, must in a particular manner affect us with the highest satisfaction, & most unfeigned pleasure.

To our Congratulations, thus humbly offered to your Majesty, we beg leave to add our earnest supplications to the Almighty, for the health of his Royal Highness the Prince, & that he may live to inherit all your Majesty's Virtues, & to transmit that happiness to our posterity, which we at present enjoy under the auspicious Government of the most excellent & most amiable of Kings.

GIVEN under our Common Seal this Thirtieth Day of August, One thousand seven hundred & sixty-two.⁽²⁾

The subjoined account of Sturbridge fair at this period was drawn up sixty-five years afterwards from the personal recollections of the writer:—

Like all other fairs, your ears inform you before your eyes, that you are on the way to it. After passing Barnwell, the numerous booths and long ranges of standings burst on the sight, and the clamor of trumpets, deep sounding drums, screaming of toy-trumpets, and din of a thousand discordant voices assailed the ear and confused the thoughts. The first booths on the north side of the road, were occupied by the customary shows of wild beasts and wild men, conjurors, tumblers, and rope-dancers. Mrs. Baker's company of "comedians" was respectable; and Lewey Owen, the clown, a young man of good family, who had abandoned himself to this way of life, full of eccentric wit and grimace, continually excited broad grins. The late Mrs. Inchbald was a performer at this fair. There was a large theatrical booth, occupied by a respectable company of comedians from Norwich, under the management of Mr. Bailey, formerly a merchant of London. He was a portly good looking man, of gentlemanly manners and address, the compiler of the Directory bearing his name, a work of much merit, containing, besides the names of residents in the several towns,

(1) London Gazette, 31 Aug. to 4 Sep. 1762.

(2) London Gazette, 4 to 7 Sep. 1762.

concise yet correct topographical description of the places: the book is now become very scarce. Other show booths, occupied by giants and dwarfs, savage beasts, and other savages, extended with stunning din along this noisy line. In front of these were the fruit and gingerbread stalls; and, walnuts being in full perfection, the venders continually strolled up and down the fair, bawling every moment in your ear—"Twenty a penny walnuts! Walnuts, twenty a penny! Crack'um away—crack'um away here!" On the south side of the road opposite to these booths was the cheese fair. Dealers from various parts took their stands there, and many tons weight were disposed of; such as were fit for the London market were bought by the factors from thence, and cheese from Cheshire, Wilts, and Gloster, by the gentry, the farmers, and dealers from Suffolk, Norfolk, and adjoining counties: large quantities of Cottenham and cream cheeses, being brought by farmers from those counties for sale. Opposite to the east end of the cheese fair, on the north side of the road, stands a small ancient chapel, or oratory, no doubt erected for the devout dealers and others resorting to the fair, and for such pious travellers as passed or re-passed the ferry to Chesterton. At and nigh to this spot were the wool-fair, and the hop-fair. Large stores of stack-cloths, waggon-tilts, and such like were near the skin leather-sellers' and glovers' row, where the finer articles of leather and leather gloves were sold. Little edifices of general conveniences were numerous. At the end of the show-booths, and facing this row, began the principal range of booths, called Garlick-row, extending quite down to the little inn, where a Pied-poudre court was held during the fair. This range of shops was well constructed. Each booth consisted of two rooms, the back room, separated from the shop by a boarded partition, served for a bed-chamber and other domestic purposes, from which a back door opened to the field. The range of booths [nearest the Newmarket Road] was generally appropriated to furniture-sellers, ironmongers, silversmiths, jewellers, japanners, and fine cutlery dealers; the [next] range to silk mercers, dealers in muslin, toys, and millinery; [the next range] to dealers in Norwich and Yorkshire manufactures, mercery, lace, hose, fine made shoes, boots, clogs, and pattens; [the next range] to furs, fans, toys, and to dealers in the various articles of fashionable wares from London; [the next range] was occupied by oilmen and dealers in paints, pickles, and preserves, one of whom, Mr. Green from Limehouse, kept a most important store here: his returns were from £1500. to £2000. during the fair; and my father, who kept the fair forty years and upwards, usually brought home £1000., or more, for goods sold and paid for, besides selling to half that amount on credit to reputable dealers and farmers. At the end of the row, close to the little inn, stood the dealers in glass-ware, locking-glasses, and small articles of mahogany furniture. Then the inn itself, the sign of which was, I believe, the King's Arms, was the common resort of the horse dealers. In this house sat the Pied-poudre court, with power to arbitrate disputes in dealing, quell riots, fine and otherwise punish summarily, persons guilty of petty offences, having a pair of stocks and a whipping post in front, and a strong room underneath. Close adjoining northward was the oyster fair. The oysters brought from Lynn were very large, about the size of a horse's hoof, and were opened with pincers; the more delicate, from Colchester and Whitstable, were very small. In the meadow adjoining were the coal fair, pottery fair, and Staffordshire ware dealers. The greater part of these articles were delivered from on board vessels, which drew up close to the bank of the river. Returning and opposite to the oyster fair was a close, where the horse fair was kept.

The shew of beautiful animals in that place was perhaps unrivalled, unless in Yorkshire. The finest racers and hunters from Yorkshire, the most bony and muscular draught horses from Suffolk, and from every other country famous for breeding horses, animated this scene. This horse fair drew together a great concourse of gentry, farmers, and dealers from all parts of the neighbouring counties, and scores of valuable animals changed masters in the short space of a few hours. The horse fair was held on the first Friday after Stirbitch fair was proclaimed. Higher up and about fifty yards from the road was the iron-mongers'-row with booths occupied by manufactures from Sheffield, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and other parts; and dealers in agricultural tools, nails, hatchets, saws, and such like implements. About twenty yards nearer the road were woollen drapers; and further on, and opposite to Garlick-row westward, were booths for slop-sellers, and dealers in haubergs or waggoners-frocks, jackets, half-boots, and such like habiliments for robust ploughmen and farm laborers. Then followed the hatters'-row close to which was a very respectable coffee-house and tavern, fitted up with neat tables covered with green baize, having glazed sash windows and a boarded floor; kept by the proprietor of Dockrell's coffee-house, in Cambridge, famed for excellent milk punch. There were likewise a number of suttlng booths, where plain and substantial dinners were served up in a neat comfortable style, well cooked, and moderately charged, except on the horse fair and Michaelmas days, when an extra sixpence generally was tackt to the tail of the goose.

The Robin Hood at the back of Garlick-row, near the basket fair, stood pre-eminent. There, after the business of the day was over, and most commonly on the evening of the horse fair day, novices, who had come to keep the fair, were initiated, or "christened." The formula is as follows:—The fresh man was introduced to the elder members in the "parlor" of the Robin Hood, and two sponsors having been previously chosen for him, he was placed in an armed-chair, his head uncovered and his shoes off. Two vergers, holding staves and lighted candles, assisted the officiator, who was vested in a Cantabs gown and cap, with a bell in one hand and a book in the other. He commenced the ceremony by asking, "Is this an Infidel?" R. "Yes." Q. "What does he require?" R. "Instruction (or to be instructed.)" Q. "Where are the sponsors?—let them stand forward!" A bowl of punch, or a bottle of wine, was placed on the table handy for the officiator, who then chaunted the following doggel:—

1. Over thy head I ring this bell,
Because thou art an infidel,
And I know thee by thy smell—

Chorus—With a hoccus proxius mandamus,
Let no vengeance light on him,
And so call upon him.

2. This child was born in the merry month of May,
Clap a pound of butter to his cheek, and it will soon melt away,
And if he longs for a sop, let him have it I pray—

Chorus—From his hoccus, &c.

3. This child's shoes are made of running leather,
He'll run from father and mother the deuce knows whither,
And here he may run the length of his tether—

Chorus—To a hoccus, &c.

4. This child now to Stîrbitch fair is come,
 He may wish to kiss a pretty wench ere he returns home,
 But let him be advis'd and not to Barnwell roam—

Chorus—For a hoccius, &c.

At this part the officiator, with all due gravity, turned round, and inquired—
 Q. "Who names this child?" R. "We do." The sponsors then called him
 "Nimbleheels,"—"Stupid Stephen,"—"Tommy Simper," or other ludicrous
 nick-names. The officiator then drank, and gave the novice a full bumper.

5. "Nimble-heels" henceforward shall be his name,
 Which to confess let him not feel shame,
 Whether 'fore master, miss, or dame—

Chorus—With a hoccius, &c.

6. This child first having paid his dues,
 Is welcome then to put on his shoes,
 And sing a song, or tell a merry tale, as he may choose—

Chorus—About a hoccius, &c.

A verse, which memory can afford to forget, intervenes before the next.

8. Then hand the can unto our jolly friar,
 And laugh and sing as we sit round the fire,
 And when our wine is out let all to bed retire—

Chorus—With a hoccius proxius mandamus,
 Let no vengeance light on him,
 And so call upon him.

If more than one novice offered to the ceremony, they were initiated together, and the words which required it were changed from singular to plural. Supper was then brought in and placed on a long table, formed of rough deal boards, covered with green baize. The provisions consisted generally of good substantial fair-keeping fare; such as roast goose, fowls, pork, vegetables, fruit pies, and bread, which altogether were charged at the moderate price of one shilling a head. Malt liquor, punch, and wine, might be had ad libitum. Smokers ranged themselves round the fire, and the night closed like other convivial assemblies, but always in good humor, and without dispute.

Good stout watchmen went their rounds about the fair every half-hour, giving notice of their approach by bawling out lustily—"Look about you there!" but they seldom detected, or disturbed, any nefarious operations.

I will take up little more room than to observe, that the proclamation of the fair was conducted in a splendid style, and with becoming dignity, by the mayor of Cambridge, habited in a scarlet robe, attended by his mace-bearers, aldermen, and other members of the corporation, all habited according to their degrees, with a few members of the church. The cavalcade having arrived at the top of Garlick-row, near the old chapel, the recorder there read the proclamation. They then proceeded to the court-house, or little inn, where it was again read; and then the mayor alighted with his principal officers, and entered the inn, where he opened the court of pied-poudre. Afterwards returning to the centre of the fair, near the coffee-house, proclamation was then made, and sometimes the mayor alighted and took refreshment. More usually the civic party returned to Cambridge, where a good corporation dinner closed the corporate labors of the day.

The principal London dealers, who attended the fair, at the time I refer to, which is more than sixty years ago, were as follows:—

Mr. Roake, ironmonger, from Wood Street.

Mr. Smith, silversmith, from Cornhill.

Messrs. Cox and Herne, silk mercers, from Holborn. Mr. Cox was also proprietor of the glass-house, at the iron-foundry. Their stock of silks at the fair was never less than £2000.

Mr. Smith, silk-mercier, from Fleet Street.

Mr. Hewitt, toyman, from Smithfield.

Mr. Haynes, Norwich warehouse, from Holborn: his stock very large; he has sold on the first day of the fair 100 pieces of Hessens before breakfast.

Mr. Lacy, hosier, from Clements' Inn passage, with a stock of £1500.

Mr. Timewell, milliner, from Tavistock Street.

Mr. Lany, laceman, from the same place.

Mr. Bolt, laceman, from Sidney's Alley. The stock of goods of these two were of the richest kinds, as well as inferior.

Mr. Murray, shoe-maker, from Bishopsgate.

Mr. Adams, clog and patten-maker, from Shoreditch.

Mr. Wilson, fine toys, from Charing Cross.

Mr. Green, oils and pickles, from Limehouse. His store was wonderful for such a place.

All the above dealers were in Garlick Row, and few of them took less money during the fair than from £1000. to £1500., some of them more.

Mr. Monnery, leather seller and glover, from High Street, Southwark, had a large trade in gloves and leather, and was a man highly respected.

Mr. Ward, whip-maker, from the Borough, had a very considerable stock.

Many other traders of great respectability kept this fair, especially dealers in iron, wool, slops, cheese and pottery.

I omitted to notice that the Shoemaker-row was at the end of Garlick-row, and consisted of about ten or twelve booths;—that the basket fair, Tunbridge-ware fair, and broom fair, were behind Garlick-row, near the top. In the basket fair were to be had all kinds of hampers, baskets, and basket-work; hay-racks, scythe-hafts, pitch-fork, and spade-handles; and other implements of husbandry, waggon loads of which were piled up: a Mr. Fowler of Shefford, in Bedfordshire, bought a considerable stock of such materials. At the Tunbridge-ware fair, were corn and malt shovels, churns, cheese presses, and a variety of such goods.

If any materials, or goods, were not taken away within forty-eight hours after the fair had ended, the farmer of the fair-field had a lien on them, and a sharp look out was usually kept for such waifs and strays by his men.

The importance of Stirbitch fair may be estimated by the great extent of ground it occupied. The circuit of the fair, beginning at the first show booth round by the cheese fair, the wool fair, and hop fair; then onwards to Iron-monger's-row, to the horse fair; northward on to the pottery fair, along the margin of the Cam, by the coal fair; then southward to the outside of the Inn, and preceding in a direct line by the basket fair to the point whence you started, made full three miles.(1)

On the 29th of September, William Mott gentleman,(2) one of the

(1) Hone's Year Book, 1538—1548. This article is there illustrated by a rough plan of the fair and a view of the Booths.

(2) Alderman Mott was an eminent solicitor. He was present at the first of the sermons preached under the above-mentioned deeds, by John Sharp B.D. fellow of Corpus Christi College who selected for his text, Matt. xxii. 35—40, "Then one of them which was a Lawyer asked him a question tempting him, and saying, Master which is the great commandment in the law? Jesus said unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all

Aldermen of the Town, by indenture, granted to the Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses an annuity of £6. chargeable on a messuage and certain lands in Great and Little Eversden,⁽¹⁾ for a sermon to be preached annually before the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, in Trinity church, in the afternoon of the last Sunday in the month of May, after a distribution to the poor of the town. On the 30th of September, he granted to John Sharp B.D. fellow of Corpus Christi College, and seven others and their heirs, an annuity of £5. issuing out of the same lands, for a sermon in Trinity Church in the afternoon of the last Sunday in July yearly, and for a distribution amongst the poor of that parish not receiving collection; and on the 1st of October, he granted to Soame Jenyns Esq. and others another annuity of £5. out of the same lands, for an annual sermon and distribution to the poor in the parish of Bottisham of which he was a native.⁽²⁾

There was a great flood here on the 27th of October, occasioned by the heavy rains which fell on the two preceding days. It is said to have been the greatest flood since 1696.⁽³⁾

On Saturday, the 30th of October, appeared the first number of "The Cambridge Chronicle," a weekly newspaper, published at the price of two pence halfpenny.⁽⁴⁾ With this was soon afterwards⁽⁵⁾ incorporated the Cambridge Journal.⁽⁶⁾ "The Cambridge Chronicle and Journal" has been continued weekly to the present time and has an extensive circulation.

On the 25th of November, a fox which had been put up near Cherryhinton by the hounds of Christopher Anstey Esq. of Trumpington, being hard drove took into Emmanuel College, went through the cloisters, round the fishpond, and afterwards leaped over the college wall and made his escape.⁽⁷⁾

In celebration of the birth of the Prince of Wales, the University published a book of verses, entitled "Gratulatio Academiæ Cantabrigiæ natales auspicatissimos Georgii Walliæ Principis augustissimi Georgii III. Magnæ Britanniae Regis et serenissimæ Char-

thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the Law and the Prophets."

(1) This estate is now the property of the Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke.

(2) Charity Reports, xxxi. 22, 73, 143.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 30 Oct. 1762.

(4) "Printed by T. Fletcher & F. Hodson, at the New Printing-Office on the Market-Hill; who execute all Manner of Business on the Letter or Rolling-Press elegantly and expeditiously."

(5) 3rd of January, 1767.

(6) Vide ante, p. 249.

(7) Cambridge Chronicle 27 Nov. 1762.

"lottæ Reginæ filii celebrantis."⁽¹⁾ Amongst the contributors were Dr. Peter Stephen Goddard Vicechancellor, Hon. Richard Fitzwilliam of Trinity Hall afterwards Viscount Fitzwilliam founder of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Hon. John Grey of Queens' College, Hon. John Damer of Trinity College, Samuel Ogden D.D. senior fellow of St. John's College, Robert Plumptre President of Queens' College, Brownlowe Cust fellow-commoner of Corpus Christi College afterwards Lord Brownlow, Thomas Zouch B.A. fellow of Trinity College, William Hayley of Trinity Hall, John Law Tancred's student of Christ's College afterwards Bishop of Elphin, and John Hey M.A. fellow of Sidney College. Copies of this book were presented to the King and Queen by Dr. Goddard Vicechancellor on the 20th of December.⁽²⁾

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The act passed this year, enabling discharged mariners, soldiers and marines to set up trades,⁽³⁾ contains the like exceptions as to the Universities as the act 22 Geo. II. c. 44.⁽⁴⁾

On the 24th of March, the royal assent was given to an act for repairing, widening, turning and keeping in repair the road from Cambridge to Ely and from thence to Soham, and for building a bridge across the Ouze at or near Stretham Ferry.⁽⁵⁾ Amongst the trustees appointed by this act were the Heads of all the Colleges and Halls in the University of Cambridge then and for the time being, and the Mayor, aldermen, recorder, and deputy recorder of the town of Cambridge then and for the time being. Besides loans, upwards of £1000. was contributed in free gifts for the improvement of this road. Amongst the donors were John Marquess of Granby M.P. for the county £210., Philip Earl of Hardwicke High Steward of the University £200., George Riste Esq. one of the aldermen of this town (by will) £200., Dr. Matthias Mawson Bishop of Ely £100., Philip Viscount Royston M.P. and Lord Lieutenant of the county £100., Hugh Thomas D.D. Dean of Ely, Barnard Garnett D.D. Prebendary of Ely, and Mr. John Howard of Norwich £21. each, Thomas Watkins M.A. Minor Canon of Ely, Charles Allix Esq., and James Bentham M.A. Minor Canon of Ely £20. each.⁽⁶⁾

(1) "*Cantabrigiæ, Typis Academicis excudebat Josephus Bentham, M.DCC.LXII.*" fo.

(2) *Gentleman's Magazine*, xxxii. 599.

(3) Stat. 3 Geo. III. c. 8.

(4) *Vide ante*, p. 268.

(5) Stat. 3 Geo. III. c. 36.

(6) *Cambridge Chronicle* 24 Dec. 1762, 3 Sept. 1763; Bentham, *Hist. & Antiq. of Ely Cathedral*, 214 n.

An act relating to the price and assize of bread which received the royal assent on the 24th of March, contains the subjoined proviso :—

PROVIDED likewise, and it is hereby enacted, That this Act, or any Thing herein contained, shall not extend, or be construed to extend to prejudice the antient Right or Custom of the two Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or either of them, or of their or either of their Clerks of the Market, or the Practice within the several Jurisdictions of the said Universities, or either of them, used to ascertain and appoint the Weight of all Sorts of Bread to be sold or exposed for Sale within their several Jurisdictions; but that they and every of them shall and may severally and respectively from Time to Time, as there shall be Occasion, ascertain and appoint within their several and respective Jurisdictions, the Weight of all Sorts of Bread to be sold or exposed to Sale by any Baker or other Person whatsoever within the Limits of their several Jurisdictions; and shall and may punish the Breach thereof as fully and freely in all Respects as they used to do, and as if this Act had never been made; any Thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.(1)

On the 4th of April, the peace of Fontainebleau was proclaimed in this town by the Mayor, aldermen, and common council who went in procession in their formalities on horseback, accompanied by some of the principal inhabitants of the town.(2)

At St. James's on the 14th of April, "the following Address of " the Chancellor, Masters & Scholars of the University of Cambridge, was presented to his Majesty (in the absence of the Chancellor(3)) by the Reverend Dr. Goddard, Master of Clare Hall &

(1) Stat. 3 Geo. III. c. 11, s. 25.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 9 April, 1763.

(3) The Chancellor of the University declined to present the address, as appears by his letter to the Vicechancellor which is subjoined :—

"Claremont, April 6, 1763.

"Rev. Sir,

"I Received here yesterday the favour of your letter of the 4th, transmitting to me the address, which the university have thought proper to make to his majesty, on occasion of the peace.

"I am extremely sorry, that any thing should prevent my attending the university with their address to the king. Nobody can be more ready, and desirous, to shew his duty, and loyalty, to his majesty, upon all occasions, than myself; or, as far as in me lies, to promote and encourage, in the university, those principles of steadiness and affection to the protestant succession, happily established in his majesty, and his royal family, which now, for many years, I have had the pleasure to see so uniformly pursued, and so warmly exerted there.

"I apprehend, from several expressions in the address, which I own I cannot approve, and which I should have objected to, if I had been previously consulted, that my attendance, upon this occasion, will not be consistent with the part, which I, and other lords, thought ourselves obliged to take, when the consideration of the preliminaries was before the parliament. I therefore hope, that it will not be thought want of duty to the king, or of respect to the university (in neither of which will I ever be guilty of the least failure) if I desire you, Sir, (as has been very frequently done in our late chancellor's time) to acquaint the secretary of state, that the university had agreed upon an address to his majesty; and that you desire to know from his lordship, when you, and the university, may attend his majesty with it. This, I believe, has been the method most frequently followed by the university of Oxford, and in several instances, as I mentioned before in the duke of Somerset's time.

"If you write to the secretary of state, as soon as you receive this, you may have his lordship's answer, time enough for you to come to town on the Monday, if his majesty should think proper to appoint (as you suppose) Wednesday, this day se'nnight, for receiving the university.

"I am, &c.

"HOLLES NEWCASTLE."

“ Vice-Chancellor, introduced by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Chamberlain; & attended by the following Noblemen & Gentlemen Members of the University, viz. The Duke of Chandos; the Earls of Halifax & Morton; the Bishops of London, Salisbury, Rochester, Chester, Peterborough, St. David’s, Landaff, & Lincoln; Lord Ward, Lord Orwell, Honourable Mr. Grey, Honourable Edward Finch, Honourable George Townshend, Honourable Charles Townshend, Honourable Mr. Damar; Sir James Lowther, Sir Robert Hildyard, Sir John Griffin; with several members of the House of Commons; a great number of Doctors in all Faculties; & Masters of Arts, in their proper Habits; amounting in the whole to near two hundred :—

TO THE KING’S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters & Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

May it please your Majesty,

WE your Majesty’s most dutiful & loyal Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters & Scholars of your University of Cambridge, beg leave to approach your Majesty’s Throne, & to express the warmest sentiments of our Duty & Gratitude to your Majesty for your tender regard to the true happiness of your people, in concluding an expensive, though successful war, by a safe & honorable peace. An event which, we trust, will be attended with the greatest blessings & advantages to us, & our latest posterity.

WE have had frequent occasions, in the continuance of the late just & necessary war, to admire the fortitude & greatness of mind, with which your Majesty pursued every measure that could contribute to the Glory, or the security of your kingdoms. Permit us to declare our most affectionate sense of that Goodness of heart, which has disposed your Majesty, even in the midst of your Triumphs, to put a happy period to the manifold calamities of war, & to complete your Amiable Character, the friend of mankind, and the father of your people.

It is with a peculiar satisfaction that your University of Cambridge embraces every opportunity of presenting themselves before your Majesty, the heir & descendant of Princes, who stand enrolled with our most munificent patrons & benefactors. And we shall always gratefully acknowledge, that our invariable Attachment to your Majesty’s illustrious House has been distinguished by many eminent & repeated marks of Royal favour. We shall humbly hope that our perseverance in the same good Principles & practices will always recommend us to the same gracious favour & protection.

It shall be our particular attention, as it is our most bounden duty, to instil into those, who are committed to our care, the highest regard of our holy religion, every sentiment of Loyalty & Affection to their King, & every principle of Obedience to the Laws and Constitution of their country.

MAY your Majesty, who are formed to be the delight & happiness of any people, be for ever possessed of the hearts of all your subjects! May that purity of manners, that undissembled Piety, of which your Majesty is so illustrious an example, effectually promote & recommend the cause of Virtue & true Religion. May it check the progress of all open Vice & profaneness :

And may that God, whom you so faithfully serve, long, very long, preserve your Majesty the most beloved Sovereign of an united, a dutifull and an affectionate people!

“To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:—

The just sentiments which you express, in this Dutiful Address, of the peace which the Providence of God has enabled me to conclude, give me particular satisfaction. By continuing to educate the youth committed to you, in the principles of Loyalty, Virtue & Piety, you will perform a most acceptable service to me: And as it is my earnest desire to contribute to the advancement of true religion, & useful Learning, the University of Cambridge cannot doubt of my constant favour & protection.

“They were all most graciously received; and had the Honour of “kissing His Majesty’s hand.”⁽¹⁾

On Wednesday, the 4th of May, nine colours taken at Manilla by Brigadier General Draper,⁽²⁾ were carried in procession to King’s College Chapel by the scholars of the college, accompanied by the fellows, the organ playing and the choir preceding them singing *Te Deum*. The colours were erected on each side of the altar rails when the Rev. William Barford M.A. Public Orator of the University, and one of the fellows of the college, made a Latin oration, after which followed the Evening Service and a Thanksgiving Anthem.⁽³⁾

The 6th of May, was observed as a thanksgiving for the peace. Trinity College illuminated the observatory over the King’s Gate and the Conduit in the great court. The evening concluded with the ringing of bells and other demonstrations of joy.⁽³⁾

In celebration of the peace of Fontainebleau the University published a collection of poems in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic and English entitled “*Gratulatio Academiæ Cantabrigiensis in pacem “augustissimi Principis Georgii III. Magnæ Britanniæ Regis auspiciis Europæ feliciter restitutam Anno M.DCC.LXIII.*”⁽⁴⁾ Amongst the contributors were Dr. Peter Stephen Goddard Vicechancellor, Hon. Richard Fitzwilliam of Trinity Hall afterwards Viscount Fitzwilliam founder of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Hon. John Grey of Queens’ College, Hon. John Damer of Trinity College, John Sumner D.D. Provost of King’s College, Robert Plumtre D.D. President of Queens’ College, Brownlowe Cust fellow commoner of

(1) London Gazette, 12 to 16 April, 1763.

(2) Brigadier General William Draper afterwards K.B. and so well known for his controversy with Junius, was admitted a Scholar of King’s College, 1740, B.A. 1744, M.A. 1749. He visited the College on the 10th of October this year. (Camb. Chron. 15 Oct. 1763.)

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 7 May, 1763.

(4) “*Cantabrigiæ, Typis Academicis excudebat Josephus Benthām. M.DCC.LXIII.*” fo.

Corpus Christi College afterwards Lord Brownlowe, Samuel Hallifax M.A. fellow of Trinity Hall afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph, Thomas Zouch B.A. fellow of Trinity College, Joah Bates fellow of King's College, John Law Tancred's student of Christ's College afterwards Bishop of Elphin, William Bennet of Emmanuel College afterwards Bishop of Cloyne, and James Scott M.A. fellow of Trinity College. A copy of this book, magnificently bound in crimson velvet, was on the 1st of June, presented to the King by Dr. Goddard the Vicechancellor.⁽¹⁾

The subjoined curious advertisements appeared this year:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

For the Entertainment of such Gentlemen as are desirous of mixing innocent Amusement with useful Knowledge, and promoting Improvement in all Arts and Sciences, a COFFEE-ROOM is opened next to Emmanuel College, in a pleasant Garden, where different Languages (French in particular) will be one of the principal Studies, and made easy and familiar by Conversation. Occasional Dissertations and Harangues will be made on the different Follies and Extravagancies of Mankind, where every Gentleman so inclined will have an opportunity of descanting on each and every Subject which his Talents or Genius leads him to, under such proper Regulations as shall hereafter be agreed to, all tending to reform the Manners and cure the Follies of each, which will be exposed in general, without describing individual Persons. Apish Pride, foppish Vanity in Youth, artful Craft, cunning Hypocrisy in the worldly money-getting Man, ostentatious over-bearing Pride, Vain-glory, Impotency, Lust, and Avarice in Old-Age, will in their Turns be properly exposed and dissected. The many ill effects of Rage, Lust, Pride and Revenge, will be most properly demonstrated, with occasional Anecdotes, and a Series of Observations from the ablest Connoisseurs: therefore the haughty, morose, revengeful, proud Man, with the sneaking, foppish, squeaking Fribble, or the cruel, surly, office-bearing Tyrant's Company is not desired, unless duly prepared to see their Foibles exposed in a Mirror, in order to prune, lop and divest them of their most odious and obnoxious Incumbrances, which will not be sawed, but taken off by a new-devised Amputation. None but the free, generous, debonnaire and gay, are desired to attend.

The principal Furniture of the Coffee-Room will consist of Prints, Drawings, and emblematical Devices which encourage Innocency and Virtue by exposing Vice and the Folly of Intemperance, with the ill effects of Lust, Pride, Ambition, and that worst of Demons, cruel Revenge, or ignorantly going to Law without Reason or Evidence. In order to prevent Intemperance, no Spirituous Liquors will be admitted unless meliorated and duly authorized according to Law, but harmless Tea, Lacedemonian Broth, and invigorating Chocolate, comforting Cakes with cooling Tarts and Jellies, &c.

Whereas many People are too frequently aggrieved and oppressed by the Contrivancies of ill-designing People, and drawn into Scrapes, and Difficulties, and so misled and harassed with Law-Suits, and Hardships; others for want of Friends, are often deprived of their Property; all such by ap-

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 4 June, 1763.

plying as above, will, in some Degree, meet with Relief gratis. Attendance will be given each Day from the Hours of Ten to Twelve at Noon,

By their most humble Servant,

JOHN DELAPORT,

With proper Assistants.

Cambridge, 1763.

. The best of Tea, with Rolls and Butter, at Sixpence per Head.

A Library of Books is now in the Coffee-Room which will be increased; and for the Entertainment of such Gentlemen who are musically inclined, Instruments will shortly be provided.⁽¹⁾

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Proprietor of Emanuel Coffee-House having been at a considerable Expence to make his Garden pleasant and agreeable to such Ladies and Gentlemen who please to honour him with their Company, and finding by Experience, that several Persons (to his Prejudice) do frequently make it a PROMENADE and Thoroughfare, to prevent which for the future, no Person will be admitted into the Garden who doth not take a Ticket at the Gate, which will that Day be taken as Cash for either Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Jellys, Sillabubs, Tarts, Cakes, &c., or any of the Produce of the Garden; a Person will attend to gather the Fruit, Pease or Beans, for such as choose to take a Dinner or Supper, Wine, Punch, or Ale shall be sent for to such Tavern or House as the Company shall direct. Each Monday Evening that the Weather will admit, there will be Vocal and Instrumental Music. Any Under Graduate desirous of learning the French Tongue very expeditiously, shall be taught it for a Trifle, by applying as above, as Reputation only is meant for the Teacher's Trouble: such as honour him to become his Scholars, will not be amus'd with Rhodomontade, or learn any bad Accent. Any person fond of Fishing, may divert themselves with catching the Fish, and have them drest in the best Manner.

Any Peruke-maker for Ready Money, may be supplied at the Hair Warehouse in St. Andrew's, cheaper than at the cheapest House in London, with every Article they use.⁽²⁾

The following address from the Corporation on the peace of Fountainbleau was sealed on the 4th of June, and was soon afterwards presented to the King by Soame Jenyns Esq. one of the representatives in Parliament for the town:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Mayor, Bailiffs, & Burgesses of the Town of Cambridge.

MAY it please your Majesty to accept the congratulations of your dutiful & loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Bailiffs, & Burgesses of the Town of Cambridge, upon the success of your Majesty's endeavours to restore the publick Tranquility of a great part of Europe.

THE advantages of the peace which your Majesty has made, will we hope, be fully manifested by its long continuance. Your faithful Subjects may then indulge the expectation of being relieved from many of those heavy burthens,

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 4 June, 1763.

(2) Ibid., 2 July, 1763.

which they chearfully submitted to for the support of a war, entered into by your Royal Grandfather, whose memory will be ever dear to us, upon principles of true policy, & attended with the most glorious & unexampled successes in every quarter of the world.

MAY your Majesty's reign be greatly prolonged for the good and happiness of your people; and may our latest posterity look up to your Royal Descendants, with the confidence that we do to your Majesty, for the full enjoyment of those invaluable Civil & Religious liberties, the best birthrights of Englishmen, which have always derived protection & support from the Kings of your Majesty's illustrious House.

GIVEN under our Common Seal, the fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & sixty-three.(1)

An address on the peace from the Lord Lieutenant, Justices of the Peace, Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders of the county was agreed to on the 11th of June, and was soon afterwards presented to the King by Viscount Royston Lord Lieutenant and one of the members of Parliament for the county.(2)

In a Cambridge Guide published this year, under the title of "*Cantabrigia Depicta*," the Market Cross is described as "being an handsome square stone pillar of the Ionick Order; on the top of which is an Orb and cross gilt."(3) This work contains the following particulars respecting the trade of the Town:—

Nor is it better supplied with water, than it is with other Necessaries of Life. The purest Wine they receive by the way of Lynn: Flesh, Fish, Wild-fowl, Poultry, Butter, Cheese, and all Manner of Provisions, from the adjacent Country: Firing is cheap; Coals from Seven-pence to Nine-pence a Bushel; Turf, or rather Peat, four Shillings a Thousand; Sedge, with which the Bakers heat their Ovens, four Shillings per hundred Sheaves: These, together with Osiers, Reeds, and Rushes used in several Trades, are daily imported by the River Grant. Great Quantities of Oil, made of Flax-Seed, Cole-seed, Hemp and other Seeds, ground or pressed by the numerous Mills in the Isle of Ely, are brought up this River also; and the Cakes, after the Oil is pressed out, afford the Farmer an excellent Manure to improve his Grounds. By the River also they receive 1500 or 2000 Firkins of Butter every Week, from Norfolk and the Isle of Ely, which is sent by Waggons to London: Besides which, great Quantities are made in the neighbouring Villages, for the Use of the University and Town, and brought fresh to Market every Day, except Monday. Every Pound of this Butter is rolled, and drawn out to a Yard in Length, about the Bigness of a Walking-Cane; which is mentioned as peculiar to this Place. The Fields near Cambridge furnish the Town with the best Saffron in Europe, which sells usually from 24 to 30 shillings a Pound.(4)

The account of Sturbridge fair, though brief, sufficiently evidences

(1) London Gazette, 7 to 11 June, 1763.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 25 June, 1763.

(3) *Cantabrigia Depicta*, p. 10.

(4) *Ibid.*, p. 15.

that that famous mart had by this period much declined from its former importance:—

This Fair was formerly by much the most considerable in England. Its chief staple Commodities are Wool, Hops, Leather, Cheese, and Iron: Woollen-Drapers and Mercers, and many other Trades did formerly resort here from London, and formed different Streets of Shops; but the Number of these are now greatly decreased: but still the Trade for the above staple Commodities is very considerable. No Coaches come from London to ply at this Fair, as formerly, the Town furnishing great Numbers themselves, which are perpetually hurrying from Cambridge to the Fair, and back again, while it lasts. This Fair is laid out (since the Alteration of the Stile) on the 4th of September by the Mayor and Aldermen of the Corporation, when the People begin to build their Booths; and on the 18th of September, annually, it is proclaimed, with great Solemnity, by the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors, and Proctors of the University, and by the Mayor and Aldermen of the Town, each Body in their Scarlet Robes: Then the Fair begins, and continues a Fortnight; during which Time it formerly was crowded with People, that came from distant as well as neighbouring Counties, and the Town of Cambridge, and the neighbouring Villages, were so full of People, that they could scarce find Room for them, or their Horses; but the Numbers are now much less. The Entertainment People meet with here, is chiefly Oysters, Herrings, and Stubble-Geese. There used to be Plays acted every Evening, and Music Booths, during the Fair; but the University not approving of these Diversions, they are now discontinued.⁽¹⁾

“An Exact List of the Posts, Coaches, Stage-Waggons, and other Carriers,” is subjoined for the sake of the contrast it affords to the varied means of frequent and rapid communication from hence to all parts of the Kingdom now existing or projected:—

Post to London,

Sets out on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at five o'clock in the Evening through Royston; and returns on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at Noon through the same Place.

It sets out on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays at Six o'Clock in the Evening thro' Walden; and returns on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays through the same place.

The Post goes out every Day, except Saturday; and comes in every Day, except Monday.

North-Post, by Caxton,

Sets out every Night at Ten, except Sunday; and returns every Forenoon, except Sunday

Norfolk Post,

Sets out every Afternoon as soon as the London Mail arrives; and returns every Day.

The Fly for Four Passengers at 12s. each,

Which goes to London every Day by Chesterford, Hockerill, and Epping, sets out at 7 o'Clock from the Rose in the Market-Place, and gets to the Queen's-head, Gray's-Inn-Lane, at 5 o'Clock the same Evening; from whence another Fly sets out every Morning for Cambridge.

(1) Cantabrigia Depicta, p. 18.

Stage-Coach for Six Persons at 10s. each,

Sets out from the Red-Lion in the Petty Cury at Seven in the Morning on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Christmas to Midsummer, to the Bull in Bishopsgate-Street; and returns from thence to the Red-Lion in Cambridge at the same hour in the Morning on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The other half Year it sets out from the Blue-Boar in Cambridge, and inns at the abovementioned Stage in London; and returns from thence to the Blue-Boar Inn aforesaid.

Stage-Coach for Four Passengers at 10s. each.

Sets out from the Red-Lion in the Petty-Cury at Seven in the Morning on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from Midsummer to Christmas, to the Green-Dragon in Bishopsgate-Street; from whence it returns the same Hour on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The other half year it sets out from the Blue-Boar in Cambridge, inns at the Green-Dragon aforesaid; and returns to the Blue-Boar.

Stage Waggons.

Gillam's Waggons set out from London from the Pease-Market-Hill, every Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday; and return every Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, from the Cambridge-Warehouse next Great St. Helen's in Bishopsgate-street.

Messrs. Burleigh and Drage's Waggons set out from Bridge-street on Mondays and Tuesdays, inn at the Black-Bull in Bishopsgate-street; and return from thence on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

Salmon's Waggons set out from the Foot of the Great Bridge on Mondays and Tuesdays, inn at the Green-Dragon in Bishopsgate-street; and return from thence on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

Norwich Stage-Coach,

Inns at the Red Lion in the Petty-Cury every Thursday Noon; and returns at Eight the next Morning by the Way of Bury.

Bury Stage-Coach,

Inns at the Wrestlers in the Petty-Cury every Tuesday in the Afternoon; and returns at Eight the next Morning for Bury.

Horse-Carriers to London.

Mr. Gillam has a Man sets out on Monday at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon for the Black-Bull in Bishopsgate-street; who returns from thence on the Thursday following.

Freeman, (another Horse-Carrier) sets out every Wednesday at Three o'Clock for the Green-Dragon in Bishopsgate-street; and returns from thence on Friday.

Huntingdon-Carrier,

Comes with a Cart every Tuesday and Friday to the Red-Lion in the Petty Cury; and returns the same Afternoon.

Stamford-Carrier,

Inns at the Wrestlers in the Petty-Cury every Tuesday; and returns the next Day to Stamford by Way of Huntingdon.

Ipswich-Carrier,

Comes with an Horse to the Cross-Keys opposite Bene't Church; and returns early on Sunday Morning through Newmarket and Bury.

Yarmouth Carrier,

Comes to the Crown in Bridge-Street with a Chaise every Friday; and returns the next Morning at Nine o'clock by Newmarket, Bury, &c. &c.

St. Ives Carrier,

Comes with a Cart to the Red-Lion in the Petty-Cury every Saturday; and returns the same Day.

Haverill and Colchester-Carrier,

Comes every Friday with a Cart to the Castle in St. Andrew's Parish; and returns on Saturday Morning.

Kettering-Carrier,

Comes with a Horse to the Black-Bear in Shoemaker-Row every Tuesday and returns on Wednesday by St. Neots.

Leicester-Carrier,

Comes with a Waggon every Thursday Morning to the Red-Lion in the Petty-Cury; and returns the same Day.

Birmingham and Coventry-Waggon,

Inn at the Pickerell, at the foot of the Great Bridge once a Fortnight.

John Scott from Ely, comes every Tuesday Morning at Six o'Clock, sets up at the Black Swan near the Great Bridge; and returns to Ely the same Day at Eleven o'Clock.

A Man from Linton comes every Saturday to the Brazen-George in St. Andrew's Parish with a Cart.

A Cart comes every Saturday to the Half-Moon opposite Pembroke-Hall, from Royston.

A Newsman sets out from Thurlbourn's and Woodyer's every Saturday Morning for Chesterford, Walden, Newport, Quendon, and Hockerill; and returns by Hadham, Ware, Wiford, &c. &c.

Lynn Passage-Boats,

Go down from hence every Tuesday Morning and return on Sunday.

Groom's Boats from Ely,

Come in every Tuesday and Friday Afternoon to the White-Bull in Bridge-street, and return on Wednesday and Saturday.

Smith's Boats from Ely,

Come from and return to Ely on the same Day as above.

Wisbech Boats,

Come in every Sunday, and return on the Monday following.

Downham Boats,

Go out from the Great-Bridge every Saturday at Noon; and return every Tuesday.

The Publishers of both the Cambridge Papers, have Newsmen who go into all the adjacent Counties, and take in Parcels at the Printing-Offices.⁽¹⁾

On the 29th of December, the following grace of the Senate was passed :—

WHEREAS several persons have lately re-entered their names in divers colleges and will thereby be entitled to vote in the senate to the disadvantage of those members of the university whose names have continued in college from the time of taking their degrees

MAY IT PLEASE YOU that no bachelor of divinity or master of arts hereafter admitted be allowed to vote without having produced before the vice-chancellor a sponsor to be approved of by him in the presence of the register of the university that he will perform his exercises in saint Mary's church and the publick schools and that no person whatsoever shall have a right to vote in the senate till a full year be compleated from the time of his producing such sponsor before the vice-chancellor where a sponsor is required and from the time of his re-entering his name where it is not and that

this your grace may have the validity of a law and be written in the proctor's books.(1)

1764.

On the death of the Earl of Hardwicke, a warm contest⁽²⁾ for the office of High Steward of the University took place between his son Philip Earl of Hardwicke,⁽³⁾ and John Earl of Sandwich.⁽⁴⁾ The election took place on the 30th of March. The grace for the Earl of Hardwicke passed the Caput, and was carried in the Non Regent House, the votes being placets, 103; non-placets, 101. In the Regent House the votes were equal, viz. placets, 108; non-placets, 108. The Proctors (who were in different interests) at first disagreed as to the numbers in the Regent House, in consequence of each omitting to mark the other's vote; but when, on rectifying the error, it was found the suffrages were equal, the Senior Proctor insisted on a second scrutiny, which the Junior refused; and the Vicechancellor dissolved the Congregation without the Proctors making any report. A rule for a mandamus on behalf of the Earl of Hardwicke was afterwards obtained, and came on to be argued before the Court of King's Bench, on the 25th of April, 1765. His Counsel objected to the vote of Thomas Pitt, of Clare Hall, who had voted in the Regent House against the grace, contending that he, having been a

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 433.

(2) This contest occasioned several publications both serious and satirical. The most remarkable were "An Address to the Members of the Senate of the University of Cambridge, on the Attention due to Worth of Character from a Religious Society: With a view to the ensuing Election of a High Steward, &c. &c. by a Master of Arts." (8vo. 1764), by John Gordon fellow of Emmanuel College afterwards fellow of Peterhouse D.D. and Archdeacon of Lincoln. "The Candidate: or, the Cambridge Courtship," by Gray, (Gray's Works, ed. Mitford, i. 163); and "The Candidate," by Churchill, (Churchill's Works, ed. 1767, iii. 3.)

(3) Philip Yorke second Earl of Hardwicke the eldest son of the Lord Chancellor, was born December 20, 1720, and admitted of Corpus Christi College in 1737. He represented the County of Cambridge from 1747, till his succession to the peerage. He was created LL.D. at the Duke of Newcastle's Installation in 1749. In 1757, being then Viscount Royston, he was constituted Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, which office he held till his death. He was also one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, and a Trustee of the British Museum. His lordship was honourably distinguished by his classical and historical learning. He contributed to the Athenian Letters, and edited Sir Dudley Carleton's Public Correspondence, and two volumes of State Papers. He married in May, 1741, Jemima in her own right Marchioness de Grey and Baroness Lucas of Crudwell, and died at his house in St. James's Square, London, 16 May, 1790. The letter from the University to the Earl of Hardwicke on his election as High Steward and his reply are given in the Cambridge Chronicle, 27 July, 1765.

(4) John Montagu fourth Earl of Sandwich succeeded his grandfather in the peerage in 1729. In April, 1745, he was constituted a Lord of the Admiralty, and so continued till June, 1751, filling the first place in that commission from February 10, 1748-9. In April, 1763, he resumed the office of First Lord of the Admiralty and continued therein till September that year. In January, 1771, he accepted that office for the third time, and held it till March, 1782. He was one of the Secretaries of State from September, 1763, till 1765, and again from December, 1770, to January, 1771. In 1770, he was made Postmaster General. He was Minister Plenipotentiary to the States General during the conference at Breda, and assisted in settling the preliminaries of peace, which were ratified at Aix-la-Chapelle, in October, 1748. In February, 1763, he was sent as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Catholic King. His private character was far from respectable. He died in 1792.

Master of Arts above five years, ought to have voted amongst the Non Regents; and that, as the Earl of Hardwicke had (when Mr. Pitt's vote was taken away) a majority in his favour, he ought to be admitted. The Counsel on the opposite side, however, contended that Mr. Pitt (who was admitted to his degree by royal mandate,) had not been a Master of Arts complete for five years, consequently that his vote ought to be allowed in the Regent House; and they further objected to five votes in favour of the grace, viz. those of two Esquire Bedels, and of three gentlemen who voted in the Regent House upon resumed graces; and contended that the statutes of Elizabeth being silent as to any particular mode of electing the High Steward, he ought to be chosen in like manner as the Vicechancellor, under the clause in those statutes which directs all officers to be so elected unless some other mode be specifically mentioned. There were other points raised, unnecessary to be here particularised. The Court decided—1st, That Mr. Pitt had been a Master of Arts complete five years, and was therefore a Non Regent, and had no right to vote in the Regent House; 2ndly, That as the usage appeared to be for the Esquire Bedels to vote in the Regent House, and there seemed nothing unfair in the resumed graces, the five votes objected to by the Earl of Hardwicke's opponents could not be disallowed; and 3dly, That the mode of election was right, since it had been according to that invariably used ever since the year 1524, and it was evident that the statutes of Elizabeth had not intended to alter the prevailing mode of electing the High Steward. It was added that the University as a pre-existing Corporation was at liberty to accept part only of those statutes, and was not compelled to accept them in toto.⁽¹⁾ A mandamus was therefore issued to the Seal-keepers to put the University seal to the Earl of Hardwicke's appointment.⁽²⁾

On Sunday the 29th of April, his Serene Highness George Augustus Prince of Mecklenburgh Strelitz brother to the Queen visited the University and was created LL.D.⁽³⁾

The following advertisement appeared this year:—

CAMBRIDGE, June 28, 1764.

WHEREAS many Gentlemen of the University and others have much desired they might be at Liberty, when travelling in the FLX, either to Dine, or not,

(1) It will be seen that it was not necessary to decide so much in the particular case. The general doctrine thus laid down as to the partial acceptance of corporate charters has been since solemnly overruled in the case of *Rex. v. Westwood*, (4 Barn. & Cresswell, 781; 2 Dow & Clark, 21.)

(2) Sir James Burrow's Reports, iii. 1647; Sir W. Blackstone's Reports, i. 547; Gray's Works, ed. Mitford, i. 163, iv. 29, 48, v. 33.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 5 May, 1764; MS. Matthew, 94.

upon the Road: We the Proprietors of the said Fly, for the more speedy Conveyance of Passengers, do not stop on the Road to dine, (except desired) by which means near an Hour will be saved in the Journey; and nothing shall be wanting to render the said Machines in all other respects as compleat, safe, and expeditious as any in the Kingdom,

By S. FORLOW & Co.(1)

On the 17th of October, there was a poll for the rectory of Ovington. The candidates were John Jebb, M.A. fellow of Peterhouse, who had 91 votes and Henry Turner M.A. fellow of St. John's College, who had 73 votes.(2)

1765.

On the 19th of January there was a contested election for the Margaret Professorship of Divinity vacant by the death of Dr. Newcome Dean of Rochester and Master of St. John's College. The candidates were Zachary Brooke D.D. sometime fellow of St. John's College and Edmund Law(3) D.D. Master of Peterhouse. The votes were Dr. Brooke 49, Dr. Law 37.(4)

At the Lent Assizes, was tried before Mr. Justice Bathurst and a special Jury, an action brought by Zachary Mart silversmith and Anne his wife, against Dr. Elliston late Vicechancellor of the University and others, for the false imprisonment of Mrs. Mart, who before her marriage was apprehended by the Proctors and sent to the Spinning House by Dr. Elliston. After a trial of nearly six hours, a verdict was returned for the plaintiffs with £20. damages.(5) A rule nisi for a new trial was obtained,(6) but it seems it was discharged.

On the 28th of May, died aged 84, Jacob Butler Esq. the oldest Barrister-at-Law in England, proprietor of the Barnwell estate where he was born.(7) Having erected in Barnwell church three tablets

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 30 June, 1764. In the Cambridge Chronicle, 4 August, 1764, is an advertisement from the proprietors of the Fly, stating that the removal of the Fly from the Queen's Head, Gray's-Inn-Lane, to the Swan with two Necks, in Lad Lane, not being agreeable to many of their friends in the University, they had recalled the same to the Queen's Head. It appears that the Fly went daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 A.M. and arrived at 4 P.M. In this advertisement it is stated that the alteration as to dining seemed "very agreeable." S. Forlow, at the Rose Tavern, takes the credit of being "the first Undertaker of conveying Gentlemen in this expeditious manner to and from London." In the Cambridge Chronicle, 11 August, 1764, is an advertisement of a Fly to Ely, with six horses daily, Sundays excepted, at 8 o'clock A.M., arriving at Ely at 11 A.M., and returning from Ely at 3 P.M., and arriving in Cambridge at 6 P.M. Fares: insides, 4s., out-sides, 2s.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 20 Oct. 1764.

(3) Afterwards Bishop of Carlisle.

(4) MS. Cole, xxi. 32 b. where is a copy of the poll.

(5) Annual Register for 1765, p. 80; Marriott, Rights and Privileges of the Universities, &c., 12, 13.

(6) Cambridge Chronicle, 6 May, 1765.

(7) He was eldest son of John Butler LL.D. rector of Wallington in Hertfordshire, by Susannah daughter of Jacob Bodendick of St. Martin's le Grand, London, goldsmith.

commemorative of his ancestors and relatives, and he in 1757 added three others on which is the following curious autobiographical inscription, the dates of his and his wife's deaths and burials being supplied subsequently as occasion arose:—

JACOB BUTLER, Esq., Barrister at Law, A.M. of this University,⁽¹⁾ died the 28th day of May, 1765; and buried here the 31st day of May, aged 84; also ROSE his Wife,⁽²⁾ the 5th day of May, 1778; and buried here the 13th day of May, aged 87: both in a grave, made by himself before his death, on the South side of this chancel, near the other monument. They lived and died as friends. His unvariable steadiness in the cause of Liberty would have intitled him to rewards in any age or country where Virtue was not a crime, and Corruption the safest path to Honour. As his sentiments relating to the public were founded in principle, so was his conduct in private life; wherein it would be hard to decide whether his conjugal affection, his firmness in friendship, or benevolence in charity truly Christian, shone the brightest; for he was conspicuous in all.

In the year 1754, To stem the venality and corruption of the times, he offered himself candidate to represent this county in parliament, unsupported by the influence of the great, the largess of the wealthy, or any interest, but that his single character could establish, the esteem of all honest men and lovers of their country. But when he found the struggles for Freedom faint and ineffectual, and his spirits too weak to resist the efforts of its enemies, he contented himself with the testimony of those few friends who dared to be free, and of his own unbiassed conscience, which, upon this as well as every other occasion, voted in his favour; and upon these accounts he was justly intitled to the name of the Old Briton.

Now, Reader, Behold his hardships and ill usage in life.

In the year 1714, he succeeded his father in this estate, of the yearly value of 335*l.* never let for more, yet taxed at 635*l.* occasioned thus: His father, in the year 1705, endeavouring to get Sturbitch Fair rated to the poor, as well as then taxed, the Recorder of the Corporation, then Sir John Cotton, Daniel Love, Francis Piercy, Aldermen, and Thomas Gale, Common council-man, all Commissioners of the Land-tax, and owners of good estates in the said Fair, then leading men and governors of the said Corporation, by the help of others, took the tax from off their estates, and all others of the said Fair, that had always paid in Barnwell parish, and laid it upon the estate of Dr. Butler his father. No redress to be had by appealing; so continued for some years after the said Jacob Butler entered thereon; then got some redress, so as to have his estate taxed at 420*l.* and so hath continued ever since, to his great damage and oppression, under a large mortgage, seven brothers and sisters portions to pay, four annuities of 240*l.* per annum, two great fires, one in 1717,⁽³⁾ the other in 1731,⁽⁴⁾ in which he lost four thousand pounds; on both which, collections were had by letters of request; no benefit to himself, by authority of the then justices, who told him, that unless he would swear that he was not worth 500*l.* he should have no part of that money; which he refused, so lost that share he ought to have had. The like attempt was made as to

(1) Of Christ's College, B.A. 1702, M.A. 1706.

(2) She was his first cousin being daughter of the Rev. Mr. Clerk rector of Somerby, Lincolnshire, by Jane daughter of Neville Alexander Butler, gent. attorney at law.

(3) Vide ante, p. 147.

(4) Vide ante, p. 209.

the brief obtained by the justices, Joseph Kettle at their head, who was a son of his grandfather's horse-keeper; but in that he succeeded, and had to his share the sum of 800*l*. So ent'ed his life.

(1) To support himself under the hardships in the other table, he took into occupation all his estate, though very unfit for such an undertaking, to enable himself to bear the burthens aforesaid; succeeded so well as to make good all his annual payments, and to guard against all the other demands.

In 1721, he married a good and industrious wife, ready to take her share of the yoke then on his shoulders, by whose fortune and diligence lightened and enabled him to go forward.

In 1724, when an act was procured for a turnpike from Cambridge to London, (2) he was therein appointed a trustee. In 1731 parties running high, a new one was obtained, grounded on great frauds and abuses committed by the old trustees, at the expence of the turnpike money; (3) to support which charge, he was pitched upon to make good the said abuse; for which end, he was summoned to the county sessions; arraigned in his gown, convicted, fined 10*l*. and for non-payment was committed. He excepted to their jurisdiction, and submitted his case to any Lawyer of their own choosing, which was accepted; and Sir Phillip Yorke, then Attorney-General, was nominated and accepted of; his case drawn up, and laid before him; had his opinion in favour of himself, with which he went to Ely to the then Under-sheriff, Peacock by name, in order to save the estreating of his fine; he, being one of their party, did refuse it, and told him, he did not know but he might forge it; then went with it to Newmarket, to one Goodale, then Deputy clerk of the peace; there meeting with the same fate, at last was obliged to tender it to Joseph Kettle, Chairman at the next quarter sessions, one of his judges, and told him, it was hard for him, at the expence of two guineas, to teach him and his brethren law; and so was discharged.

Ahab, King of Israel, wanting Naboth's vineyard, offered him an equivalent for it, but could not prevail. Mr. Sindrey, an Alderman of this town, wanting part of my property, thereon to erect a dog-kennel; applied to his brethren for a lease of a spot of ground, (4) on which he did erect one, (5) without any application to me; whereby I was obliged to bring my action, and had a verdict, whereby it was pulled down, to the satisfaction of many. This not suiting his pride, Jezabel-like, he stoned me with three indictments, and my servant with a *Qui tam*, for being in my own manor with a brace of greyhounds; to all which I appeared, pleaded, and joined issue in order for trial, but never tried; so he had his ends in stoning my pocket, but saving my life; this was a great expence to me. To support his right of sheep-walk in all the Lammas Grounds on the South side of the Town of Cambridge, from being plowed, digged, or inclosed, Edward Gillam, a farmer of this town, though apprized thereof, would plow up his own land, and such others as he could hire, to the amount of thirty acres, whereby all sheep were damaged in their feed, much more in their winter layer: was obliged to bring his action against him, which was tried; a verdict obtained, and are now laid down again, which I hope will be a warning to others from doing the like. This was done for the benefit of this estate.

(1) Here begins the fifth of the Butler Monumental Tablets.

(2) Vide ante, p. 186.

(3) Vide ante, p. 206.

(4) See Corporation Common Day Book, 24 August, 1733.

(5) Here begins the sixth and last of the Butler Monumental Tablets.

To regulate the great abuses on the commons of Cambridge, in 1752, he pounded the horses and cows of several put thereon, and made them pay; but one Child, an inmate, replevied his; to support whose action, a subscription was set on foot, and thereon was collected fifty pounds. The action was tried; a verdict had against him, with costs. This, he thought, would have ended the abuses, which still continue, though the Corporation are the regulators of them; and on the admission of every member into the body, he takes an oath not to abuse, or see them abused; so little regard is paid to an oath, which is the only tie of property!

He feared his God;
he honoured his king;
he despised his foes;
and valued his friends.⁽¹⁾

In stature he was six feet four inches high and his extraordinary visage has been well delineated in an etching by the Rev. Michael Tyson of Corpus Christi College. He was a most eccentric character and usually invited the giants and dwarfs who came for exhibition to Sturbridge fair to dine with him. Being owner of Sturbridge fair field he was most rigid in seeing the ground cleared of the fair keepers in due time. On one occasion, when certain wares were not removed by the prescribed day, he drove his carriage amongst the crockery and destroyed a great quantity. His coffin, which was made from a large oak by his express order some months before his death, became an object of public curiosity. To one of his legatees was delegated the singular trust of driving him to the grave on the carriage of a waggon divested of the body: seated in the front he was to drive his two favourite horses Brag and Dragon to Barnwell church, and should they refuse to receive his body there, he was to return and bury him in the middle of the grass plot in his own garden. These most absurd directions were only partially complied with.⁽²⁾ To his numerous relatives he left £5000. in legacies of £100. each, and the like sum upon the decease of his wife.⁽³⁾

On the 17th of June, was caught in a ditch near Midsummer Green a carp which measured 31 inches and weighed nearly 13lbs.⁽⁴⁾

On the 2d of July, the Corporation made a bye law repealing the bye laws of 1686 and 1696, as to the precedency of Aldermen⁽⁵⁾ and declaring that for the future every Alderman should have and take precedency from the time of his being elected an

(1) Hist. of Barnwell Abbey, Append. p. 5.

(2) Hone's Every Day Book, i. 1301.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 1 June, 1765.

(4) Cambridge Chronicle, 22 June, 1765.

(5) Vide ante, p. 33. The bye-law of 1696 had been repealed 17 February, 1730-1.

Alderman, without any regard being had to the serving the office of Mayor.⁽¹⁾

At the Town Sessions, held on the 18th of July, one Mary Malden was indicted as a common scold. She was subsequently⁽²⁾ acquitted, but the Court in anticipation probably of a conviction, made the following order at the request of the Grand Jury:—

IT IS THIS DAY AGREED AND ORDERED at the request of the Grand Jury that a Ducking Chair be made and put up at the Great Bridge at the expence of the Town of Cambridge, and that the same be suffered to hang there at all times until this Court shall otherwise order, and the Chief Constable is ordered to make and fix one up accordingly.⁽³⁾

At a Common Day held on the 15th of October, it was agreed and ordered by the Mayor and Aldermen present, that no Mayor for the future should nominate any gentleman as his honorary freeman without first proposing him to and having the consent of six Aldermen in the parlour for such his nomination, agreeably to ancient custom.⁽⁴⁾

1766.

In the early part of this year, an ineffectual attempt was made to obtain a grace of the Senate, constituting a syndicate to prepare a petition to parliament that fellows of colleges should not lose their fellowships by marriage. The Rev. Edward Betham M.A. fellow of King's College, in a letter to the Rev. William Cole M.A., dated the 31st of January, thus alludes to this matter:—

In the University we have all of late been in a most violent flame, labouring under the same disorder, that carried off poor Dr. M. some years ago. Young & old have formed a resolution of Marrying: the first desirous of loosing no time: the others, of making the speediest amends possible of what was already lost. But it must be confessed indeed they go on with more prudence than your honest and simple friend: for tho' they generously make a tender

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) 10th of October, 1765. At the Town Sessions held on the 16th of January, 1766, her husband Henry Malden exhibited articles of the peace against this lady.

(3) Town Sessions Book.

On the 10th of April, 1766, the Court of Quarter Sessions made orders to pay:—

	£.	s.	d.
" To Charles Day Joiner a Bill for making a Ducking Chair of.....	1	15	6
" To Samuel Booth Whitesmith a Bill for Iron Work for the Ducking Chair of.....	3	2	3"

Mr. Cole mentions that when he was a boy and lived with his grandmother in the great corner house at the bridge foot, next Magdalene College, he saw a woman ducked for scolding. The chair hung by a pulley fastened to a beam about the middle of the bridge (then of timber), in which the woman was confined and let down under the water three times and then taken out. This ducking stool he says was constantly hanging in its place, and on the back panel were engraved devils laying hold of scolds, &c. Some time after a new chair was erected in the place of the old one, having the same devices carved on it and well painted and ornamented. This was taken away when the bridge was rebuilt of stone about 1754. In October, 1776, Mr. Cole saw at the Town Hall a third ducking stool of plain oak with an iron bar before it to confine the person in the seat. (MS. Cole, xlviii. 172.)

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

of their hearts, & affections for the service of others; yet they do not altogether forget their dear selves; they are warmly for promoting the public, but not so as to loose sight of their own private good. The scheme therefore is—a wife & a Fellowship with her. For this purpose, the University is to Petition the Parliament, to release the Fellows of the several Colleges from the observance of all such Statutes of our Founders, as oblige them to Celibacy; & to dispense with the Guilt, (if it may be) of those members, who have already bound themselves under oath to observe the same, & hereafter may think proper to marry; (that so the affair of perjury may be removed out of sight).

This affair has been canvassed, & warmly agitated among us between 2 & 3 months. There were those, who would not believe it was, or could be intended in earnest: who imagined it must be a jest only. However, the projectors & abettors of the scheme were in earnest. Accordingly a Grace was drawn up, & on Friday last brought into the House. Mr. Ashby, who, in a manner with the whole of St. John's, was exceeding warm & zealous in the cause, was fixed upon to present the Grace: but for some reason, or other, then declined it. There was the greatest confusion imaginable in the House: this added to the tumult; did not in the least allay or abate: but excited & heightened the warmth & ardour of the Partizans. The Grace was shewn, but not in form proposed to the Vote of the whole House. Nothing therefore was determined at the Congregation. The party however continues hot, and is in hopes of downing to the ground with Celibacy.

The Preamble to the Grace, is, Cum celeberrimæ quæq. et florentissimæ Universitates apud exteras gentes quæ ad reformatam Fidem accesserunt, liberam Matrimonii celebrandi Potestatem Academicis suis permiserint, ut se in liberatam cum Politicam tum Christianam vendicerit in Nostra Academia Socii: Placeat vobis &c.(1)

You observe the foundation they go upon. The restraint from Marrying they look upon as a Remnant of Popery: a Doctrine fit only to be taught & maintained in the court of the Whore of Babylon. But I leave you to pass judgment upon the whole as well upon the scheme itself, the Application, & its consequences to the University, as upon the views & principles, which either in truth, or in pretence, actuated the zealous promoters of the same.

This is an affair of so extraordinary a nature, that I thought you would like to have some account of it.(2)

The following grace passed the Senate on the 21st of January:—

PLACEAT VOBIS ut ex iis omnibus quorum nomina aut jam subducta sunt aut posthac subducentur tabulis collegiorum in hac academia vel qui ab alia quavis academia huc se conferent nemo ad jus suffragii apud vos admittatur nisi qui in officium academicum vel lecturam publicam vel in fundationem alicujus collegii electus fuerit vel qui in collegio aliquo vel in villa Cantabrigiensi tres terminos compleverit per majorem partem cujusque termini atque id procancellario probaverit antequam suffragium feret seu e libris collegii seu duorum doctorum aut magistrorum testimoniis.

PLACEAT ITEM VOBIS ut doctores vel magistri qui in officium academicum vel lecturam publicam elegantur jus suffragii statim obtineant neque id ad

(1) The grace is in full in MS. Cole, xxiii. 73 b.

(2) MS. Cole, xxiii. 188 b.

finem anni expectare teneantur et ut hæc concessio vestra vim statuti habeat et in procuratorum libris inscribatur.(1)

On the 11th of February, a return of the prices of wheat and malt in Cambridge market from 1677 to 1765, was made to the House of Commons by Richard Watson and Edward Oliver "Taxers for the University, and Clerks of the Market for the Town of Cambridge." (2)

At a Common Day held on the 15th of April, a proposition was made that no person should be elected a freeman of the town unless he were proposed at one Common Day and confirmed at the next. All the Aldermen present, except the Mayor, protested against this proposition, which was however carried, the Mayor and 31 Burgesses voting for it, and 7 Aldermen and 3 Burgesses against it. (3)

The Trustees of Addenbrooke's Hospital or Infirmary (4) having exhausted the funds at their disposal, a meeting of the Gentlemen of the University, County, and Town was held on the 30th of April, to devise means to support this institution. At this meeting the Vicechancellor and Mayor were desired to issue circular letters requesting subscriptions, which they accordingly did, and with such success that on Michaelmas day this year the Hospital was opened for the reception of patients. (5)

The Duke of Newcastle Chancellor of the University arrived in Cambridge in the evening of Saturday the 28th of June. The next day he attended divine service at Great St. Mary's, where sermons were preached by Dr. Sharpe of Corpus Christi College, and Dr. Edwards of Clare Hall. On Monday the 30th, he held a levee at St. John's College, and went from thence to the Senate House, where Wilton's statue of King George the second, which the Duke had presented to the University, had recently been erected. On Tuesday the 1st of July, he held another levee at St. John's, and presided in the Senate House at the Commencement. On leaving Cambridge, he gave £10. to the poor of the Town. (6)

On the 8th of July, there was a contested election for the rectory of Thwaite St. Mary in Norfolk, the patron the Duke of Norfolk being a Roman Catholic. The candidates were John Story M.A.

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 433.

(2) Commons' Journals, xxx. 764.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) Vide ante, p. 160.

(5) See under 1767.

Cambridge Journal, 5 July, 1766; Cambridge Chronicle, 5 July, 1766; MS. Cole, xxvi. 205 b. 208 b.

fellow of Magdalene College, for whom 58 votes were given, and Mr. Massey fellow of St. John's College, who polled 55 votes.⁽¹⁾

This year, the Crown endowed the Professorship of Chemistry with the stipend of £100. per annum. This grant was obtained through the exertions of Richard Watson M.A. then Professor of Chemistry and afterward Bishop of Llandaff.⁽²⁾

At the annual election of corporate officers on the 16th of August, the electors chose as Mayor James Gifford jun., one of the Aldermen, a captain in the 14th regiment of foot, and then on duty in North America. This was done in order that William Weales the old Mayor might continue in office, there being no probability of Captain Gifford's return during the year for which he was chosen. The Court of King's Bench regarding Captain Gifford's election as merely colourable, awarded a mandamus to proceed to a fresh election.⁽³⁾

The Duke of Newcastle the Chancellor of the University, having resigned all his state employments, the Senate on the 30th of August

(1) MS. Cole, xxvi. 208 b. ; Cambridge Chronicle, 12th July, 1766.

(2) "There was no stipend annexed to the Professorship of Chemistry, nor any thing furnished to the Professor by the University, except a room to read lectures in. I was told that the Professors of Chemistry in Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Stockholm, &c., were supported by their respective monarchs; and I knew that the reading a course of lectures would every year be attended with a great expense; and being very hearty in the design of recommending chemistry to the attention of the youth of the University and of the country, I thought myself justified in applying to the minister for a stipend from the Crown. Lord Rockingham was then Minister (1766), and Mr. Luther, who had lately spent above twenty thousand pounds in establishing the Whig interest in Essex, undertook to ask for it. Though an hundred a year given for the encouragement of science, is but a drop in the ocean, when compared with the enormous sums lavished in unmerited pensions, lucrative sinecure places, and scandalous jobs, by every Minister on his flatterers and dependants, in order to secure his majorities in Parliament, yet I obtained this drop with difficulty; and, unless the voice of a member of Parliament had seconded my petition, I doubt whether I should have succeeded. I sent up to the Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of the University, a testimonial from the Vice-Chancellor, that I had read with credit a course of chemical lectures; and that a chemical establishment would be highly useful to the University; together with this testimonial, I sent my petition to Lord Rockingham, requesting the Duke to present it to him.

"The petition was presented in March, but I heard nothing about it till the July following; when, waiting upon the Duke of Newcastle, he asked if my business was done? I answered, No, and that I thought it never would be done. I own I had been so much vexed at the delay, that I was very indifferent whether it ever was done or not, and therefore answered with more firmness than the old man had been used to. He then asked why it had not been done. My answer was 'Because Lord Rockingham says Your Grace ought to speak to the King, as Chancellor of the University; and Your Grace says, that Lord Rockingham ought to speak to the King, as Minister.' He stared at me with astonishment; and, calling for paper, he instantly wrote a letter, and sealing it with his own seal, ordered me to go with it immediately to Lord Rockingham, who had a levee that day. I did so, (and it was the only time in my life that I ever attended a minister's levee,) and sent in my letter, before the levee began. I understood that it was whispered, that Lord Rockingham and the Whigs were to go out of administration; and it was so: for their dismission was settled that day. Lord Rockingham, however, undertook to ask the King; and, apologising for not having done it sooner, offered in a very polite manner to have the stipend (I asked only for £100. a year,) settled upon me for life. This I refused, and desired to have it only whilst I continued Professor of Chemistry, and discharged the duty of the office.

"The ice being thus broken by me similar stipends have been since procured from the Crown, for the Professors of Anatomy and Botany, and for the recently established Professor of Common Law. The University is now much richer than it was in 1766; and it would become its dignity, I think, to thank the King for his indulgence, and to pay in future its unendowed Professors without having recourse to the public purse; not that I feel the least reluctance to dipping into the public purse for such a purpose, but I feel something for the independence of the University."—Anecdotes of the Life of Richard Watson Bishop of Landaff. 2d edit. Vol. i. p. 49

(3) Corporation Common Day Book; Sir James Burrow's Reports, iv 2008.

addressed a letter to him expressive of their unalterable attachment in a private as well as a public station.⁽¹⁾ In his reply, which was read to the Senate on the 6th of September, the Duke declared his great satisfaction at the approbation of his sovereign and the good opinion of the University, whom on his retiring from public employment he had particularly recommended to the King, and he assured them of his Majesty's constant favour and protection.⁽²⁾

In the night between the 6th and 7th of October, Mary the wife of Henry Coe of St. Sepulchre's, shoemaker, was safely delivered of two sons and two daughters. All these children were baptised at St. Sepulchre's, on the 5th of November, when the father, the midwife, nurses, and 16 gossips went to the church in procession, attended by an incredible number of people. There was a public subscription for the children, who were put out to separate wet nurses. One of the children died at the age of two months, another at 15 months, a third at 20 months, and the fourth (Sarah) was alive in 1808.⁽³⁾

1767.

The election of Mayor, in pursuance of the writ of mandamus awarded by the Court of King's Bench,⁽⁴⁾ took place on the 11th of February, when the votes were equal for Aldermen Bentham and Halstead, whereupon William Weales the old Mayor gave his casting vote in favour of Alderman Halstead, who was sworn in.⁽⁵⁾

On the 20th of May, the royal assent was given to "An Act for establishing and well-governing a General Hospital, to be called Addenbrooke's Hospital, in the Town of Cambridge." After reciting the will of Dr. Addenbrooke, and certain proceedings in Chancery relative thereto, and that the Governors and Trustees acting under Dr. Addenbrooke's will⁽⁶⁾ had in the execution of their trust laid

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 6 Sept. 1766.

(2) Ibid, 13 Sept. 1766.

(3) Lysons, Cambridgeshire, 151; Cambridge Chronicle, 8 Nov. 1766.

(4) Vide ante, p. 343.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book.

(6) The following were appointed Trustees and Governors of Dr. Addenbrooke's Charity and Charity Estate, in pursuance of a report made by the Master in Chancery, dated 21st of July, 1758:—

James Burrough Esq. (afterwards Sir James Burrough) Master of Caius College.

John Green D.D. Master of Corpus Christi College afterwards Bishop of Lincoln.

Roger Long D.D. Master of Pembroke Hall.

William Richardson D.D. Master of Emmanuel College.

John Summer D.D. Provost of King's College.

Edmund Law D.D. Master of Peterhouse afterwards Bishop of Carlisle.

Thomas Chapman D.D. Master of Magdalene College.

Hugh Thomas D.D. Master of Christ's College.

Lynford Caryl D.D. fellow afterwards Master of Jesus College.

Francis Sawyer Parris D.D. Master of Sidney College.

Kenrick Prescott D.D. Master of Catharine Hall.

out and expended in the purchase of lands and in building an hospital and in furniture £4010. 3s. 0d., and having suffered great losses and been at great expences in the execution of the trust, the capital belonging to the charity was on the 9th of April, 1766, reduced to £1804. 16s. 4d. which being found insufficient for carrying on so good a design, several Noblemen, Gentlemen, Clergy, and others had entered into a voluntary subscription for making the hospital a general hospital, and several considerable sums had been subscribed and paid for that purpose: and reciting that application had been made to the Trustees to give up their trust to the subscribers for the purpose of making the hospital a general hospital, which the Trustees were willing and desirous of doing, but were advised they could not give up their trust nor extend or vary the testator's plan without the aid of Parliament: in order therefore to effectuate the plan of making the hospital a general hospital, according to the good and pious intention of Dr. John Addenbrooke and of the subscribers, it was enacted:—

THAT from and after the 24th day of June, 1767, there should be a Corporation, to continue for ever for establishing and well governing a General Hospital in the Town of Cambridge, to be called Addenbrooke's Hospital.

THAT the Right Honourable Philip Earl of Hardwicke Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cambridge, and the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cambridge for the time being; the most Noble Thomas Holles Duke of Newcastle Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and the Chancellor of the said University for the time being; the Lord Bishop of Ely for the time being; the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Montfort High Steward of the Corporation of Cambridge, and the High Steward of the said Corporation for the time being; the High Sheriff of the County of Cambridge for the time being; the Representatives in Parliament for the County, University, and Town of Cambridge for the time being; the Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge for the time being; and the Mayor of the Town of Cambridge for the time being; together with any person who had paid, or at any time thereafter should pay, into the hands of the treasurer or treasurers of the hospital for the time being, the sum of £21, or upwards, at one time, for the use of the hospital, should be governors of the hospital; and also every person who should, at any time thereafter, pay into the hands of such treasurer or treasurers the yearly sum of two guineas, or more, for the use of the hospital, should, during such time as they should respectively continue to pay the same, be respectively governors of the said hospital.

THAT the governors should be one body corporate and politic in deed and in law, by the name of the President and Governors of Addenbrooke's Hospital in the Town of Cambridge; and that by the same name they should have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to change, alter, break, and renew the same, from time to time, as they should judge expedient; and that they and their successors, by the same name, might sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, in all or any court or courts of record, and places of judicature, within this kingdom.

THAT they, by the name aforesaid, should be able and capable in law to have, hold, receive, enjoy, possess, and retain to them and their successors, in trust for and for the benefit of the hospital, all such sum and sums of money as had been paid, or should at any time or times thereafter be paid, given, devised, or bequeathed by any charitable or well-disposed persons to and for the charitable ends and purposes in the act mentioned; (1) and that they, by

(1) The following is an alphabetical list of the benefactions to the Hospital exceeding £50, with the dates when received. [As respects legacies the dates appear to be in some instances considerably after the death of the donors] :—

- Mrs. Ackers and Mrs. Graves of Cambridge, (1779) five messuages in Cambridge.
- Mrs. Ashby of Haselbeach, Northamptonshire, (1804) £100.
- Anthony Askew M.D. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, (1767) £50.
- Mrs. Atkins of Hills' Road, Cambridge, (1843) £50.
- Francis Bagge Esq. High Bailiff of the Isle of Ely, (1832) £100.
- Mrs. F. Baines of Cambridge, (1795) £100. New South Sea annuity.
- Miss Barker of Cambridge, (1791) £363. 15s. 10d.
- Edmund Baron of Cambridge, (1787) £40. £3. per cent. consols and £160. South Sea stock.
- John Duke of Bedford, (1824, 1832) £205.
- Rev. Edward Betham M.A. fellow of King's College, (1784) £300. £3. per cent. reduced.
- Ambrose Bening Esq. of Triplow, (1819) £100.
- Miss Elizabeth Bentham of Bath, (1804) £100. £3. per cent. consols.
- Mrs. Berney of Norwich, (1807) £100.
- John Bowtell of Cambridge, (1809, 1814) £7,000. £3. per cent. consols.
- Thomas Bowyer of Swaffham Bulbeck, (1825) £100.
- Mrs. Bull of Ely, (1843) £50.
- Sir James Burrough Knt. Master of Caius College, (1764) £100.
- Rev. William Butts M.A. rector of Little Wilbraham, (1807) £100.
- Hon. Charles Sloane Cadogan M.P. for the town, (1767) £50.
- John Jeffreys Marquess of Camden K.G. Chancellor of the University (1835) £50.
- Lynford Caryl D.D. Master of Jesus College, (1782) £100.
- Mrs. Cawthorne of Cambridge (1767) six acres of land in Barnwell.
- Rev. Leonard Chapplelow B.D. Professor of Arabic, (1784) £50.
- Thomas Cheetham Esq. of Barnwell, (1787) £100.
- Mrs. Cheetham of Barnwell, (1790) £100. £4. per cent. consols.
- Mrs. Chettoe of Chesterton, (1799) £50.
- Richard Chiswell Esq. of Debdon, Essex, (1772) £50.
- Trigonwell Collier of Stapleford, (1827) £50.
- Mrs. Collier of Stapleford, (1839) £90. £3. per cent. consols.
- Mrs. Catharine Collignon of Bromley, Kent, formerly of Cambridge, (1832) £1,000. £3. per cent. reduced.
- Sir John Hinde Cotton M.P. for the county, (1767) £50.
- Mrs. Cotton of Welwyn, (1839) £225.
- Mrs. Cranmer of Quendon Hall, Essex, (1844) £584. 13s. 4d.
- Mr. E. J. Curtis of Fenditton, (1825) £100.
- Francis Dawes Esq. M.A. fellow of Peterhouse and one of the Esquire Bedels of the University, (1791) £100.
- George John Earl of Delawarr (1823—1840) £89.
- Mr. Deere for Eversden (1775) £100.
- Rev. James Devie vicar of Standground, (1808) £200.
- Robert Leslie Ellis Esq. of Trinity College, (1844, 1845) £138. 15s.
- Rev. William Farish M.A. Jacksonian Professor, (1836) £50.
- Charles Lord Farnborough (1835) £50.
- Coulson Fellowes Esq. of Ramsey, (1770) £50.
- Rev. I. H. Fisk of Bottisham, (1839) £100.
- Ebenezer Foster Esq. of Trumpington, (1810—1840) £84.
- Robert Franks of Cambridge, (1783) £200.
- Edward Freeman of Cambridge, (1780) £150.
- Joseph Gee of Cambridge, (1833) £100.
- His Royal Highness William Henry Duke of Gloucester K.G. Chancellor of the University, (1813, 1824) £100.
- Henry Goddard M.D. sometime fellow of St. John's College, (1768) £50.
- Edward Goode of Cambridge, (1816) £50.
- John Marquess of Granby M.P. for the county, (1767) £100.
- Sir Alexander Cray Grant Bart. M.P. for the town, (1840, 1841) £73. 10s.
- William Greaves Esq. of Fulbourn, sometime Commissary of the University, (1789) £200.
- Dr. John Green Bishop of Lincoln, (1780) £100.
- John Hall Esq. of Weston Colville, (1826—1839) £210. 10s.
- Mrs. Hand of Cheveley, (1825) £50.
- Philip Earl of Hardwicke Lord Lieutenant of the County and High Steward of the University, (1767, 1790) £600.
- Philip Earl of Hardwicke Lord Lieutenant of the County, (1803) £150.
- Miss Ann Hatton of Longstanton, (1842) £200.
- Miss Elizabeth Hatton of Longstanton. (1846) £200.

the name aforesaid, should and might, at any time thereafter, without licence in mortmain, purchase, take, or receive any lands, tenements or hereditaments,

- Isaac Hawkins Esq. (1802) £800. £3. per cent. consols.
 William Heberden M.D. sometime fellow of St. John's College, (1767) £50.
 Mrs. Grace Hemington of Barnwell, (1822) £130.
 John Hemington Esq. of Trumpington, (1837) £100. new £3½. per cent.
 Rev. William Hetherington fellow of Eton College, (1768, 1779) £550.
 Richard Hey LL.D. (1785—1833) £52.
 John Hibbert jun. Esq. fellow of King's College, (1825, 1839) £50.
 Rev. James Hicks of Wilbraham Temple, (1825) £200.
 Mrs. Hicks of Wilbraham Temple, (1832) £200.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Hide of Cambridge, (1777) £50.
 Alexander James Beresford Hope Esq. of Trinity College, M.P. for Maidstone, (1842) £50.
 William Ivatt of Cottenham, (1829) £100.
 Gilbert Ives of Cambridge, (1825) £100.
 Harman James of Cambridge, (1815) £200.
 Soame Jenyns Esq. M.P. for the town, (1767, 1788) £150.
 Elizabeth Jenyns of Bottisham, widow of Soame Jenyns Esq. (1797) £100.
 Abraham Jobson D.D. vicar of Wisbech (1822, 1824) £200.
 Benjamin Keene Esq. of Westoe Lodge, in Linton, sometime M.P. for the town of Cambridge, (1838) £100.
 Rev. Frederick Keller rector of Kelshall, Hertfordshire, (1809) £300.
 Mrs. Dorcas Lee of Upwell, (1832) £100.
 Roger Long D.D. Master of Pembroke Hall, (1767) £50.
 Thomas Lombe Esq. of Cambridge, (1801, 1802) £352. 10s.
 Edward Lunn of Cambridge, (1814) £100.
 William Lunn of Cambridge, (1829) £100.
 Lord Charles Somerset Manners M.P. for the county and Recorder of the town, (1802, 1832) £73. 10s.
 Charles Viscount Maynard, (1828) £1,140.
 Rev. Moore Meredith B.D. fellow of Trinity College, (1790) £280. £3. per cent. reduced.
 Joseph Merrill of Cambridge, (1803, 1806) £600.
 Thomas Lord Montfort High Steward of the town, (1767) £100.
 Mrs. Anne Mortlock of Woodbridge, (1838) £50.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Mortlock of Woodbridge, (1822) £50.
 A. Newton Esq. of Lichfield, (1811) £200.
 Hugh Duke of Northumberland K.G. then High Steward now Chancellor of the University, (1835) £50.
 Anthony Oldfield of Newmarket, (1788) £50.
 William Orton Esq. of Wisbech, (1833) £100.
 Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne M.P. for the county now Lord Godolphin High Steward of the town, (1802—1822) £315.
 Jonathan Page Esq. of Ely, (1840) £500.
 Robert Peck of Cambridge, (1805) £200.
 Sir Henry Peyton Bart. M.P. for the county, (1802) £105.
 Rev. Robert Beresford Podmore M.A. vicar of Kirby Monks, (1843) £200.
 Mrs. Raikes of Hinxton, (1831) £50.
 Henricus Octavus Roe Esq. of Weston, near Baldock, (1841) £50.
 Viscount Royston M.P. (1805) £100.
 James Russell of Cambridge, (1803) £100.
 John Henry Duke of Rutland High Steward of the town, (1802, 1824) £210.
 William Duke of St. Albans, (1828) £52. 10s.
 Mrs. Mary Serecold late of St. Albans, (1837) £50.
 Rev. George Skinner M.A. fellow of Jesus College, (1821—1826) £62. 10s.
 Daniel Slack of Cambridge, (1810) £338. 1s. 8d.
 Dr. Bowyer Edward Sparke Bishop of Ely, (1824) £100.
 Rev. Thomas Spencer M.A. fellow of Trinity College, (1781, 1790) £200.
 Edward Stadder Esq. of St. Ives, (1782, 1783) £300.
 Rev. John Stevenson of Great Wilbraham, (1830) £100.
 William Squire Esq. of Peterborough, (1827) £100.
 Rev. J. Thomas rector of Stretham, (1771) £50.
 Mrs. Susanna Thoms of Cambridge, (1789) £50.
 John Torkington D.D. Master of Clare Hall, (1815) £200. £3. per cent. consols.
 John Trigg Esq. of Melbourn Bury, (1823) £200.
 Rev. Henry Trotter M.A. Rector of Gravelly, (1767) £50.
 Bates Francis Tunwell of Cambridge, (1806) £250. £4. per cent. consols.
 Mrs. Ann Turner, (1844) £200.
 James Turner of Cambridge, (1782) £50.
 Rev. Robert Tyrwhitt M.A. fellow of Jesus College, (1787, 1817) £100.
 Mary Watts of Cambridge, (1837) £200.
 Samuel Widnall of Grantchester, florist, (1840, 1842) £440. 1s. 3d.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Wildman of Cambridge, (1809) £100.
 Mrs. Wortham of Royston, (1828, 1829) £250.
 Right Hon. Charles Yorke M.P. for the county, (1802, 1834) £60. 10s.
 Dr. the Hon. James Yorke Bishop of Ely, (1802) £52. 10s.
 Hon. John Yorke, (1772) £50.

or any estate or interest arising or derived out of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, for the purposes aforesaid.

THAT the physicians and surgeons to be appointed to the hospital, should and might act as governors at all general courts.

THAT no person should be capable of acting as a governor of the hospital, who should hold or enjoy any place of profit arising by virtue of the act, or who should enter into any bargain or contract for the sale of any goods or other things for the use of the hospital, during the time such bargain or contract should be subsisting.

THAT the edifice or hospital erected by the trustees acting under the will of Dr. Addenbrooke, or some of them, and the buildings thereto belonging and the ground and soil thereof, and all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments theretofore purchased or contracted for by the trustees, or any of them, for the purposes of carrying into execution the trusts reposed in them, and their rights and interest therein, together with the furniture of the hospital, and other premises thereto belonging, should, from and after the said 24th day of June, be vested in the said corporation, according to the tenor of the several contracts and purchases already made thereof, for the several uses, intents, and purposes of the act.

THAT the trustees acting under the will of Dr. Addenbrooke should pay and deliver over to the governors or any nine or more of them, or to such person or persons as they or any nine or more of them should appoint to receive the same, all and every such sum and sums of money and other effects, as should be in their any or either of their hands, custody, or power belonging to the trust; and that from and immediately after such payment and delivery, the trustees, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, should be freed and discharged and absolutely acquitted, exempted, and exonerated of, from, and against all and every the trusts, uses, intents, and purposes mentioned, expressed, and declared in the will of Dr. Addenbrooke or the recited decree, or either of them.

THAT the right honourable Philip Earl of Hardwicke Lord Lieutenant of the county of Cambridge, and from and after the decease of the said Earl the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Cambridge for the time being, should be president of the said corporation; and that the president with any eight or more of the governors, or in the absence of the president any nine or more of the governors should compose a general court; and that the said governors should hold their first general court on Monday the 29th day of June, 1767, at the hospital; and should then, and from time to time, adjourn the court to such times and places as they should think necessary for the due execution of the act; and that a general court of the governors should be held at the hospital four times at least in every year; viz. on the Monday next after the 24th of March, on the Monday next after the 24th of June, on the Monday next after the 29th of September, and on the Monday next after the 25th of December, or oftener if occasion should require, upon notice thereof given by the governors, or any seven or more of them, or by their order, by publishing the same in the Cambridge newspapers and by affixing a like notice in writing upon the gate and in the board-room of the hospital, twenty days at least before every such meeting.

THAT the governors assembled at any such general court should have full power and authority in the name of the Corporation, and on their account to enter into such contracts as they or nine or more of them should think proper; and to do, manage, transact, and determine, all such matters and things as should to them or any nine or more of them, at any such general court appear

to be necessary or proper for the effecting and carrying on the good purposes of the act; and should and might also appoint such weekly or other meetings of the governors or any five or more of them, with such powers and authorities as they should think necessary for the more easy, speedy, and effectual execution of the act.

THAT it should and might be lawful to and for the governors in a general court assembled, or any nine or more of them, to make, ordain, and constitute such and so many bye-laws, constitutions and ordinances, as to them should seem necessary and convenient for the finishing and completing the hospital, and for the better governing, regulating, ordering, and management thereof, and of the officers, servants, and persons employed in and about the affairs of the hospital, and the sick persons or patients to be taken therein under their care, and for the auditing of the accounts of the hospital; and the same bye-laws, constitutions, and ordinances so made to put in use accordingly, and at their will and pleasure to revoke, change, and alter the same, or any of them: which said bye-laws, constitutions, and ordinances so as aforesaid made should be duly kept and observed; provided that the said bye-laws, constitutions, and ordinances be not contrary or repugnant to the statutes, customs, or laws of this kingdom.

THAT at all and every general court, and other meetings of the governors, in case of an equality of voices, the president or chairman should have the casting vote.

THAT the governors, or any nine or more of them, at a general court, should have power, from time to time, to appoint such officers and other persons as they should think necessary to employ for the purposes, and in the execution of the act; and, from time to time, to suspend or remove such officers and other persons, or any or either of them, as they should think fit, and appoint others in case of death, or such suspension or removal: and might out of the monies to be received for the purposes of the act, make such allowances to such officers and other persons for their services, as to the governors or any nine or more of them at a general court should seem reasonable.

THAT it should and might be lawful to and for the governors, or any five or more of them, at any weekly or other meeting, being empowered by the said governors or any nine or more of them, at a general court so to do, to suspend or remove any such officers and other persons, and to appoint others in case of death, or such suspension or removal until a general court should be held; and the said governors, or any nine or more of them, at a general court should and might confirm such appointments, or might remove such officers or other persons, and appoint others in their room, as they should think fit.

THAT all and every such officers and other persons should, from time to time, (when thereunto required by the governors or any nine or more of them) make and render to the governors or any nine of them a true, exact, and perfect account in writing under their respective hands, upon oath to be taken before two or more of the governors (which oath two of the governors are empowered to administer) of all monies which he, she, or they and every of them respectively should to that time have received, paid, and disbursed by virtue of the act, or by reason of their respective offices; and in case any money so received should remain in their or any of their hands, the same should be paid to the governors or any nine or more of them, or to such person or persons as they should appoint to receive the same: and in case any such officer or other person should not make and render, or should refuse to verify upon oath any such account, or to make such payment as aforesaid; then any one or more of such

justice or justices of the county or town of Cambridge should make inquiry of and concerning such default in a summary way, as well by confession of the parties themselves as by the testimony of one or more credible witness or witnesses upon oath: and if any such officer or person should be convicted of all or any the offences aforesaid, such justice or justices should, upon such conviction, commit the party offending to the common gaol of the county of Cambridge, there to remain without bail or mainprize, until he or she should have made a true and perfect account and payment as aforesaid, or until he or she should have compounded and agreed with the governors or any nine or more of them, and have paid such composition money; which composition the governors or any nine or more of them were impowered to make.

THAT the governors or any nine or more of them should and were required to take such security from the treasurer or treasurers to be appointed for the purposes of the act, as to the governors or any nine or more of them should seem meet.

THAT no person whatsoever, who should be employed in the hospital as a hired servant, should by reason of such service gain a settlement in the parish in which the hospital is situate.

THAT the charges and expences of procuring and passing the act, and all other expences incident thereto, should be paid by the corporation out of the first monies to be by them received.

THAT if any action should be brought, or suit commenced against any person or persons for any thing done in pursuance of the act, or in relation to the premises or any of them, every such action or suit should be laid or brought within six months next after the fact done, and should be laid or brought in the county of Cambridge, and not elsewhere; and the defendant or defendants in such action might plead the general issue, and give the act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon, and that the same was done in pursuance and by the authority of the act: and if the same should appear to have been so done, or if any such action or suit should not be brought within the time before limited, or should be brought in any other county or place than as aforesaid; then the jury should find for the defendant or defendants; or if the plaintiff or plaintiffs should become non-suited, or suffer a discontinuance of his, her, or their action or actions, or if a verdict should pass against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or if upon demurrer, judgment should be given against the plaintiff or plaintiffs; the defendant or defendants should have treble costs, and should have such remedy for recovering the same as any defendant or defendants had for costs in other cases by law.

THAT the act should be taken and allowed in all courts as a public act; and all judges and justices were thereby required as such to take notice thereof, without specially pleading the same.⁽¹⁾

On the 14th of November, the Vicechancellor and Heads, on the petition of the Tutors, augmented the fees for tuition to the following quarterly sums, viz. £8. for a nobleman, £4. for a fellow commoner, £2. for a pensioner, and 15s. for a bachelor of arts. The tuition fee of a sizar remained as before at 15s. a quarter.⁽²⁾

(1) Stat. 7 Geo. III. c. 99.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. 513.

1768.

On the 2d of February died Robert Smith LL.D., D.D., F.R.S., Master of Trinity College, Master of Mechanics to the King, and sometime Plumian Professor. He left £2000. to his college and £2500. to the University for increasing the stipend of the Plumian Professor, and for two annual prizes of £25. each to two commencing Bachelors of Arts, the best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy.

At the Town Sessions on the 14th of April, came on to be heard an appeal by John Smith against a poor rate for the parish of Saint Andrew the Great, on the ground that Christ's and Emmanuel Colleges were not assessed. No judgment was given. Mr. Bentham Mayor and Alderman Gifford were for confirming the rate, and Dr. Ewin and Alderman Norfolk for quashing it. Alderman Whitbred declined giving any opinion.⁽¹⁾

On the 14th of July, came on at the Town Sessions appeals by Dr. Richardson Master of Emmanuel College, Dr. Thomas Master of Christ's College, and the Rev. Henry Hubbard, and six other fellows of Emmanuel College, against the poor rate for the parish of St. Andrew the Great, on the ground that they were not liable to be charged thereto. No one appearing for the respondents, the appeals were allowed, as was also an appeal by James Blackley, who was charged for a garden occupied by him belonging to Emmanuel College, and, by consent, the name of Mr. Cotton of Emmanuel College was struck out of the rate in which he was charged for his chambers.⁽²⁾

On the 29th of August, the King of Denmark came to Cambridge,⁽³⁾ attended by Comte de Bernstorff his principal Secretary of State, Baron de Schimmelmann Treasurer, Comte de Holcke Grand Master of the Wardrobe, Baron de Bulow, Dr. Struensee his Majesty's Physician, &c. The King lodged at the Rose inn, where the Vicechancellor and Heads waited on him in their robes, and attended him thence to the Senate House, where the whole University and a brilliant company of ladies in the galleries were assembled. He was

(1) Town Sessions Book.

(2) Ibid.

Dr. Marriott the Vicechancellor published this year "Argument in the case of the Poores Rate charged on the Colleges of Christ and Emmanuel, in the University of Cambridge." This he reprinted in 1769, together with a charge at the Quarter Sessions 10th of October, 1768. The Poor Rate Argument is an exquisitely absurd performance; and as to the charge, Gray in a letter to the Rev. Norton Nicholls, says it "moved the towns-people to tears, and the University to laughter." Gray's works, ed. Mitford, v. 82.

(3) The King of Denmark had been expected in Cambridge a week before, but put off his visit on account of illness.—Gray's works, ed. Mitford, v. 80.

conducted to a chair of state, where he received the compliments of the Heads, and after a short stay went in procession to the library and to all the principal buildings in the University, where he saw everything that was rare and curious.⁽¹⁾ He expressed the highest satisfaction, and invited the Vicechancellor to supper. Early next morning he proceeded on his journey to York.⁽²⁾

On the 5th of October, Dr. Marriott the Vicechancellor and Mr. Beadon the Public Orator waited on the King of Denmark at Newmarket, and in the name of the University presented a letter of address and graces for conferring the same degrees upon the King and his attendants as had been conferred at Oxford.⁽³⁾

Walter Titley, Esq. fellow of Trinity College and sometime Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Denmark, having left £500. to the University to be disposed of as the Vicechancellor should think fit, Dr. Marriott the Vicechancellor designed to appropriate it in aid of a subscription for the erection of an amphitheatre for public lectures and musical performances, but this project failed.⁽⁴⁾

(1) On being shewn at Sidney College Oliver Cromwell's picture by Cooper, he turned to one of his nobles and said in French, "He makes me tremble."—Cambridge Chronicle, 10 Sept. 1768.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 3 Sept. 1768. Annual Register for 1768, p. 159.
"My Lord Montfort personally knew Count Holkete while he was at Geneva, so went to Cambridge on 29 Aug. to be there at his reception, & put on his Robes as Dr. of Law; he told me the Vice Chancellor's carriage was rather forward & absurd. He had sent the week before a letter to my Lord's Gardener for fruit, instead of writing to his Lordship, who gave me the original letter, which is as follows:—

'To the Head Gardener at Lord Montfort's.
'The Vice Chancellor acquaints Lord Montfort's Gardener, that the King of Denmark will be in the University this day, & the University will entertain him. Three or four ripe Pine apples, & some Melons are wanted, which the Vice Chancellor desires Lord Montfort's Gardener to send him packed up with great care by the bearer. If Lord Montfort is at home, this note is to be carried to his Lordship, that his Lordship may, if he pleases, make the present in his own name to the King; otherwise, if his Lordship is not at home, the Vice Chancellor will remain his Lordship's Debtor, and desires the Gardener to call at his lodge the first time he comes to Cambridge.

'Trinity Hall Lodge, Monday 22 Aug.'

—MS. Cole, xxxiii. 464.

(3) Annual Register for 1768, 176.

(4) "The late Mr. Titley, Envoy to the Court of Denmark, and fellow of Trinity College, having left £500. to the University, the Vice Chancellor has appropriated it to the building an Amphitheatre for public Lectures, & musical performances, & has added a Benefaction of 20 Guineas. The Rev. Dr. Long, Professor Shephard, & Mr. Alderson have also subscribed 10 Guineas each."—Cambridge Chronicle, Nov. 5, 1768.

"Whereas it is proposed to build a room by Subscription, in the Town of Cambridge, for the use of the members of the University, & to be appropriated for the purpose of having public Lectures read therein; by the Professors in Divinity, Law, Physic, Modern History, Mathematics, Experimental Philosophy, Botany, Astronomy, the Learned Languages & Music, for the performance of Musical Compositions; Such room to be built according to such plan & estimate as shall be approved of by the Vice Chancellor for the time being; & the majority of the several subscribers, who shall subscribe and advance the sum of £5. & upwards, & the same to be used for the purposes aforesaid, under such orders & regulations as shall be established by the Vice Chancellor for time being, & the majority of the said persons so subscribing, being members of, & Graduates resident in the said University: This is therefore to give Notice, that the Subscription Lists, for the above purposes are left, and subscriptions received by Mr. Alderman Gifford, of the Town of Cambridge, & Mr. Merrill & Mr. Woodyer, Booksellers, in the said town of Cambridge, & Sir Samuel Gosling & Co., Bankers, in Fleet Street, London, who are authorized to receive the same."—Cambridge Chronicle, 5 Nov. 1768.
"Mr. Titley left this £500. by will, to the University, under the direction of the Vice Chancellor for the time being, comme chef thereof: this happening while Dr. Marriot

The subjoined notice was issued by the Vicechancellor on the 25th of November:—

CORN MARKET.

Cambridge, Nov. 25.

WHEREAS Complaints have been made, & great Inconveniences found, by the Corn Market being so late in the Day, whereby many persons are prevented coming to the Market, & others are obliged to stay all night from home, at a great expence: so that the quantity of corn, which otherwise might be brought to be sold, is not brought to market; which enhances the price of it to the poor. I do therefore give this public Notice that on Saturday Dec. 3, the Corn Market shall be opened, by the ringing of a bell at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon, & continue till half an hour past one, & no longer. The same hours on all Market days for the future are to be observed; of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

JOHN HINCHLIFFE Vice Chancellor.(1)

On the 29th of November, Augustus Henry Fitzroy Duke of Grafton(2) First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, was unanimously elected Chancellor of the University in the room of the Duke of Newcastle, who died on the 7th of the same month.

1769.

This year it was proposed to obtain an act for better paving, cleansing, lighting, and watching the Town. The Duke of Grafton Chancellor of the University offered £500. towards the expence of

"was in that office, he was determined, notwithstanding great solicitation in behalf of the Physic Garden, which much wanted such a support, to build a Music Room; tho' the present dissipation of the Students wanted no such public encouragement, accordingly one day this week [I write this Saturday, Nov. 5, 1768] he, in order to put it out of his own power to alter its Designation executed a Deed of Trust to Alderman Gifford & Mr. Merrill, consigning the money into their hands for this only purpose: his office determining yesterday, when Dr. Hinchcliffe succeeded him, whom he thought might apply it to some more useful design. He had executed, the day before this Deed was completed, another in which Mr. Professor Watson of Trinity & others were nominated; but not thinking that secure enough, he cancelled it, & executed the other in which Messrs. Gifford & Merrill are named Trustees. So much was his heart devoted to this favourite scheme, that a week before he went out of Office & before the above Advertisement was published in the public papers, he had plans & prints of this Music Room engraved, one of which is before me: it is an oval building, with a flat roof, & 8 round windows in the upper story, with a plain portico of 4 pillars on one side of it; & seems by the Ichnography to be well designed for the purpose of public performances. What success this infant project will have, I can't foresee; I should think subscriptions will come in but slowly; & except it is a room worthy of such an University, better none at all. It is said that £2,000. will complete it; but then it won't be perfect without an organ in it. The Earl of Sandwich subscribed the sum of £40. within a week of its first motion: tho' this was contradicted by his friends afterwards: yet in the Cambridge Chronicle, of Nov. 26, was this article:
"The right hon. Edward Weston Esq. Executor to the late Mr. Titley, has given 10 guineas towards building the Amphitheatre for Public Lectures & musical performances: & the subscription, with Mr. Titley's Legacy, & the addition of some other names, now amounts to above £600."—MS. Cole, xxxiii. 467.

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 26 Nov. 1768.

(2) The Duke of Grafton was educated at Peterhouse, and took the degree of M.A. when Earl of Euston, in 1753. He succeeded to the Dukedom in 1757, was constituted First Lord of the Treasury in August, 1766, and continued in that office till December, 1768. He was made a Knight of the Garter 20 September, 1769, and was Lord Privy Seal from May, 1771, to November, 1775, and again from March, 1782, to April, 1783. He died on the 14th of March, 1811.

carrying such an act into execution, and Trinity Hall the like sum. A petition from the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars, the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses, and certain inhabitants of the Town, praying for leave to introduce such a bill, was presented to the House of Commons on the 26th of January, and referred to a Committee. The design met with so much opposition, that it was abandoned in April.⁽¹⁾

The following address from the University was presented to the King, by Dr. Hinchliffe Vicechancellor:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

WE your Majesty's most dutiful & loyal Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, & Scholars of your University of Cambridge, humbly beg leave to express the grateful sense we have of your Majesty's constant and unwearied attention to promote the happiness of all your people.

FULLY convinced that this or any other Nation never enjoyed the invaluable blessings of Civil & Religious liberty in a greater degree than what we experience under your Majesty's mild & most gracious Government; we cannot but see, with concern and abhorrence, the evil designs of bad men, who, under specious pretences of promoting the publick good, are labouring to seduce the ignorant & unwary from their duty, by infusing into their minds needless fears & jealousies, as if the Constitution was in danger.

WE trust it ever has been our constant endeavour, & humbly entreat your Majesty's favourable acceptance of our most faithful assurances, that it ever shall be our particular care to instil into the rising Generation committed to our charge, true principles of Religion & Loyalty, & such a sense of gratitude for your Majesty's Royal protection of this seat of Learning, as will tend to make them good Citizens & good Subjects, & fully to answer the ends of our Institution.

To this testimony of our duty & fidelity, we shall add our unfeigned prayers to the Throne of Grace, that it may please Almighty God long to preserve your Majesty, the belov'd Sovereign of an united, loyal, & affectionate People.

GIVEN under our Common Seal this 17th Day of March, 1769.⁽²⁾

This address had been opposed by Mr. Jebb of Peterhouse, and Mr. Tyson of Corpus Christi College.⁽³⁾

On the 19th of April, was tried in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster an action brought by Joseph Thorpe B.D. fellow of Catharine Hall, against John Paris and Edward Morley collectors of the land tax for the parish of St. Benedict, for seizing a horse of the plaintiffs in a stable belonging to the College erected on ground formerly occupied by premises charged to rates and taxes, but which

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 21 Jan., 28 Jan., 11 Feb., 4 March, 8 April, 1769; MS. Cole, xx. 90 b.; Nichols, Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, i. 583; Commons' Journals, xxxii. 140, 331.

(2) London Gazette, 18 to 21 March, 1769.

(3) Disney, Memoirs of Jebb, 24.

the plaintiff contended was as part of the College exempted from taxation. After a long trial, a verdict was returned for the defendants.⁽¹⁾

An act for repairing the roads from Tring through Dunstable, Hitchin, Baldock, and Royston to Bourn Bridge, which received the royal assent on the 1st of May, contains the following clause:—

AND WHEREAS Richard Crop Esquire is by virtue of a Lease granted to him by the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Town of Cambridge in the County of Cambridge entitled to a certain Bridge in the said County of Cambridge called Whittlesford Bridge and to take and receive at the said Bridge certain Tolls Customs and Commodities thereunto appertaining or in anywise belonging except on Tuesday in every Week. Yielding and paying yearly and every year to the said Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses at the times in the said Lease mentioned the Sum of five pounds five shillings and the said Richard Crop is by virtue of the said Lease bound to repair and keep in repair the said Bridge.

AND WHEREAS it is reasonable that satisfaction should be made to the said Richard Crop his Executors Administrators and Assigns during the term of such Lease for his Interest therein and afterwards to the said Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses for their Interest therein BE IT THEREFORE FURTHER ENACTED That from and after any Toll Gate shall be erected by virtue of this Act at or near Whittlesford Bridge aforesaid all Tolls Customs and Commodities now payable at the said Bridge shall cease determine and be no longer paid during the continuance of this Act. And from thenceforth the said Trustees or any five or more of them shall pay or cause to be paid to the said Richard Crop his Executors Administrators and Assigns during the Term of his Lease and from and after the expiration thereof then to the said Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses and their Successors or to their Lessee or Lessees for the time being out of the Tolls or duties to be taken at such Toll Gate the yearly sum of five pounds five shillings and shall also from time to time keep the said Bridge in repair.⁽²⁾

The Undergraduates had hitherto worn round caps or bonnets of black cloth lined with black silk or canvass with a brim of black velvet for the pensioners, and of prunella or silk for the sizars. They however, in June this year, petitioned the Duke of Grafton the Chancellor of the University, to obtain the consent of the government to their adopting square caps, stating that they wished to attend his Grace's approaching installation in a dress more decent and becoming, and that the Heads of Houses were not averse to the change. The Duke of Grafton having mentioned the matter at the Council Board, intimated to the University that the square cap might be adopted by the Undergraduates, as it accordingly was. "In this quiet way" was a change made in a trifling matter which if it had happened

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 22 April, 1769.

(2) Stat. 8 & 9 Geo. III. sess. 2, c. 86. There is a like clause in the existing act relative to the road from Royston to Bourn Bridge, which received the royal assent 17th of May, 1833.

"in the days of Whitgift and Cartwright would have set the whole
"University in an uproar."⁽¹⁾

The Duke of Grafton was on Saturday the 1st of July installed as Chancellor of the University in the Senate House, where was performed the following ode written by Thomas Gray Esq. LL.B. Professor of Modern History, and set to music by John Randall Mus. D., Professor of Music :—⁽²⁾

I. AIR.

"Hence, avaunt, ('tis holy ground)
Comus, and his midnight-crew,
And Ignorance with looks profound,
And dreaming Sloth of pallid hue,
Mad Sedition's cry profane,
Servitude that hugs her chain,
Nor in these consecrated bowers,
Let painted Flatt'ry hide her serpent-train in flowers.

CHORUS.

Nor Envy base, nor creeping Gain,
Dare the Muse's walk to stain,
While bright-eyed Science watches round :
Hence, away, 'tis holy ground!"

II. RECITATIVE.

From yonder realms of empyrean day
Bursts on my ear th' indignant lay:
There sit the sainted sage, the bard divine,
The few, whom genius gave to shine
Thro' every unborn age, and undiscovered clime.
Rapt in celestial transport they:
Yet hither oft a glance from high
They send of tender sympathy
To bless the place, where on their opening soul
First the genuine ardour stole.

(1) Charles Farish, *Toleration of Marriage, &c.*; Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, i. 574; Hartshorne, *Book Rarities of Univ. of Cambridge*, 447 n.

MUTANTQUE ROTUNDA QUADRATIS.

Ye learn'd of every age and climate yield,
And to illustrious Cambridge, quit the field.
What sage Professors never yet could teach,
Nor Archimedes, nor our Newton reach;
What ancients, and what moderns, vainly sought,
Cambridge, with ease, has both attain'd and taught:
This truth, e'en envy must herself allow,
For *all* her Scholars *Square the Circle* now.

—Cambridge Chronicle, 1 July, 1769.

(2) "After I had quitted the University, I always paid Mr. Gray an annual visit: during one of these visits it was he determined, as he said, to offer with a good grace what he could not have refused if it had been asked of him, viz. to write the Installation Ode for the Duke of Grafton. This, however, he considered as a sort of task, to which he submitted with great reluctance; and it was long after he first mentioned it to me before he could prevail with himself to begin the composition. One morning, when I went to him as usual after breakfast, I knocked at his door, which he threw open, and exclaimed with a loud voice,

"Hence, avaunt! 'tis holy ground."

"I was so astonished, that I almost feared he was out of his senses; but this was the beginning of the Ode which he had just composed."—Norton Nicholls, *Reminiscences of Gray*, (Gray's Works, ed. Mitford, v. 50.)

'Twas Milton struck the deep-ton'd shell
And, as the choral warblings round him swell,
Meek Newton's self bends from his state sublime,
And nods his hoary head, and listens to the rhyme.

III. AIR.

"Ye brown o'er-arching groves,
That contemplation loves,
Where willowy Camus lingers with delight!
Oft at the blush of dawn
I trod your level lawn,
Oft woo'd the gleam of Cynthia silver-bright
In cloisters dim, far from the haunts of Folly,
With Freedom by my side, and soft-eyed Melancholy."

IV. RECITATIVE.

But hark! the portals sound, and pacing forth
With solemn steps and slow,
High potentates, and dames of royal birth,
And mitred fathers in long order go:
Great Edward,⁽¹⁾ with the lilies on his brow
From haughty Gallia torn,
And sad Chatillon,⁽²⁾ on her bridal morn
That wept her bleeding Love, and princely Clare,⁽³⁾
And Anjou's heroine,⁽⁴⁾ and the paler rose,
The rival of her crown and of her woes,⁽⁵⁾
And either Henry there,⁽⁶⁾
The murder'd saint, and the majestic lord,
That broke the bonds of Rome.
(Their tears, their little triumphs o'er,
Their human passions now no more,
Save Charity, that glows beyond the tomb.)

ACCOMPANIED.

All that on Granta's fruitful plain
Rich streams of regal bounty pour'd,
And bad these awful fanes and turrets rise,
To hail their Fitzroy's festal morning come;
And thus they speak in soft accord
The liquid language of the skies:

(1) Edward the Third, who added the fleur de lys of France to the arms of England. He founded Trinity College.

(2) Mary de Valentia, Countess of Pembroke, daughter of Guy de Chatillon, comte de St. Paul in France; of whom tradition says, that her husband Audemar de Valentia, earl of Pembroke, was slain at a tournament on the day of his nuptials. She was the foundress of Pembroke College or Hall, under the name of Aula Mariae de Valentia.

(3) Elizabeth de Burg, Countess of Clare, was wife of John de Burg, son and heir of the earl of Ulster, and daughter of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, by Joan of Aeres, daughter of Edward the First. Hence the poet gives her the epithet of princely. She founded Clare Hall.

(4) Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry the Sixth, foundress of Queens' College.

(5) Elizabeth Widville, wife of Edward the Fourth, hence called the paler rose, as being of the house of York. She added to the foundation of Margaret of Anjou.

(6) Henry the Sixth and Eighth. The former the founder of King's, the latter the greatest benefactor to Trinity College.

V. QUARTETTO.

"What is grandeur, what is power?
 Heavier toil, superior pain.
 What the bright reward we gain?
 The grateful memory of the good.
 Sweet is the breath of vernal shower,
 The bee's collected treasures sweet,
 Sweet music's melting fall, but sweeter yet
 The still small voice of gratitude."

VI. RECITATIVE.

Foremost and leaning from her golden cloud
 The venerable Marg'ret⁽¹⁾ see!
 "Welcome, my noble son, (she cries aloud)
 To this, thy kindred train, and me:
 Pleased in thy lineaments we trace
 A Tudor's fire, a Beaufort's grace.⁽²⁾

AIR.

Thy liberal heart, thy judging eye,
 The flow'r unheeded shall descry,
 And bid it round heav'n's altars shed
 The fragrance of its blushing head:
 Shall raise from earth the latent gem
 To glitter on the diadem.

VII. RECITATIVE.

"Lo! Granta waits to lead her blooming band,
 Not obvious, not obtrusive, she
 No vulgar praise, no venal incense flings;
 Nor dares with courtly tongue refin'd
 Profane thy inborn royalty of mind:
 She reveres herself and thee.
 With modest pride to grace thy youthful brow,
 The laureate wreath, that Cecil⁽³⁾ wore, she brings,
 And to thy just, thy gentle hand,
 Submits the fasces of her sway,
 While spirits blest above and men below
 Join with glad voice the loud symphonious lay.

VIII. GRAND CHORUS.

"Thro' the wild waves as they roar,
 With watchful eye and dauntless mien,
 Thy steady course of honour keep,
 Nor fear the rocks, nor seek the shore:
 The star of Brunswick smiles serene,
 And gilds the horrors of the deep."⁽⁴⁾

(1) Countess of Richmond and Derby; the mother of Henry the Seventh, foundress of St. John's and Christ's Colleges.

(2) The Countess was a Beaufort, and married to a Tudor: hence the application of this line to the Duke of Grafton, who claims descent from both these families:

(3) Lord Treasurer Burghley was Chancellor of the University in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

(4) Gray's Works, ed. Mitford, i. 61.

The following letter from Richard Gough Esq. to the Rev. Benjamin Forster, M.A. gives an account of the proceedings at the installation :⁽¹⁾—

Cambridge, July 6, 1769.

Dear Forster,

Nothing can exceed the hurry and bustle of the proceedings here. The Senate-house on Saturday was a scene of riot and mobbing. The doors were ordered to be opened at ten, but there were such numbers waiting without, that they rushed in at the door and windows in one body, without regard to tickets. The Proctors cleared first the body of the house of all strangers, and then endeavoured to clear the galleries of gentlemen; but in vain. One lady lost both her shoes; Lady Griffin a diamond pin, for recovery of which she paid twelve guineas. I followed the Chancellor's train, after several repulses, and got a place pretty near the Orator. The Vice-Chancellor opened the ceremony with a short compliment in English to the Chancellor, presenting his Patent of Installation, which was then read by the senior Proctor; and followed by another English compliment from the Vice-Chancellor. Then the Orator made his harangue, which I do not pretend to have heard except his concluding reflection on the factious spirit of the times. The Chancellor replied in an extempore English speech in which he observed, that though he had not the vanity to expect he should have been chosen to that office, his experience of the University's attachment to his Sovereign, gave him hopes that their choice would fall on one of his Majesty's servants; and that he did not doubt but the best supporters of the constitution would be found in the two Universities. The Speech he had prepared was not used. Indeed he confessed he never was so fluttered. He was seated in the chair exactly at twelve; and after the Orator's Speech, followed the Ode, well set and performed, but charged with obscurity. This was over by one; and the company departed in better order than they entered. Next followed the dinner, in Trinity College Hall, where were seven turtles and a number of haunches, with plenty of Claret, Champagne, and Burgundy. There were five tables in the hall; one in the lodge, and a fifth for the invalids, among whom the

(1) Extract from a letter from Mr. Gray to Rev. Norton Nicholls, dated Pembroke College, 24 June, 1769:—

"Odicle has been rehearsed again and again, and the boys have got scraps by heart; I expect to see it torn piece-meal in the North Briton before it is born; the music is as good as the words; the former might be taken for mine, and the latter for Dr. Randal's; if you will come, you shall see it and sing in it with Mr. Norris, and Mr. Clarke, the clergyman, and Mr. Reinholt, and Miss Thomas, great names at Salisbury and Goster music-meeting, and well versed in Judas-Maccabæus. Dr. Marriott is to have Lord Sandwich and the Attorney General at his lodge, not to mention foreign ministers, who are to lie with Dr. Halifax, or in the stables. Lord North is at King's, Lord Weymouth at Mrs. Arbuthnot's, they talk of the D. of Bedford, who, (I suppose) has a bed in King's Chapel. The Archbishop is to be at Christ's; Bps. of London, at Clare Hall; of Lincoln, at Dr. Gordon's; of Chester, at Peter House; of Norwich, at Jesus; of St. David's, at Caius; of Bangor, at the Dog and Porridge-pot; Marq. of Granby, at Woodyer's. The Yorkes and Townshends will not come. Soulsby the tailor lets his room for eleven guineas the three days, Woodyer aforesaid, for fifteen. Brotherton asks twenty. I have a bed over the way offered me at three half-crowns a night, but it may be gone before you come. I believe all that are unlet will be cheap as the time approaches. I wish it were once over, and immediately I go for a few days to London, and so (with Mr. Brown,) to Aston, though I fear it will rain the whole summer, and Skiddaw will be invisible and inaccessible to mortals. I forgot to tell you, that on the Monday (after his Grace has breakfasted on a divinity-act) twelve noblemen and fellow-commoners are to settle his stomach with verses made and repeated by themselves. Saturday next (you know) is the great day, and he goes away on Monday after this repast."—Gray's Works, ed. Mitford, v. 92.

Bishop of Lincoln⁽¹⁾ bears the pre-eminence. Though it was given out that none but Gremials should dine with the Chancellor, several strangers got in, and no one's tickets were called for. I was not one of the guests, nor did I assist at the Speeches delivered in Trinity Chapel, at seven that evening, by Lord Richard Cavendish, Mr. Proby, and Mr. Montague, on the question, whether the Conqueror came in by conquest or the consent of the people. Lord R. C. took the first side, and, in the character of an old Baron, made a long detail of the grievances of that reign, which some have endeavoured to parallel with modern ones. 'Acis and Galatea' at the Senate House, that evening, was as much crowded as the morning business. On Sunday Drs. Cowper and Proby preached; the latter a most long-winded sermon, the former better proportioned, but neither happy in their subjects. The Chancellor was received in the morning by part of the Messiah and the overture to the occasional Oratorio, and in the afternoon by an Hallelujah of Dr Howard's whose Anthem was also performed to a crowded audience. The Duke's expences are laid at about £2000; and the University's, for repairs of the theatre windows, at £30, not including those of St. Mary's. On Monday, fourteen Noblemen, &c. were admitted to Doctors' degrees: Granby, Sandwich, Weymouth, Burghersh, North, Henley, Pigot, Sidney, Ward, Sir Alexander Gilmour, Sir George Osborne, Hon. Henry Herbert, and others. Mr. Grimston, Damer, and a third, A.M. Dr. Andrews, Provost of Dublin College, ad eundem. There were speeches by Mr. Montague and Damer, and verses by Cowper and Doughty, of Trinity Hall, and Grimston of Christ's. The Chancellor went off from the Senate House in his robes at one, across the country to Woburn. His person and address unpleasing and reserved. Three crowded levees.

This morning I assisted at the consecration of your elegant chapel.⁽²⁾ At eleven the Bishop of London⁽³⁾ entered at the head of the Master and Fellows, repeating the form in Burn's Ecclesiastical Law. When the Consecration Prayer, the Bishop of Ely's Commission, and the whole service of the day, epistle and gospel by the Chaplain, were ended, Dr. Goddard preached half an hour from Matthew 21, 13, on the duty of maintaining and keeping clean such buildings; after which the company was dismissed, and there was a communion for the society, to be followed by a dinner, at three o'clock for ninety persons, Heads, Professors, &c.

Yours truly,

R. GOUGH.⁽⁴⁾

This year, Garret Hostel Bridge was rebuilt at the joint charge of the Corporation and Trinity Hall, under articles of agreement dated the 14th of July, which contained a proviso that Trinity Hall should not be charged with any future repairs, but that the bridge should for ever thereafter be deemed to belong to the Corporation and be repaired or rebuilt at their proper costs and charges only.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Dr. John Green.

(2) Clare Hall Chapel is here meant, but why it is called *your* elegant chapel I know not, as Mr. Forster was of Corpus Christi College. The old chapel of Clare Hall was pulled down in 1763, and on the 2nd of May in that year, the first stone of the new chapel was laid by Dr. Goddard the Master.

(3) Richard Terrick D.D. sometime fellow of Clare Hall.

(4) Nichols, Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century, v. 315.

(5) Corporation Coucher.

At the election of Vicechancellor, there were 52 votes for William Richardson D.D. Master of Emmanuel College, and 23 for Roger Long D.D. Master of Pembroke Hall.⁽¹⁾

1770.

On the 23rd of March, there was an election of an Esquire Bedel, in the room of Thomas Bennett of Queens' College deceased. The candidates were John Beverley B.A. of Christ's College, who polled 99 votes, and Richard Hey B.A.⁽²⁾ of Sidney College, who polled 68 votes.⁽³⁾

On the 28th of September, the Duke of Grafton Chancellor of the University and his Duchess arrived in Cambridge, and were entertained at Trinity College Lodge, by Dr. Hinchliffe Bishop of Peterborough the Master of that society. The next day, the Duke held a levee and then proceeded to Great St. Mary's Church, where a sermon was preached, it being Michaelmas Day. He was afterwards entertained at dinner at Trinity College, and in the evening he and the Duchess attended divine service in the College Chapel. On the morning of Sunday, the 30th, his grace attended Great St. Mary's, where a sermon was preached by Dr. Richardson Vicechancellor, with whom his grace dined at Emmanuel Lodge, from whence in the afternoon he and his Duchess set off for Euston.⁽⁴⁾

1771.

On the 4th of February, there was an election of a member of parliament for the University, in the room of William De Grey Esq.,⁽⁵⁾ appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. The candidates were Richard Croftes Esq.⁽⁶⁾ of West Harling, in Norfolk, M.A. of St. John's College, and William Wynne LL.D.⁽⁷⁾ fellow of Trinity Hall. The votes were Croftes 76; Wynne 45.⁽⁸⁾

On Saturday, the 9th of February, the celebrated John Wilkes came to Cambridge on his way to Lynn, to take up the freedom of that town. On Sunday, the 10th, he dined at the Rose Tavern, and in the evening went to hear the anthem at Trinity College Chapel.

(1) Mr. Hubbard's Book, (MS. Cole L.I. 149.)

(2) Mr. Hey was unanimously elected Esquire Bedel in the room of William Chafy M.A. fellow of Sidney College, 16th of March, 1772.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 31 March, 1770.

(4) Ibid. 6 Oct. 1770.

(5) Afterwards Lord Walsingham.

(6) In Gage's Hist. of the Hundred of Thingoe Suffolk, p. 138, Mr. Croftes is erroneously stated to have been M.P. for the town of Cambridge.

(7) Afterwards a knight and Master of Trinity Hall.

(8) Cambridge Chronicle, 9 Feb., 1771.

On Monday, the 11th, he viewed the University Library, King's College Chapel and other public buildings, being accompanied by some gentlemen of the University. He left on Tuesday, the 12th, for Upwell where he had an estate.⁽¹⁾

On the 22nd of March, a grace was passed for defending at the charge of the University, any suit which might be brought against the Vicechancellor or officers of the University for the exercise of their rights respecting suspected women.⁽²⁾

On the 11th of June, a grace that subscription to the 39 articles should not be necessary as a qualification for any degree was proposed but rejected by the Caput.⁽³⁾

At the County Midsummer Sessions, Mr. Agar and Mr. O'Meara fellow commoners, who stood indicted for an assault on Thomas Fletcher printer, at a public coffee house in Cambridge, on the 18th of March, moved by their counsel to stay proceedings on the indictment, alleging that the University ought to have the sole consanguinity of the case. This motion was refused,⁽⁴⁾ whereupon they produced a certiorari to remove the indictment into the Court of King's Bench.⁽⁵⁾

Some excitement prevailed at the Commencement in consequence of an organised opposition to John Horne (afterwards Tooke) of St. John's College, proceeding to his degree of M.A. The avowed ground for this very unusual step was, that he had in his correspondence with Mr. Wilkes spoken disrespectfully of the episcopal character. The votes for his degree were Non-Regents: placets 21; non-placets 9: Regents: placets 39; non-placets 11.⁽⁶⁾

On the 12th of October, his Serene Highness the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt arrived at Cambridge. He lay at the White Bear, and the

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 16 Feb. 1771.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 435.

(3) Jebb's Works, i. 202 n. 207 n.

(4) It seems from the following vote that an unsuccessful attempt had been made to quash this indictment at the Easter Sessions:—

April 16th, 1771—"It is this day unanimously agreed and ordered by the Common Council in Public Hall assembled that the Thanks of that Court be given to James Burleigh Esquire the Mayor of the said Burrough William Howell Ewin LL.D. and John Drage Esquire three of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Cambridge for their upright behaviour at the last County Sessions in supporting the Laws of the Land and the Rights and privileges of this County and Burrough in particular against some arbitrary and unconstitutional proceedings in attempting to get an Indictment quashed which was preferred at the said Sessions against Two Fellow Commoners of the University for a violent assault committed on Mr. Thomas Fletcher of this Town printer under a pretence that no Members of the University were amenable in any of the King's Courts whatsoever (Except in the Court of the University of Cambridge) unless in the case of Felony and Murder. And the Town Clerk is directed by the Body of the Common Council to testify their most grateful thanks to them by Letter for their Publick Spirit and conduct on that occasion."—Corporation Common Day Book.

(5) Sir James Burrow's Reports, v. 2821. See under 1772.

(6) London Newspaper; See Meadley's Memoirs of Paley, 65.

next morning (Sunday) breakfasted with Dr. Hinchliffe Bishop of Peterborough. Having attended divine service at Great St. Mary's, he viewed King's College Chapel and the public buildings of the University, and left Cambridge before dinner.⁽¹⁾

On the 6th of December, a grace was offered to the Senate by Robert Tyrwhitt M.A. fellow of Jesus College, for exempting Bachelors of Arts from subscription to the 39 Articles. This grace was rejected by the Caput.⁽²⁾

On the 31st of December, the following petition signed by a numerous body of Undergraduates, was presented to the Vicechancellor by Charles Crawford Esq. fellow-commoner of Queen's College:—

TO THE VICE CHANCELLOR AND SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE;
THE HUMBLE PETITION of certain undergraduates in the said university,

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners apprehend themselves, in consequence of engagements entered into with the university at the time of their admission or matriculation, to be under an obligation of devoting their attention to that course of studies, which is recommended to them by their superiors: that they are expected to employ themselves in the pursuit of natural and metaphysical knowledge; to improve themselves in moral philosophy, and to acquaint themselves with the sentiments and language of those authors, who, in their time, were esteemed the greatest ornaments of Greece and Rome: that, in consequence of this multiplicity of academical engagements, they have neither the leisure nor the opportunity of inquiring into the abstruser points of theology; that they nevertheless find themselves under a necessity of declaring their unfeigned assent to a set of theological propositions, usually called "the thirty-nine articles of religion," apparently of high argument and great importance; or of subjecting themselves to a repulse in their petition for a degree, which they have endeavoured to qualify themselves for, with much trouble, and at no little expence.

YOUR petitioners, therefore, intreat, if such indulgence can be granted to them without infringement of the university statutes, that they may be released from the necessity of testifying their assent to the aforesaid propositions; or, that such timely assistance may be afforded in their respective colleges, as will enable your petitioners to satisfy their consciences in subscribing them.

AND your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.⁽³⁾

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 19 Oct. 1771.

(2) General Evening Post, 7 Dec. 1771.

(3) Jebb's Works, i. 208 n.

On the 16th of January, 1772, Mr. Crawford went to the Vicechancellor to request an answer to the above Petition; he addressed him in these terms:—

"Mr. vice-chancellor,

"I wait upon you again concerning the petition of the undergraduates, and would beg to be indulged with a few moments hearing. We have received as yet no direct answer to our petition, which, with great submission, we think deserves one. It has been intimated to us, however, that it is thought improper to grant us our request at this time, lest those in authority in the university should be said to favour the petition of the clergy. We have been told that after that is presented to parliament we may expect relief. Our petition we think to be quite independent of the petition of the clergy. We beg that our subscription to the articles may be dispensed with, not because we object to any of them, but because we have not had an opportunity to

1772.

The University having claimed conusance of an indictment found at the County Sessions against Mr. Agar and Mr. O'Meara, for an assault on Thomas Fletcher, which indictment was removed into the King's Bench by certiorari,⁽¹⁾ the claim was argued in Hilary Term this year, and on the 3rd of February the Court of King's Bench decided that conusance could not be allowed, although claimed at the return of the certiorari, as it might have been claimed at the Midsummer Sessions, at which the defendants were under recognizances to plead.⁽²⁾

On the 6th of February, Sir William Meredith offered to the House of Commons a petition of certain of the Clergy and of the professions of Civil Law and Physic, complaining of the subscription required to the 39 Articles, especially in the Universities. The House by 217 against 71 refused to allow the petition to be brought up. In the debate, Mr. Fitzmaurice who opposed the petition said, "As to the Universities I believe they have a power to remedy any defect of this nature, which there may be in their constitution, and I am persuaded that upon proper application they will be ready to undertake so desirable a work." Mr. Charles Jenkinson⁽³⁾ another opponent of the petition observed, "the subscription required from the young students at the Universities, upon matriculation, seems to have struck the House as the most forcible argument for taking this petition into consideration. But let me ask have the Universities been properly solicited to grant relief in this case? I conceive not;⁽⁴⁾ because if they had, they would in all probability have rectified the abuse. It is said, indeed, that they do not possess the power; but it is said without any authority. The university of Oxford has lately altered its constitution in a much more essential article: it has made a new regulation in the qualification necessary to entitle a man to a vote

"study them. You must consider, Sir, that there are some who have subscribed their names, who are to take their degrees in a few days; they therefore claim an immediate relief. The most zealous advocates for the church will not impute to you a desertion of its cause, by granting our request; for all mankind, with one voice, cry out against the imposition we speak of as absurd and illegal, which an arbitrary Stuart, in the wantonness of his power, had pleased to establish in the university. 'What answer, Sir, shall I carry back to the rest of the subscribers?' The vice-chancellor then said, that 'there were many names erased in the petition, that some others were also willing to erase theirs, and that he had not power to grant the petition.'"—Jebb's Works, i. 210 n.

(1) Vide ante, p. 362.

(2) Sir James Burrow's Reports, v. 2820.

(3) Afterwards the first Earl of Liverpool.

(4) Sed vide ante, pp. 362, 363.

“in chusing members of parliament. Having allowed them the power of altering their laws in the greater point, how can they deny it them in the less? Suffer themselves then to rectify this matter, they have the power and I hope the will; when they fail, it will be time enough for you to take the point into consideration.” Mr. Charles Fox who likewise voted against receiving the petition, remarked, “The Articles savoured of Christian charity but taught such mysteries as ought not to be forced down the throats of young persons: that in Oxford, where the oaths of supremacy and allegiance could not be administered before the age of sixteen, an assent to the Articles was required by statute however young the person was admitted: that he hoped the universities would, as he found they could, relieve in that particular.” Dr. George Hay another of the majority said “that the subscription to the articles at matriculation in the universities was improper, and he hoped would be remedied, but not by the interference of parliament, if the universities could do it themselves.”⁽¹⁾

The following grace passed the Senate on the 28th of February:—

CUM quæstio dudum orta sit utrum academix (si e re sua visum fuerit) jus competit legem abrogandi qua singuli qui gradum aliquem scholasticum petunt nomine subscripto articulos fidei comprobare tenentur

PLACEAT VOBIS ut dominus procancellarius, Dr. Elliston, Dr. Waring, Magister Hughes, Magister Tyrwhitt, Magister Whisson, Magister Farmer, Magister Postlethwayte, Magister Arnald, vel eorum quinque quorum semper unus sit dominus procancellarius syndici vestri ad hanc quæstionem eruendam constituantur: ut proinde omnimodas chartas vestras et acta publica inspiciendi jurisconsultos adeundi expensasque congruas e cista vestra communi erogandi liberam habeant potestatem: ita ut vos demum certiores facti quid de hac re compererint publicis vestris suffragiis id quod melius expedire videbitur statuatis.⁽²⁾

On an application to the King's Bench in Easter Term, for a quo warranto against Edward Gregory M.A. to shew title to his fellowship at Trinity Hall, an objection was taken to the jurisdiction of the Court. Lord Mansfield, however, held that as the founder had appointed no visitor and left no heirs the power of visiting that College devolved to the Crown, to be exercised in the King's Bench.⁽³⁾ This decision was denied to be law in a case relating to Catharine Hall in Easter Term 1791.⁽⁴⁾

This year, an act of Parliament was passed for repairing and widening the road from the west end of St. Ives lane in the town

(1) Cobbett's Parliamentary History, xvii. 216. Vide Meadley's Memoirs of Paley, 88.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 435.

(3) Durnford & Easts Reports, iv. 210 n.

(4) Ibid. 213.

of St. Neots to the pavement at the end of Bell lane in the town of Cambridge.⁽¹⁾

On the 23rd of June, a grace was passed that Bachelors of Arts instead of the three articles in the canon,⁽²⁾ should subscribe this declaration, "I A. B. do declare that I am bona fide a member of the church of England as by law established."⁽³⁾

At a Common Day held on the 23rd of June, the Corporation appointed a Committee to take proceedings against certain members of the University, who had on the preceding day insulted the Mayor and Corporation whilst going in procession to proclaim Midsummer fair. The parties implicated apologised for their misconduct.⁽⁴⁾

On the 25th of September, there was a violent storm. Bailey's large music booth⁽⁵⁾ in Sturbridge fair was entirely blown down, and many other booths there were much injured.⁽⁶⁾

On the 22d of October, there was an election of two coroners for the county in the room of Richard York and William Mott deceased. The candidates were James Day, Charles Martindale and Robert White. There was a considerable majority for Mr. Day and Mr. Martindale.⁽⁷⁾

This year, an ineffectual attempt was made to nominate Stephen Whisson, B.D. fellow of Trinity College and librarian of the University, as Vicechancellor. It seems that the Doctors who were not heads of Colleges claimed under the grace of 1580⁽⁸⁾ to nominate for the office.⁽⁹⁾

1773.

On the 23rd of February, Sir William Meredith moved the House of Commons to resolve itself into a committee of the whole House

(1) Stat. 12 Geo. III. c. 90.

(2) Vide Vol. iii. p. 9.

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 436.

(4) July 9, 1772—"This day Edward Finch Hatton of Christ's College in the University of Cambridge and Edwards Okeover of Emmanuel Coll. in the said University appeared in the publick Hall and acknowledged their offence in Insulting the Mayor and Corporation on Monday the Twenty second day of June last and did ask Pardon for the same."—Corporation Common Day Book.

January 25th, 1773—"This day Morgan Davis Gentleman Fellow Commoner of Christ College in the University of Cambridge appeared in the Publick Hall accompanied by the Reverend Mr. Paley his Tutor and acknowledged his offence in Insulting the Mayor and Corporation on the Twenty second day of June last in their procession to proclaim Midsummer fair and did ask pardon for the same."—Corporation Common Day Book.

(5) This year we read of Stevens's theatrical booth in the cheese fair at Sturbridge. On the 25th of September, the performances were, the Clandestine Marriage and Midas; on the 26th the West Indian and the Padlock; and on the 2d of October, Douglas and the Mayor of Garraat.

(6) Cambridge Chronicle, 26 Sept. 1772.

(7) Ibid. 24 Oct. 1772.

(8) Vide Vol. ii. p. 373—379.

(9) M8. Colc. xlv. 299; Monk, Life of Bentley, i. 336 n.

to consider of the subscription to the 39 articles of the Church of England, or any other test then required of persons in either of the two Universities. The motion that the Speaker leave the chair was supported also by Mr. Dowdeswell, Mr. Grey, Mr. Charles Fox, Mr. F. Montagu, Sir Richard Sutton, and a member whose name is not given. It was opposed by Sir Roger Newdigate, Mr. Welbore Ellis, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Charles Jenkinson,⁽¹⁾ Sir William Dolben and Lord North. Mr. Rose Fuller also addressed the House on the question, but from the report of his speech it is not possible to say which side he espoused. Mr. Thomas Townshend professed neutrality, a situation in which he observed he was not accustomed to stand. The motion was lost by 159 against 67.⁽²⁾

On the 8th of May, John Jebb M.A. fellow of Peterhouse, offered a grace for establishing annual examinations of the Undergraduates on a plan to be sanctioned by a Syndicate. This was rejected by the Caput. On the 12th, he offered in succession three other graces for the same purpose (each differing from the other as to the appointment of the Syndicate). They were also rejected by the Caput.⁽³⁾

An act for better regulating the assize and making of bread which passed this year, contains a clause that it should not prejudice the ancient right or custom of the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge or either of them, or of their or either of their Clerks of the Market, or the practice within the several jurisdictions of the said Universities or either of them used to set, ascertain, and appoint the assize and weight of all sorts of bread to be sold or exposed to sale within their several jurisdictions.⁽⁴⁾

The highway act of this year contains a clause empowering the Justices of the Peace in their sessions to inquire as to the value of lands given for the maintenance of causeways, pavements, highways, and bridges, and the employment of the rents and profits thereof (except such lands given for the uses aforesaid to any College or Hall in either of the Universities which have Visitors of their own).⁽⁵⁾

On the 5th of July, the following grace, proposed by the Vicechancellor, passed the Senate without opposition:—

Cum reipublicæ nostræ nonnullis interesse videatur publicum quotannis totius juventutis academiæ examen institui idque ipsi publice nos et obnixe exposcant et efflagitent

(1) Afterwards the first Earl of Liverpool.

(2) Cobbett's Parliamentary History, xvii. 742.

(3) Disney, *Memoirs of Jebb*, 48; *Jebb's Works*, ii. 319.

(4) Stat. 13 Geo. III. c. 62, s. 17.

(5) Stat. 13 Geo. III. c. 78, s. 51.

Ne rem tam speciosam aut neglectui prorsus habuisse aut tam novam tantique momenti temere nimis et inconsulto arripuisse academice vitio vertatur

PLACEAT VOBIS ut omnes collegiorum omnium præfetti tres professores regii in theologia jure civili et medicina seniores duo e collegiis sanctæ Trinitatis et divi Johannis tutores et senior quisque ex omni alio collegio tutor sint syndici vestri qui convocante domino procancellario conveniant collatisque inter se consiliis deliberent et dijudicent

An fieri omnino possit ut istiusmodi examinationes publicæ commodè habeantur.

An ut habeantur expediat.

Quo modo quo loco quo tempore quibus præsidibus quibus examinantibus commodissime et ad uberrimum in bonis omnibus literis profectum utilissime haberi possint.

Quicquid denique iis vel procancellario et majori eorum parti visum fuerit in scripta digestum referant et die primo januarii proxime insequentis apud procancellarium deponant cum ipso protinus cancellario communicandum vestrisque ita demum suffragiis legitime atque ordine sancendum.⁽¹⁾

On the 6th of July, Ebenezer Hollick, Esq. of Whittlesford, by virtue of letters of administration, took possession of the house and effects of the late William Linkon, Grocer on the Market Hill; "soon after which" Mr. Martindale as Attorney for the next of kin, "Mr. Truelove, who it appears had applied to administer but was "prevented by a caveat being lodged, also took possession of the "house. This contest quickly spread an alarm, and about nine "o'clock a large mob assembled before the house, and behaved "in the most outrageous manner; they broke all the windows in "front, tore down the window shutters, left the shop open to the "street, and threatened to pull the house to the ground, when luckily "about 12 o'clock, two Magistrates, attended by the High and "Chief Constable, interposed, and after expostulating with them "for some time, the multitude dispersed for that night without doing "any further mischief. The next night a much larger mob gathered "together and made a fresh attack upon the house which they "continued with great fury till 11 o'clock seemingly determined "to destroy it, when the Mayor, accompanied by several other "Justices, and all the Constables, came on the Market Hill, and "read the riot act, which had the desired effect; for before the "hour was expired, the people were all dispersed, and every thing "remained quiet the whole night." Certain persons found active upon this occasion were at the next assizes indicted for a riot.⁽²⁾

The Small Bridge was rebuilt this year by the Corporation.⁽³⁾

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 436; Disney, Memoirs of Jebb, 51; Jebb's Works, ii. 321.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 10 July, 24 July, 1773.

(3) Ibid. 16 Oct. 1773.

The Syndicate appointed by the grace of the 5th of July met on the 21st of October and decided by 14 to 9, against the proposed annual examination of the Undergraduates.⁽¹⁾

On the 20th of November, a grace was passed that "pro hac vice"⁽²⁾ the election of a Professor of Chemistry should be "secundum morem in Electione Burgensium receptum."⁽³⁾

In November, John Wilgress M.A. fellow of Pembroke Hall one of the Proctors, preached at Great St. Mary's what a contemporary has termed "a most papistical sermon." He adds, "The young men were offended at him, for his behaviour as proctor, and therefore scraped him. When the sermon was over, the vice-chancellor, called to the proctors, to take the names of all the gentlemen in one of the galleries. On this, there was a general hiss, and many rushed out before the door could be secured. At length, the bishop of Peterborough, the two proctors, and the vice-chancellor, arrived at the foot of the stair-case. The young men made a push, and broke the door off its hinges, and multitudes escaped. The names of the rest were taken, and a meeting of the heads followed; but as all were guilty, all escaped unpunished."⁽⁴⁾

On the 29th of November, there was an election for the rectory of Birlingham in Norfolk, between John Panchen B.A. of Corpus Christi College, and Thomas Boyes M.A. fellow of Clare Hall. The votes were Panchen 64; Boyes 54.⁽⁵⁾

On the 15th of December, took place the long expected election of a Professor of Chemistry (which office had been vacant above two years by the resignation of Dr. Richard Watson appointed Regius Professor of Divinity). The only candidates were Isaac Pennington M.A.⁽⁶⁾ fellow of St. John's College one of the Physicians of Addenbrooke's Hospital and William Hodson M.A. fellow of Trinity College. The votes were Pennington 148; Hodson 128.⁽⁷⁾

On the 15th of December, a grace was proposed by Mr. Jebb for the reconsideration of the subject of annual examinations, on account of alleged informalities in the proceedings of the Syndicate appointed

(1) Jebb's Works, ii. 326.

(2) See under 1793.

(3) Gunning, Ceremonies of Univ. of Camb. 268. A grace to the like effect had been rejected 11th of June, 1772. (Cambridge Chronicle, 13 June, 1772.) There were then five candidates, though it will be seen that two only ultimately went to the poll.

(4) Disney, Memoirs of Jebb, 57.

(5) Cambridge Chronicle, 4 Dec. 1773.

(6) Afterwards a knight, Regius Professor of Physic, 1793—1817.

(7) Cambridge Chronicle, 18 Dec. 1773.

on the 5th of July. The grace was rejected in the Non-Regent House: non-placets, 67; placets, 38.⁽¹⁾

1774.

On the 17th of February, the following grace proposed by Mr. Jebb was carried:—

CUM plurimis in ore sit literas humaniores atque ipsa matheseos et philosophiæ naturalis elementa pene inculta jacere juvenum animis vel socordia torpentibus vel in quæcunque recondita quæcunque sublimia impetu quodam fervido ruentibus

PLACEAT VOBIS ut dominus procancellarius, Dr. Cooke, Dr. Plumptre collegii Reginalis, Dr. Barnardiston, Dr. Watson, Dr. Hallifax, Dr. Waring, Mr. Beadon, Mr. Collier, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Wilgress, Mr. Dealtery, Mr. Longmire, Mr. Johannes Hey, Mr. Farmer, Mr. Gould, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Paley, Mr. Squire, Mr. Arnald et Mr. Pearce sint syndici vestri qui convocante domino procancellario convenient collatisque inter se consiliis deliberent et dijudicent quonam potissimum modo hisce malis ingravescentibus nobis obviam sit eundum et ut eorundem placitum in scripta digestum majoris partis totius numeri syndicorum nominibus subscriptis ante diem decimam sextam aprilis proxime insequentis in senaculo vestro publicetur: ita tamen ut quicquid iis visum fuerit minime statuti vim habeat nisi postea vestris suffragiis comprobetur.⁽²⁾

On the 28th of February, the Duke of Grafton Chancellor of the University arrived at Trinity College Lodge where he was waited upon by the Vicechancellor and Heads. The next morning (1st of March) the Duke held a levee, dined with the Bishop of Peterborough, and supped with Dr. Thomas Dean of Ely at Christ's College. On the 2d of March, he dined with Dr. Caryl Vicechancellor at Jesus Lodge, and that evening set out for Euston. The Chancellor had intended to decide certain appeals at Clare Hall, but a compromise was effected before his arrival.⁽³⁾

On the 1st of March, died Sir William Browne Knt. M.D. President of the College of Physicians, and sometime of Peterhouse. By his will and a codicil thereto, he gave to the University £21. a year for founding a classical scholarship, and directed that three gold medals of the value of five guineas each should be annually given to undergraduates for the best Latin ode, the best Greek ode, and the best Epigrams, one in Greek after the model of the Anthologia, and the other in Latin after the model of Martial.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 18 Dec. 1773; Jebb's Works, ii. 328.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 437; Disney, Memoirs of Jebb, 59.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 5 March, 1774.

(4) Gunning, Ceremonies of the Univ. of Cambridge, 340, 378.

The syndicate appointed by the grace of the 17th of February, agreed to nineteen resolutions, having for their object the establishment of annual examinations of the undergraduates. These resolutions were read in the senate on the 1st of April, and on the 19th, were proposed in three divisions. They were all rejected in the Non-Regent House. For the first six resolutions, non-placets, 47; placets, 43. For the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th resolutions, non-placets, 48; placets, 41. For the remaining eight resolutions, non-placets, 49; placets, 38.⁽¹⁾ On the 20th of April, a grace containing the substance of the two first resolutions only was proposed and rejected in the Non-Regent House: non-placets, 44; placets 37.⁽²⁾

The late annual examination syndicate met on the 26th of April, in the Public Library, at the summons of the Vicechancellor, "when a letter was read to them from the Duke of Grafton, Chancellor of the University, in which his Grace declared, in the most honourable terms, his approbation of their conduct, lamented that the plan they had proposed was not confirmed by the sanction of the Senate, but expressed his hopes that a measure, which would raise this University to a pre-eminence above every other seat of literature, would upon some future opportunity meet with the full concurrence of the members."⁽³⁾

On the 27th of May, the Cambridgeshire Militia under the command of their colonel, Lord Montfort, made an attack with fixed bayonets upon the scholars, several of whom were wounded. Similar scenes took place the next day. To prevent such collisions, the militia were next year removed to Wisbech, Ely, March, Downham, and Littleport.⁽⁴⁾

Philip Gardener M.A. bursar of Catharine Hall, appealed to the Town Sessions, against a poor rate for the parish of St. Botolph, wherein he was rated on behalf of the College. The rate was amended by assessing the Master and Fellows for an addition to the college court and an ornamental area in front of the college, and for the houses occupied by the college butler and porter, and Dr. Prescott the Master for part of his garden. A special case was granted for the opinion of the Court of King's Bench, from which it appears that the property assessed occupied the site of two houses belonging to the College, and other houses acquired by them about 1754 and 1755. On the

(1) Disney, *Memoirs of Jebb*, 64; *Anecdotes of the Life of Richard Watson Bishop of Landaff*, 2nd edit. i. 47.

(2) *Cambridge Chronicle*, 23 April, 1774.

(3) *Ibid*, 30 April, 1774.

(4) MS. Bowtell, iii. 713.

argument of this case, on the 6th of June in this year, the counsel for the parish gave up the assessment on the butler's and porter's houses, they and not the College being the occupiers. The residue of the assessment was confirmed by the Court.⁽¹⁾

At the Summer Assizes, Stephen Fovargue B.D. sometime fellow of St. John's College was tried for the manslaughter of his gyp Thomas Goode, who died on the 6th of February 1770. Mr. Fovargue was acquitted.⁽²⁾

On the 16th of August, William Weales was elected Mayor; a letter from him declining to serve was then read, and it was proposed that his fine for refusing the office should be mitigated to 3s. 4d. The further consideration of this proposal was adjourned to the 20th, when Mr. Weales attended at the Guildhall and offered to take the oath of Mayor elect. The Mayor, however, ordered the electors to proceed to a fresh choice, which they refused to do. Other electors were then appointed, who chose John Newling as Mayor. He took the office upon him, but was ousted on a quo warranto information in Trinity Term, 1775.⁽³⁾

On the 5th of September, the Corporation made a bye law that no one should be elected commoncouncilman, bailiff, treasurer, or coroner who had resided out of the precincts of the Town during the six months next before such election.⁽⁴⁾

At the general election, there was a contest for the representation of the Town, the candidates being the two old members, Soame Jenyns Esq. and the Hon. Charles Sloane Cadogan, and Thomas Plumer Byde Esq. and Samuel Meeke Esq. The poll was taken on the 8th of October, when the votes were Jenyns 92; Cadogan 89; Byde 63; Meeke 60.

(1) Cowper's Reports, 79; Town Sessions Book.

(2) Goode had the care of Mr. Fovargue's horse. In January, 1770, Mr. Fovargue horsewhipped him and kicked him. He shortly afterwards had a fever. On his death bed he declared that he died of the injuries he had received from Mr. Fovargue, and the coroner's inquest returned a verdict of manslaughter, although Dr. Plumptre, and Messrs. Hayles and Thackeray surgeons, who made a post-mortem examination, were of opinion death arose from a fever brought on by excessive drinking. Mr. Fovargue however absconded, "being apprehensive of a Cambridge Jury from his known ill character," he went to Paris, and "was forced to submit to play a common violin to Strollers & reduced to the utmost misery & distress." He was outlawed and his fellowship declared vacant. Rather than starve he returned to Cambridge, in February, 1774, and surrendered himself to the Vicechancellor, who sent him to the Mayor, by whom he was committed to the Castle, but being an outlaw he could not be tried at the Lent Assizes. "He came to Cambridge in long dirty ruffles, his hair tied up with a piece of packthread & in "a Sailor's jacket & yellow trowsers." He was a dissipated character and partially insane. He had published in 1767, in 8vo. "A new Catalogue of Vulgar Errors." He died in or soon after 1775, in London.—Cole, *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*; *Cambridge Chronicle*, 10 Feb. 1770.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book. This bye-law appears to have been occasioned by the election of Joseph Martin and John Greening Esquires non-resident freemen as treasurers for this year.

Previous to the poll, Alderman Tunwell moved that the candidates should be requested to subscribe the following declaration:—

TOWN-HALL, CAMBRIDGE, 8th Oct. 1774.

WE whose names are hereunto subscribed, do severally most solemnly promise and engage ourselves to our constituents, if we have the honour of being chosen to represent this borough in Parliament, that we will endeavour, to the utmost of our power, to promote and procure, and having procured to maintain acts of the legislature,—For establishing a more fair and equal representation of the people in Parliament,—For securing an enlarged toleration to Protestant Dissenters of every denomination and persuasion,—For restoring to our fellow-subjects in America the essential right of taxation by representatives of their own free election,—For repealing the four late iniquitous acts respecting America, viz. the Quebec act, establishing Popery and the arbitrary system of the French Canadian laws in that extensive province; the Boston port act; the act for altering the charter of the province of Massachusetts bay; and the act for the trial in Europe of persons accused of criminal offences in America. That we will to the utmost of our power promote such further acts as we in our consciences shall be persuaded have a tendency to strengthen the civil and religious liberties of the people of these kingdoms. And lastly, we do also solemnly promise and engage, that we will give due attendance in Parliament during the time of its session, and that we will not either accept or hold, from the Crown or its Ministers, any place or pension.

“This measure was vehemently opposed by the friends of the old members, and as strongly supported by those of the new candidates, who at length carried the question, and Mr. Byde and Mr. Meeke signed the declaration.

“After the declaration [of the poll] was made known, the mob became exceedingly furious; discontent seemed to be diffused, and a general uproar followed. The friends of the successful candidates were received with hissings, groans, and many other marks of disapprobation. A load of beer soon after appeared on the market-hill, when the populace, understanding it was sent in the interest of Cadogan and Jenyns, immediately seized it, broke the casks, let the beer into the kennels, and, as the members with their friends were returning from the shire-hall to the Rose inn, under the protection of the constables and their assistants, pelted them with the staves of the barrels, &c. and burnt the carriage which brought the beer. Two loads of beer afterwards appeared on the hill from the friends of Byde and Meeke, which were received with loud huzzas and soon drank up. A dumb peal was rung at St. Mary’s church. The populace continued exceedingly riotous, and at night broke the Mayor’s windows, the windows of the Rose inn, and several others in the town; however by twelve o’clock the mob was entirely dispersed and every thing remained perfectly quiet.”⁽¹⁾

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 15 Oct, 1774; MS. Cole, xxii. 98 b. 99, 183 b.; xli. 230—237; xlv. 442—447.

Omai a native of Ulitea⁽¹⁾ visited Cambridge this year. He appeared in the English military uniform, with his hair dressed and tied behind. "Some one offered him a pinch of snuff, which he politely declined, saying, that his nose was not hungry. The doctors & professors in their robes struck him wonderfully."⁽²⁾

On the 28th of October, the votes of the Senate were taken on twenty propositions of Mr. Jebb embodied in as many graces for an annual examination of the Undergraduates. The first grace was lost by one vote in the Non-Regent House, the non-placets being 39, and the placets 38. The other nineteen graces were then rejected without a division.⁽³⁾

On the 6th of November died Peter Spendelow Lamborn engraver of this Town.⁽⁴⁾ Amongst other works he published four large and as many smaller engravings of public buildings in the University and an etching of Oliver Cromwell from the picture at Sidney College.

1775.

The Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, and the Company of Stationers, London, had for nearly two centuries enjoyed the exclusive privilege of printing almanacks, but each University leased its privilege to the Company for upwards of £500. a year. However, in Easter Term this year, the Court of Common Pleas decided in a case between the Stationers' Company and Thomas Carnan, that the right of printing almanacks was a common law right over which the Crown had no controul, and the Stationers' Company thereupon discontinued their payments to the Universities.⁽⁵⁾

On the 22d of May, the royal assent was given to the following Act:—

AN ACT for enabling the two Universities in England, the four Universities in Scotland and the several Colleges of Eton, Westminster, and Winchester, to hold in Perpetuity their Copy Right in Books, given or bequeathed to the said Universities and Colleges for the Advancement of useful Learning and other Purposes of Education; and for amending so much of an Act of the eighth Year of the Reign of Queen Anne, as relates to the Delivery of Books to the Warehouse Keeper of the Stationers Company, for the Use of the several Libraries therein mentioned.

WHEREAS Authors have heretofore bequeathed or given, and may hereafter bequeath or give the Copies of Books composed by them, to or in Trust for

(1) See Historical Account of the Circumnavigation of the Globe, 2nd. edit. 360, 393—396, 400, 405—407, 410, 417, 420, 423—427.

(2) Annual Register for 1774, 161].

(3) Disney, Memoirs of Jebb, 73; Jebb's Works, ii. 337; Cambridge Chronicle, 5 Nov. 1774.

(4) He lived in Freeschool Lane in St. Edward's parish, but was buried at Great St. Mary's, 8th of November.

(5) Sir W. Blackstone's Reports, ii. 1004; Commons' Journals, xxxvii. 355; Stat. 21 Geo. III. c. 56, s. 10. See under the years 1779 and 1781.

one of the two Universities in that Part of Great Britain called England, or to or in Trust for some of the Colleges or Houses of Learning within the same, or to or in Trust for the four Universities in Scotland, or to or in Trust for the several Colleges of Eton, Westminster, and Winchester, and in and by their several Wills or other Instruments of Donation, have directed or may direct, that the profits arising from the printing and reprinting such Books shall be applied or appropriated as a Fund for the Advancement of Learning, and other beneficial Purposes of Education within the said Universities and Colleges aforesaid: AND WHEREAS such useful Purposes will frequently be frustrated, unless the sole printing and reprinting of such Books, the Copies of which have been or shall be so bequeathed or given as aforesaid, be preserved and secured to the said Universities, Colleges, and Houses of Learning respectively, in Perpetuity: MAY IT THEREFORE PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the Kings most excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the said Universities and Colleges respectively shall, at their respective Presses, have, for ever, the sole Liberty of printing and reprinting all such Books as shall at any time heretofore have been, or (having not been heretofore published or assigned) shall at any Time hereafter be bequeathed, or otherwise given by the Author or Authors of the same respectively, or the Representatives of such Author or Authors, to or in Trust for the said Universities, or to or in Trust for any College or House of Learning within the same, or to or in Trust for the said four Universities in Scotland, or to or in Trust for the said Colleges of Eton, Westminster, and Winchester, or any of them, for the purposes aforesaid, unless the same shall have been bequeathed or given, or shall hereafter be bequeathed or given, for any Term of Years, or other limited Term; any Law or Usage to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding.

2. AND IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ENACTED, That if any Bookseller, Printer, or other Person whatsoever, from and after the twenty-fourth Day of June one thousand seven hundred and seventy five, shall print, reprint, or import, or cause to be printed, reprinted, or imported, any such Book or Books; or, knowing the same to be so printed or reprinted, shall sell, publish, or expose to Sale, or cause to be sold, published or exposed to Sale, any such Book or Books; then such Offender or Offenders shall forfeit such Book or Books, and all and every Sheet or Sheets, being Part of such Book or Books, to the University, College, or House of Learning respectively, to whom the Copy of such Book or Books shall have been bequeathed or given as aforesaid, who shall forthwith damask and make waste Paper of them; and further, that every such Offender or Offenders shall forfeit one Penny for every Sheet which shall be found in his, her, or their Custody, either printed or printing, published or exposed to Sale, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act; the one Moiety thereof to the Kings most Excellent Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety thereof to any Person or Persons who shall sue for the same; to be recovered in any of his Majestys Courts of Record at Westminster, or in the Court of Session in Scotland, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, in which no Wager of Law, Essoin, Privilege or Protection, or more than one Imparlane, shall be allowed.

3. PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS, That nothing in this Act shall extend to grant any exclusive Right, otherwise than so long as the Books or Copies belonging to the said Universities or Colleges are printed only at their own Printing

Presses within the said Universities or Colleges respectively, and for their sole Benefit and Advantage; and that if any University or College shall delegate, grant, lease, or sell their Copy Rights, or exclusive Rights of printing the Books hereby granted, or any Part thereof, or shall allow, permit, or authorize any Person or Persons, or Bodies Corporate, to print or reprint the same, that then the Privileges hereby granted, are to become void and of no effect, in the same Manner as if this Act had not been made; but the said Universities and Colleges, as aforesaid, shall nevertheless have a right to sell such Copies so bequeathed or given as aforesaid; in like Manner as any Author or Authors now may do under the Provisions of the Statute of the eighth year of her Majesty Queen Anne.

4. AND WHEREAS many Persons may through Ignorance offend against this Act, unless some Provision be made whereby the Property of every such Book as is intended by this Act to be secured to the said Universities, Colleges, and Houses of Learning within the same, and to the said Universities in Scotland, and to the respective Colleges of Eton, Westminster, and Winchester, may be ascertained and known; be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to extend to subject any Bookseller, Printer, or other Person whatsoever, to the Forfeitures or Penalties herein mentioned, for or by reason of the printing or reprinting, importing or exposing to Sale, any Book or Books, unless the Title to the Copy of such Book or Books, which has or have been already bequeathed or given to any of the said Universities or Colleges aforesaid, be entered in the Register Book of the Company of Stationers kept for that Purpose, in such Manner as hath been usual, on or before the twenty-fourth Day of June one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five; and of all and every such Book or Books as may or shall hereafter be bequeathed or given as aforesaid, be entered in such Register within the space of two Months after any such bequest or gift shall have come to the knowledge of the Vice Chancellors of the said Universities, or Heads of Houses and Colleges of Learning, or of the Principal of any of the said four Universities respectively; for every of which Entries so to be made as aforesaid, the sum of Sixpence shall be paid, and no more; which said Register Book shall and may, at all seasonable and convenient Times, be referred to, and inspected by any Bookseller, Printer, or other Person, without any Fee or Reward; and the Clerk of the said Company of Stationers shall, when and as often as thereunto required, give a Certificate under his Hand of such Entry or Entries, and for every such Certificate may take a Fee not exceeding Sixpence.

5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That if the Clerk of the said Company of Stationers for the Time being shall refuse or neglect to register or make such Entry or Entries, or to give such Certificate, being thereunto required by the Agent of either of the said Universities or Colleges aforesaid, lawfully authorised for that Purpose, then either of the said Universities or Colleges aforesaid, being the Proprietor of such Copy Right or Copy Rights as aforesaid (Notice being first given of such Refusal by Advertisement in the Gazette), shall have the like Benefit as if such Entry or Entries, Certificate or Certificates, had been duly made and given; and the Clerk so refusing shall, for every such Offence, forfeit twenty Pounds to the Proprietor or Proprietors of every such Copy Right; to be recovered in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, or in the Court of Session in Scotland, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, in which no Wager of Law, Essoin, Privilege, Protection, or more than one Imparlanee, shall be allowed.

6. AND WHEREAS in and by an Act of Parliament made in the eighth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by vesting the Copies of printed Books in the Authors or Purchasers of such Copies during the Times therein mentioned, it is enacted, That nine Copies of each Book or Books, upon the best Paper; that, from and after the tenth Day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ten, should be printed and published, as therein mentioned, or reprinted and published with Additions, shall, by the Printer or Printers thereof, be delivered to the Warehouse Keeper of the said Company of Stationers for the Time being, at the Hall of the said Company, before such Publication made, for the Use of the Royal Library, the Libraries of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the Libraries of the four Universities in Scotland, the Library of Sion College in London, and the Library commonly called The Library belonging to the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh, respectively; which such Warehouse Keeper was thereby required, within ten Days after Demand by the Keepers of the respective Libraries, or any Person or Persons by them, or any of them, authorised to demand the said Copy, to deliver the same for the Use of the aforesaid Libraries; and if any Proprietor, Bookseller, or Printer, or the said Warehouse Keeper of the said Company of Stationers, should not observe the Direction of the said Act therein, that then he and they so making Default, in not delivering the said printed Copies as aforesaid, should forfeit as therein mentioned: AND WHEREAS the said Provision has not proved effectual but the same hath been eluded by the Entry only of the Title to a single Volume, or of some Part of such Book or Books so printed and published, or reprinted and republished, as aforesaid; BE IT ENACTED by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person or Persons whatsoever shall be subject to the Penalties in the said Act mentioned, for or by reason of the printing or reprinting, importing or exposing to Sale, any Book or Books, without the Consent mentioned in the said Act, unless the Title to the Copy of the whole of such Book, and every Volume thereof, be entered, in Manner directed by the said Act, in the Register Book of the Company of Stationers, and unless nine such Copies of the whole of such Book or Books, and every Volume thereof printed and published, or reprinted or republished, as therein mentioned, shall be actually delivered to the Warehouse Keeper of the said Company, as therein directed, for the several uses of the several Libraries in the said Act mentioned.

7. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Action or Suit shall be commenced or brought against any Person or Persons whatsoever, for doing, or causing to be done, any Thing in pursuance of this Act, the Defendants in such Action may plead the General Issue, and give the Special Matter in Evidence; and if upon such Action a Verdict, or if the same shall be brought in the Court of Session in Scotland, a Judgment be given for the Defendant, or the Plaintiff become non-suited, and discontinue his Action, then the Defendant shall have and recover his full Costs, for which he shall have the same Remedy as a Defendant in any Case by Law hath.

8 AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act shall be adjudged, deemed and taken to be a Publick Act; and shall be judicially taken Notice of as such by all Judges, Justices, and other Persons whatsoever, without specially pleading the same.(1)

(1) Stat. 15 Geo. III. c. 53.

On the 31st of May, there was an election for the rectory of Bedale, in Yorkshire, (the patronage being vested in a Roman Catholic) the candidates were Richard Kirshaw M.A. fellow of Trinity College, who polled 81 votes, and Thomas Kipling M.A. fellow of St. John's College, who polled 74 votes.⁽¹⁾ Viscount Downe also claimed the patronage of this benefice, then worth £1,000. per annum, and presented the Rev. Mr. Dawney thereto.⁽²⁾

Grundon, the porter of Queens' College and others were indicted at the Town Sessions, for an assault on Charles Crawford Esq. late a fellow-commoner of Queens' College.⁽³⁾ The indictment was removed by certiorari into the King's Bench, and tried at the Lent Assizes before Mr. Justice Willes, when the defendants were convicted, subject to the opinion of the Court of King's Bench on a special case, which was argued on the 21st of June this year. It appeared that Mr. Crawford was expelled the College by an order of the 27th of September, 1773, made by the Master and two fellows, signed only by the Master, but confirmed by a College order made the 13th of January, 1774, under the hands of the Master and ten fellows. He afterwards came into the college garden with an intent to take possession of his rooms, whereupon the defendants took hold of him and conducted him out of college. This was the assault complained of, for Mr. Crawford contended that his expulsion was illegal and unstatutable and consequently that the assault was not justifiable. The Court, on the 26th of June, gave judgment in favour of the defendants, intimating that Mr. Crawford as a fellow-commoner was a mere boarder and had no corporate rights, but that if he had his only mode of redress was by an appeal to the Visitor, consequently that the order of expulsion must be taken to be a right sentence till avoided or set aside by the Visitor, and the defendants acting under it were thereby justified in the assault.⁽⁴⁾

On the 16th of October, the Prince of Hesse and the Danish Ambassador arrived in Cambridge, and after viewing the public buildings proceeded to Newmarket races.⁽⁵⁾

On the 8th of November, a meeting of the inhabitants was con-

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 2 June, 1775.

(2) Ibid. 10 June, 1775.

(3) At the Town Sessions held Oct. 6, 1774, Grundon exhibited articles of the peace against Mr. Crawford. At the sessions held 12th Jan. 1775, these articles were withdrawn on Mr. Crawford's undertaking not to go into Queens' College till the disputes between him and that society were legally determined.—Town Sessions Book.

(4) Cowper's Reports, 315; Howell's State Trials, xx. 402.

(5) Cambridge Chronicle, 21 Oct. 1775.

vened at the Rose Tavern, the Mayor presided, and the following petition to the King was carried by a great majority :—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most gracious Sovereign.

WE, the Mayor, Bailiffs, Burgesses, and principal Inhabitants of the Town of Cambridge, do humbly beg leave to approach the throne, with the most respectful assurances of our attachment and affection to your Majesty's royal person and family, and of our zeal for the support and dignity of your government, the glory of your reign, and the peace and prosperity of your empire.

WITH the utmost affliction, and the most anxious apprehensions, we behold a most ruinous civil war begun in America, which, we fear, if pursued, must totally alienate the affections of our fellow subjects in the colonies, and in the prosecution of which we can foresee no good effects that may arise to these kingdoms; even were your Majesty's arms victorious, desolated provinces and an exasperated people must be the only consequence of a continuance of this war.

WE beg leave most humbly to assure your Majesty, that no part of your Majesty's subjects wish more earnestly to preserve the constitution of this country than the Town of Cambridge; but we humbly conceive that healing concessions are more likely to restore the confidence and affections of the colonies, than the exertion of force, which can only tend to their destruction and desolation.

WE find ourselves under the indispensable necessity of making, with the utmost respect, this dutiful representation of our sentiments to your Majesty, lest our silence might make it supposed we consented to the wishes of coercive measures expressed in some of the late addresses: we assure your Majesty we are men of peaceable dispositions, and detest the thought of recommending force and rigour against any part of your Majesty's people: we wish for the return of that peace and tranquility which marked the happy period of your Majesty's reign before these distressful disputes were agitated with the colonies: we have every assurance to believe that they wish nothing more earnestly than to return to that allegiance and affection, so essentially necessary to the commercial interests and happiness of this country: and we trust in your Majesty's wisdom to reconcile the differences that unhappily subsist, and to restore those days of peace and mutual confidence, to which we look back with gratitude and satisfaction.

By this dutiful representation of our sentiments we have endeavoured to discharge our consciences to the Almighty Governor of all things, to our Sovereign, and to our country, and to clear ourselves from having any share in producing the calamities that may fall upon this nation, praying God to avert them, and that he may please to make your Majesty's reign glorious and happy.

This petition was signed by the Mayor, one alderman, the four bailiffs, eleven of the common council, John Jebb M.A., and 143 other inhabitants, and was presented to the King at St. James's, on the 29th of November.⁽¹⁾

The following address to the King was signed by Charles Nalson Cole Esq. Deputy Recorder, Mr. Cadogan, and Mr. Jenyns members

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 11 Nov. 2 Dec. 9 Dec. 1775.

of parliament for the town, ten aldermen, James Day Town Clerk, William Howell Ewin LL.D., Samuel Ogden D.D. minister of St. Sepulchre's, John Jenner vicar of All Saints, R. Hodgson vicar of St. Giles's and St. Peter's, Charles Pigott Pritchett M.A., Thomas Finch B.A., Thomas Loombe, James Essex, and seventy-four other inhabitants of the town. It was presented to the King by Mr. Cadogan and Mr. Jenyns :—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's dutiful Subjects, Aldermen, Common-Councilmen, Freemen, & Inhabitants of the Antient & loyal Town of Cambridge, beg leave, with all duty & humility, to approach the Throne, at this important crisis, on which we do not impertinently presume to obtrude on your Majesty our opinions or advice, though for it we have numerous and great examples to plead, but desire only, together with many other of your Majesty's loyal Subjects, to express at this time our sincere Attachment to your Majesty's person & Government, our consciousness of your Majesty's many Royal Virtues, our utter Detestation of all Rebellion, Treason, & Faction, & our steady resolution to support your Majesty, to the utmost of our power, against all your enemies, whether open or concealed, both at home and abroad; & to assure your Majesty, that we place such intire Confidence in your Majesty's known wisdom and goodness, that we cannot entertain the least doubt that such measures, either of Vigour or lenity, of coercion or indulgence, will be pursued, as are best adapted to reduce your deluded subjects in America, now in a state of Rebellion & anarchy, to a due obedience to your Majesty, and submission to the Legislature of Great Britain.

CAMBRIDGE, November 15, 1775.(1)

The following address from the University was carried on the 24th of November, by 46 placets to 21 non-placets in the Non-Regent House, and 38 placets to 25 non-placets in the Regent-House. It was soon afterwards presented at St. James's by Dr. Farmer Vice-chancellor :—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of the University of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most loyal & faithful Subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, & Scholars of the University of Cambridge, in full Senate Assembled, think it our duty at this alarming crisis to approach your Throne with the deepest and most grateful Sense of the many blessings, which, through the dispensation of the Divine Providence, we have participated with our fellow-Subjects under your Majesty's auspicious Reign.

ANXIOUS for the Continuance of those blessings in every part of your Majesty's Dominions, and animated with the warmest Loyalty & Affection for your Royal Person & Government, we cannot remain silent Spectators of the unnatural Rebellion, into which many of our brethren in your Majesty's

(1) London Gazette, 25 to 28 Nov, 1775.

American Colonies have been unhappily seduced: We see their delusion with equal indignation and concern: We disclaim the Opinions on which they proceed, as destructive of the happiest Constitution, that hath ever existed in the History of Mankind, & subversive of all Order & good Government: Yet we pity their infatuation, & lament the miseries which it is necessarily bringing upon them.

RELYING with full confidence on your Majesty's wisdom & paternal tenderness, & convinced that you will pursue every Method, consistent with the Dignity of Government & the preservation of the Constitution to prevent, as much as possible, the effusion of blood, & to restore due obedience & peace; we fervently implore Heaven to bless your Majesty's Counsels with Success; so that the Crown & Dominions of this Realm may be transmitted with undiminished lustre to your Majesty's remotest posterity.⁽¹⁾

About this time died Israel Lyons, a native of Cambridge, born in 1739, being son of Israel Lyons a Polish Jew, who was a silversmith and a teacher of the Hebrew language.⁽²⁾ In early life he displayed great inclination to learning, particularly the mathematics. Dr. Robert Smith Master of Trinity College, offered to put him to school at his own expence, but he went only for a day or two, saying he could learn more by himself in an hour than with his master in a day. In 1755 he began to study botany, in which he became well versed. He had large materials for a *Flora Cantabrigiensis*. In 1758 he published in 8vo. a *Treatise on Fluxions*, dedicated to his kind friend Dr. Smith. In 1763 appeared in 8vo. his "*Fasciculus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam nascentium quæ post Raimundum observatæ fuere.*" In July 1764, he read a course of lectures on botany at Oxford, at the instance of Mr. (afterwards Sir Joseph) Banks, whom he first instructed in that science. In 1773 he was appointed by the Board of Longitude to proceed with Captain Phipps (afterwards Lord Mulgrave) to the North Pole. He had £100. per annum for calculating the *Nautical Almanac*, and frequently received presents from the Board of Longitude for his inventions. He was married at St. Martin's-in-the-fields in March 1774, to Phœbe daughter of Newman Pearson of Over. Mr. Lyons could read Latin and French well, but wrote the former indifferently. He had studied English history, and was particularly well read in the Monkish

(1) *Cambridge Chronicle*, 2 Dec. 1775; *London Gazette*, 28 Nov. to 2 Dec. 1775; MS. Cole, xl. 364, 365, xli. 381, 385. See *Anecdotes of the Life of Richard Watson Bishop of Landaff*, 2nd edit. i. 88. Bp. Watson states the majority in the Regent-House to have been eight only.

(2) Author of the *Scholar's Instructor or Hebrew Grammar*, 2nd edit. Cambridge, 8vo. 1757, and "*Observations and Enquiries relating to various parts of Scripture History.*" 1768. He died 19 Aug. 1770, and was buried at Great Saint Mary's, the burial service being read by his daughter Judith, who was "a sensible & ingenious woman but took to the mean practice of fortune telling, and died a pauper in All Saints' Parish, where she was buried 21 April, 1795."—MS. Bowtell, vi. 2233.

historians. He was a wonderful young man both for parts and memory. His "Calculations in Spherical Trigonometry abridged" are in the *Philosophical Transactions*,⁽¹⁾ and after his death, his name appeared on the title page of "A Geographical Dictionary," the astronomical portion of which was taken from his papers.⁽²⁾

1776.

Mr. Jebb again and for the last time brought forward his project for an annual examination of the undergraduates. Two graces, one relating to noblemen and fellow-commoners, the other to pensioners and sizars, passed the *Caput* on the 26th of February, but on the following day were rejected in the Non-Regent House, the votes being for the noblemen and fellow-commoners' grace non-placets 36; placets 23: for the pensioners and sizars' grace non-placets 39; placets 25.⁽³⁾

The University voted £100. towards relieving the distresses of the clergy of the Church of England in North America. Trinity and St. John's Colleges gave £21. each, and Emmanuel and Christ's Colleges £10. each for the same purpose.⁽⁴⁾

On the 10th of April, the Duke of Wirtemberg with a numerous train of attendants arrived at the Cardinal's Cap Inn. He spent the afternoon in viewing the University Library, King's College Chapel, Trinity College and other public buildings, and the next morning set off for Newmarket races.⁽⁵⁾

On the 10th of June, the Court of King's Bench discharged with costs, a rule which had been obtained by Charles Martindale one of the common council, for disfranchising nearly fifty honorary freemen.⁽⁶⁾

On the 7th of November, there was an election of a representative for the town in the room of Mr. Cadogan, who had succeeded his father in the barony of Cadogan of Oakley.⁽⁷⁾ The candidates were Benjamin Keene Esq.,⁽⁸⁾ and Thomas Plumer Byde

(1) Vol. lxi. art. 46.

(2) Nichols, *Anecdotes of the Literature of the Eighteenth Century*, ii. 327, 419, iii. 661, viii. 208; *Cambridge Chronicle*, 28 July, 1764, 19 March, 1774.

(3) Disney, *Memoirs of Jebb*, 110; *Jebb's Works*, ii. 371, iii. 261—282; *Cambridge Chronicle*, 24 Feb. 1776.

(4) *Cambridge Chronicle*, 6 April, 1776.

(5) *Ibid.* 13 April, 1776.

(6) *Ibid.* 15 June, 22 June, 1776.

(7) Lord Cadogan was created Viscount Chelsea and Earl Cadogan 27 Dec. 1800. He died in 1807.

(8) Son of Dr. Edmund Keene Bishop of Ely.

Esq. The votes were Keene 101; Byde 34.⁽¹⁾ "The populace were very numerous, and towards evening pretty noisy in several parts of the town. Some barrels of beer on a dray cart were brought on the Market Hill, which they understood to come from Byde, but being informed otherwise, they staved the greatest part of them, then destroyed the casks and burnt the dray cart on a large bonfire, which was replenished for a considerable time, and a great quantity of fire works let off."⁽²⁾ On the 25th of November, petitions from Mr. Byde and several freemen complaining that Mr. Keene's return was procured by bribery and corrupt practices, were presented to the House of Commons, but, by leave of the House, these petitions were withdrawn on the 29th of January, 1777.⁽³⁾

1777.

On the 5th of January, died John Norris Esq., of Witton, in Norfolk, B.A. of Caius College,⁽⁴⁾ who by his will, dated 26th of

(1)

"ST. JAMES'S, December 17, 1776.
"WHEREAS it has been humbly represented to the King, that on the first day of November last past, an anonymous threatening letter, directed 'For Mr. Hide Merchant in Cambridge,' having the post mark on it, was delivered from the Post Office in Cambridge to Mr. Thomas Hide one of the Aldermen of the Borough of Cambridge, wherein the lives of the said Mr. Hide and several other persons were threatened, and a conspiracy said to be formed by a gang of nineteen persons for the wicked purpose of murdering the persons mentioned in the said letter, and likewise setting one of their houses on fire, on account of a supposed intention in them to give their votes for Mr. Keene, then a candidate to represent the said Borough in Parliament. His Majesty, for the better discovering and bringing to Justice the person or persons concerned in writing the said letter, and also the persons concerned in the above-mentioned conspiracy, is hereby pleased to offer His most gracious pardon to any one of them, who shall discover his accomplice or accomplices in the said crimes, so that he, she or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

"WEYMOUTH.

"And as a farther encouragement, the said Mr. Thomas Hide doth hereby promise a reward of Fifty Pounds to any person making such discovery as aforesaid, to be paid upon the conviction of any one or more of the offenders.

"THO. HIDE.

"And as a still farther encouragement, John Newling, Esq., Mayor of Cambridge, doth likewise hereby promise a reward of Fifty Pounds to any person making such discovery as aforesaid, to be paid upon the conviction of any one or more of the offenders.

"JOHN NEWLING, Mayor."

—Cambridge Chronicle, 21 December, 1776.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 9 Nov. 1776.

(3) Commons' Journals, xxxvi. 54, 84.

(4) Mr. Norris was Members' Prizeman, 1761. He married first, Elizabeth only daughter of John Playters, Esq., by whom he had no issue, and who died Dec. 1st 1769, secondly (12th May, 1773,) Charlotte daughter of Hon. Edward Townshend D.D. Dean of Norwich, by whom he had one daughter Charlotte Laura, who married the late Lord Wodehouse. Mrs. Norris in 1779, married Thomas Fauquier Esq.

In Witton Church is the following singular inscription:—

"Elizabeth Norris Wife of John Norris Esq. and only daughter of John Playters of Yelverton Esq. left this world Dec. 1st 1769, in the 28th year of her age.

"And is your poor Husband reserved to this office?

"Oh that Truth now descended to save me from it.

"So beautiful with such a character of meaning, so very innocent with so much animation. She look'd like nature in the world's first spring, talents inventive, discerning, judicious, eloquent, rare combination! She was always new, enchanting with magic all her own, by her heart I felt myself perpetually reminded of the Picture (13th 1st Corinth.) which I once drew of charity, but there was one particular more properly the

June, 1770, charged the Abbey Farm in the parish of Bacton, in Norfolk, with an annuity of £120. per annum for the foundation of a professorship of divinity in this University, as also for a sermon at Great St. Mary's on every Good Friday, and an annual prize value £12. for an English prose essay on a religious subject.⁽¹⁾

In January, the following address from the Corporation to Lord Cadogan,⁽²⁾ was presented to him by Charles Nalson Cole Esq. the Deputy Recorder :—

My Lord,

Be pleased to accept of our sincere acknowledgments for the honour of your representation of this borough in five parliaments; a long, and which posterity will deem a most important, and interesting period in the annals of Great Britain, during the whole of which your conduct, on those great objects which have undergone the consideration of parliament, demands our unanimous approbation; for we must approve of a conduct which hath never lost sight of a constitutional attention to the prerogative of the crown, the liberties of the people, an extension of national commerce, and the maintenance of good order and government throughout the realm. By the course of nature your family honours have descended to you; long my Lord may you enjoy them, ever retaining, as a peer of parliament, those constitutional principles which endeared you to us, as one of the representatives of this borough in particular, and of the people of England in general.

In return for that confidence we so long, though deservedly, placed in you, we trust and hope you will, on all occasions, look with kind dispositions on the interest and prosperity of this borough.

Lord Cadogan replied in these terms :—

Mr. Recorder,

I beg the favour of you to return my most humble respects to the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, and Burgesses of the Town of Cambridge, with my unfeigned thanks for the favourable and kind manner in which they have been pleased to accept my services during so long a period, of which they have given me so flattering a proof in their obliging, though unmerited, ad-

" same than like, *seeketh not her own*, and as to her religious temper it was exactly
" this—

" Resigned when ills betide,
" Patient when favours are denied,
" And pleas'd with favours given.

" TRUTH."

" Now Truth if thou canst add this Prize of Heaven was bestowed upon a man who
" knew its value, be that his Epitaph.

" John Norris left this world 5th Jany. 1777, *Æt.* 43."

Mr. Norris endowed two schools, each for twelve children, the one at Witton, the other at Witchingham, Norfolk. He also left £10. per annum to the Vicar of Witton, to perform service during Lent on each Sunday instead of twice in three weeks as theretofore accustomed.—Information from the Rev. Mr. Fauquier communicated through the Rev. Professor Corrie.

There seems to have been some litigation respecting Mr. Norris's will, as Mr. Cole says that on the 23rd Nov. 1778, the Vicechancellor informed him that he had received a letter from the Solicitor General to tell him that Mr. Norris's legacy was fully established in the Courts above.—MS. Cole, vi. 60.

(1) Gunning, Ceremonies of Univ. of Camb. 319, 398.

(2) This address was unanimously agreed to 2d Nov. 1776.

dress; and as that period has been particularly interesting to the public, the approbation of my constituents must, on that account, be the more satisfactory.

I am proud to acknowledge the numberless obligations I am under to the corporation of Cambridge, and notwithstanding my present situation has necessarily dissolved the immediate connection I had formerly the honour to hold with them, I shall still think it equally incumbent on me to take every opportunity of testifying my gratitude, by obeying their commands, and attending to their interests on all future occasions.⁽¹⁾

On the 4th of February, the Corporation seal was affixed to the subjoined petition :—

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PARLIAMENT
ASSEMBLED.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the
Borough of Cambridge, in the County of Cambridge.

Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners are informed a Bill is brought into this Honourable House intituled a Bill for draining the Middle and South Levels part of the great Level of the Fens called Bedford Level and the several navigations through the same and for imposing taxes on the lands within the said Levels and laying tolls on the goods conveyed by the said navigations in order to raise further necessary funds for these purposes.

THAT by a clause in the said bill a tonnage of one shilling a chaldron on coals and a shilling a ton on other goods is proposed to be laid on these commodities passing or being navigated upon or near Saint German's Bridge and Denver Sluice in the said Bill mentioned which your Petitioners apprehend to be unreasonable partial and unjust.

THAT the navigation from Denver Sluice to Cambridge continues now in as good a state as it has been at any time since the Commissioners of the Bedford Level made obstructions or dams across the River Ouse and thereby deprived the Town of Cambridge of their navigation to the several Counties of Huntingdon Bedford Buckingham and other Counties which trade is totally destroyed.

THAT since the works of the Commissioners for draining the Fens the Town of Cambridge has been obliged to procure a separate Act of Parliament to preserve their navigation from Clay Hithe which has laid an additional burthen upon all goods coming to Cambridge.

THAT your Petitioners upon the best inquiry are informed and doubt not but to prove that the same is a very good navigation and does not want any amendment and is admitted so to be by the persons interested in the intended tonnage.

THAT since the adventurers have erected dams and other obstructions across the rivers the navigation has been carried on from Lynn to Cambridge at a much greater expence than heretofore.

THAT for the reasons aforesaid your Petitioners humbly apprehend no improvement in the navigation from Cambridge to Lynn will enable the watermen to bring the coals and other merchandizes cheaper than they now do on the contrary it will load the same with a great additional expence and eventu-

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 8th Feb. 1777.

ally fall on the consumer and consequently greatly distress the poor more especially as coal is the most material article in the carriage from Lynn and the freight of coals of late years having greatly increased by the payments already made in respect thereof in manner as before set forth.

THAT if this intended Bill should pass into a law an annual sum of eight thousand pounds will be raised and chiefly fall on the consumers of such merchandizes as are navigated on the rivers (and in cases where taxes were never paid) to enable the adventurers not only to pay the interest of an enormous debt contracted by the promoters of this Bill for their own benefit and the rather as the tolls arising from the said intended tonnage will raise a sum amounting to twenty thousand pounds and upwards more than the sum proposed to be raised by the Bill.

THAT your Petitioners humbly apprehend that the laying a tax on the public for the improvement of the estates of individuals is unprecedented and unjust.

THAT by the present Bill the toll intended to be laid on the present tonnage of goods coming from Lynn up the Rivers Ouse and Grant is made perpetual whereas the tax upon the fen lands is only for seven years which will not only enable the adventurers to pay off their present enormous debt but leave the burthen of maintaining their works upon this tax intended to be laid upon the trade to Cambridge from Lynn.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore humbly pray this Honourable House to take the premises into consideration and permit your Petitioners to be heard by themselves and Counsel against the said Bill passing into a law or grant them such relief as upon examination shall appear to be just.

AND your Petitioners shall ever pray.

GIVEN under our Common Seal the fourth day of February One thousand seven hundred and seventy seven.(1)

The persons nominated for Vicechancellor were Hugh Thomas D.D. Dean of Ely and Master of Christ's College, and Robert Plumptre D.D. President of Queen's College. The votes were, Dr. Thomas 40; Dr. Plumptre 16. Immediately an Esquire Bedel went to Christ's College, to inform Dr. Thomas of his election. He shortly returned to the Senate House, and reported that Dr. Thomas had stated "That he (Dr. T.) had laid the state of his health before the University, and that he could not (or should not) send any answer to the information brought him." After much deliberation the Proctors continued the congregation till the following afternoon, when the Senior Proctor read the contents of a paper he had received from Dr. Thomas, in which he resigned all claim, right, or title to the office of Vicechancellor. After some consultation the Senior Proctor continued the congregation to the afternoon of the 7th of November, when the following grace was offered by Mr. Whisson to the Caput, and afterwards read in both houses:—

CUM Venerabilis Vir Hugo Thomas, S.T.P. a vobis nuper electus fuit in

(1) Corporation Coucher.

Munus Procancellarii, atque idem propter infirmam valetudinem, de jure suo istius Muneris ex Electione vestrà obeundi, solenni formâ decesserit,

PLACEAT VOBIS, ut istius Magistratus gerendi immunitatem obtineat, et alius in eundem consueto more eligatur; ita tamen ut dictus Dr. Thomas prius Academiæ persolvat centum Libras Cistæ Communi applicandas.

The congregation was then continued till the 8th of November, when the preceding grace was read a second time in both houses. Non-Regents: placets 17; non-placets 7: Regents: placets 20; non-placets 21. It was consequently lost, and the Senior Proctor dissolved the congregation. On the 2d of December, a congregation being assembled, the Senior Proctor communicated the contents of a paper he had received from Dr. Thomas, in which he stated that his age, and infirmities, had rendered him wholly unfit for the high office, to which he had been elected; and quite incapable of discharging its important duties, either with advantage to the University, or with satisfaction to himself. He concluded, by begging the Senate to approve the reasons he had given for not accepting the office of Vicechancellor. The Senior Proctor then requested the members of the Senate to express their approbation or disapprobation of this excuse. The two Senior Doctors stood in scrutiny with the Proctors, and on counting the votes there appeared, placets 62; non-placets 13. The Heads and Presidents immediately proceeded to nominate two persons for the office, when Dr. Plumptre and Dr. Goddard were returned to the Senate, and on the 3rd of December Dr. Plumptre was elected.⁽¹⁾

On the 15th of November, "the gentlemen of St. John's College, "soon after dinner was ended in the Hall, were suddenly alarmed "by a great number of sportsmen riding full speed into the great "court, in pursuit of a stag, which had taken refuge in one of the "stair cases.—The uncommonness of the scene in such a spot, the "ardor of the hunters, the court in an instant filled with horses, "dogs, &c. produced at once a very pleasing surprize, more easily "to be conceived than described, and the whole was truly pictu- "resque.—The stag was turned off that morning at Chesterford by "the old Walden hunt, and after a fine chase of several hours, came "to the back of the Colleges, crossed the river into the town, and "ran thro' the streets with his pursuers close upon him, till he "turned into the court. Notwithstanding some of the riders followed "him thro' the small wicket of the College gate, yet luckily no "accident happened."⁽²⁾

(1) Gunning, Ceremonies of the Univ. of Cambridge, 54.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 22 Nov. 1777.

1778.

On the 4th of February,⁽¹⁾ there was an election of a registry of the University, in the room of Henry Hubbard B.D.⁽²⁾ deceased. The candidates were George Borlase M.A. fellow of Peterhouse, who polled 113 votes, and John Barker M.A. fellow (afterwards Master) of Christ's College, who polled 102 votes.⁽³⁾

On the 13th of February, the Town was illuminated on account of Admiral Keppel's acquittal. A figure dressed for Sir Hugh Palliser, suspended on a gallows, was carried through the streets, and after being frequently shot at, was condemned to the flames of a large bonfire. The mob broke the windows of Emmanuel and some other Colleges which were not illuminated.⁽⁴⁾

An act passed this year granting duties on inhabited houses contains a proviso that each distinct chamber or apartment in any College or Hall in any of the Universities should be subject to the duties granted by the act as if the same were an entire house.⁽⁵⁾

On the 7th of September, the Corporation made a bye law imposing a penalty of 20s. on persons guilty "of the mean and scandalous practice of stealing the Corporation wine."⁽⁶⁾

On the 21st of September, his Royal Highness William Henry Duke of Gloucester⁽⁷⁾ arrived at the White Bear from Ickworth. After viewing the University, he proceeded to London.⁽⁸⁾

On the 14th of October, William Howell Ewin LL.D. of St. John's College, appeared in the Vicechancellor's Court in the Law Schools, to answer a charge of having lent money at usurious interest to William Bird a scholar of Trinity College, during his minority, without the consent of his tutor. Dr. Ewin had previously addressed a letter to Dr. Hinchliffe Bishop of Peterborough the Master of Trinity College, fully acknowledging his misconduct, expressing his contrition, promising not so to offend again, and offering to beg pardon of his lordship, of Mr. Bird's tutor, and of the Vice-chancellor; but he now protested against the citation, and then

(1) The Cambridge Chronicle, 7 Feb., 1778, states that this election took place on the 5th of February.

(2) Mr. Hubbard bequeathed £200. to the University for fitting up the Registry's office and regulating the books and papers therein.

(3) MS. Matthew, 130.

(4) Cambridge Chronicle, 20 Feb. 1778.

(5) Stat. 18 Geo. III. c. 26, s. 26. There is the like proviso in stat. 24 Geo. III. sess. 2, c. 38, s. 31.

(6) Corporation Common Day Book.

(7) Brother of King George III. and father of William Frederick Duke of Gloucester Chancellor of this University, 1811—1834.

(8) Cambridge Chronicle, 26 Sept. 1778.

pleaded not guilty under protestation. Evidence was gone into from which it appeared that he had in 1775 and 1776 advanced to Mr. Bird, then a minor in statu pupillari, partly through the agency of a Portugese Jew named Silva, but who also went by the name of A. Grove, the sum of £750. for which he took notes to the amount of £1090. Dr. Ewin made but a sorry defence. The Court was adjourned to the 21st of October, when he again appeared, made some objections, and then slunk out of Court. After being thrice solemnly called and not appearing, the Vicechancellor and nine Heads sentenced him to be suspended from all degrees taken or to be taken, and expelled the University. From this sentence Dr. Ewin appealed, and on the 31st of October the Senate appointed as delegates in this case Richard Watson D.D. Regius Professor of Divinity,⁽¹⁾ Samuel Hallifax LL.D. Regius Professor of Civil Law,⁽²⁾ and Lowther Yates B.D. fellow of Catharine Hall.⁽³⁾ The delegates met at the end of November, and after hearing the appellant's objections, confirmed the suspension, but revoked so much of the sentence as related to his expulsion from the University.⁽⁴⁾ Dr. Ewin was afterwards restored to his degrees by a mandamus from the King's Bench.⁽⁵⁾

1779.

The Corporation ordered the trees on Erasmus's walk at the north end of Queens' Green to be sold, but the University paid £50. to preserve them.⁽⁶⁾

On the 11th of February, a grace passed constituting a syndicate to inspect and examine the Proctor's books, to reduce the statutes therein contained into order, and to cause the same to be rewritten on parchment.⁽⁷⁾

On the 20th of March, the Senate passed several graces respecting the examination of candidates for the degree of B.A. By these graces the number of examiners was increased from two to four, the examination was extended from three to four days, and one day was to be devoted to viva voce questions in natural religion,

(1) Afterwards Bishop of Llandaff.

(2) Afterwards Bishop of St Asaph.

(3) Afterwards Master of that Society.

(4) MS. Cole, vii. 7 b.; MS. Matthew, 137, 138; Nichols, Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, viii. 633, 634, 637.

(5) See under 1779.

(6) Corporation Common Day Book, Feb. 10, 1779, 26 Sept. 1780.

(7) Stat. Acad. Cantab. pp. 439, 441, 442.

moral philosophy, and Locke on the Understanding. These graces were unsuccessfully opposed, the votes being in the Regent House, placets 30; non-placets 9: in the Non-Regent House, placets 23; non-placets 9.(1)

On the 26th of March, a grace passed dispensing with subscription to the three articles in the canon, on taking the degrees of LL.B., M.B., Mus. B., and Mus. D., and substituting a declaration that the party is bona fide a member of the Church of England as by law established.(2)

On the 16th of April, Lord North First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the University of Oxford, moved the House of Commons for leave to introduce a bill to vest the sole right of printing almanacks in England in the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the Company of Stationers of the city of London respectively. This occasioned a debate, in which Mr. Turner(3) and Mr. Dempster opposed, and Mr. Thomas Townshend,(3) Mr. Jackson,(4) Mr. Montagu, and Mr. Rous supported the motion, which was carried. On the 28th of April, the bill was introduced and read a first time, and a motion being made that it be read a second time, Mr. Dempster moved as an amendment that it be read again that day three months. On this amendment the House divided: ayes 42; noes 129. The bill was then ordered to be read a second time, on the 3rd of May. On the 29th of April, was presented a petition against the bill from Thomas Carnan,(5)

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. pp. 439, 440, 441; Cambridge Chronicle, 27 March, 1779.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 441.

(3) Mr. Turner "did not like the motion, because it tended to introduce a novelty, and to authorise a monopoly. He had not any wish to deprive the universities of Oxford and Cambridge of an advantage; on the contrary, he thought they deserved every encouragement which the legislature could give them, but he did not see that the present motion tended to procure them any material benefit; £500. was too paltry a sum to warrant the creating a monopoly in a trade which ought to be open. He had much rather that the sum, if necessary for the sake of public learning, should be paid specifically to each university for that purpose, out of the public money. Indeed, the universities might themselves save it out of their respective revenues annually, by only putting up a chimney-piece less every year, or checking the increase of their architectural ornaments. The universities were two of the richest corporate bodies in the kingdom, and therefore could not be affected by the loss of such a trifle as £500. a year each.

"Mr. T. Townshend begged leave to set his hon. friend right; the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge were very far from being the richest corporate bodies in the kingdom; on the contrary, they were not even rich. He commended the motion, thought it extremely proper, and hoped it would meet with no opposition."

(4) Richard Jackson Esq. K.C., one of the Counsel of the University of Cambridge, and Counsel to the Board of Trade. He died in May 1787. He was so conversant in the detail of almost every art and science, that he was called *Omniscient Jackson*.

(5) Mr. Carnan, who was a bookseller, in St. Paul's church-yard, died in 1788. He was well known in the Courts of Law. He bought a mare of Mrs. Stokes, at Epping-place, which at a subsequent period was sent to grass at Ponder's-end, where she fell into a ditch, dislocated her neck, and died. On being informed of the accident, he reconciled himself to the loss; but it happened that some time after, he very unexpectedly received a letter from the ostler at Epping-place, informing him that his supposed dead mare was then alive in his mistress's stables. Mr. Carnan in consequence went down to Epping-place, saw the mare which the ostler wrote about, and fatally possessed himself with a

who had succeeded in overthrowing the monopoly in almanacks.⁽¹⁾ This petition was ordered to lie upon the table till the second reading, with liberty for the petitioner then to be heard by his counsel against the bill. On the 3rd of May, the second reading was postponed till the 10th, when the bill was read a second time accordingly. After which Mr. Davenport and Mr. Erskine⁽²⁾ the counsel of Mr. Carnan, were heard against the bill. The House immediately divided on the question that the bill be committed. This was decided in the negative: ayes 40; noes 60. The bill was consequently lost.⁽³⁾

On the 10th of June, there was an election of a representative in Parliament for the University, in the room of Charles Marquess of Granby, who had succeeded to the Dukedom of Rutland. The

belief from which he never could be dissuaded, that the mare then produced was his own, and that he had been imposed on and cheated by the report of her falling into the ditch, &c. Mr. Carnan afterwards getting this mare into his possession, and refusing to restore her when demanded, Mrs. Stokes brought an action against him for its value, and obtained a verdict with fourteen guineas damages; but Mr. Carnan being dissatisfied with the verdict, not only moved the Court of King's Bench for a new trial, but likewise preferred bills of indictment against two of Mrs. Stokes's witnesses, for wilful and corrupt perjury. In both cases he was unsuccessful; his application for a new trial was refused, and the persons indicted for perjury were acquitted. The men so tried and acquitted brought actions against Mr. Carnan for malicious prosecutions, and obtained verdicts with considerable damages. To these decisions, however, Mr. Carnan not being more inclined to submit than to the former, he brought writs of error, and removed the proceedings into the House of Lords, where the matters in litigation were heard, and finally determined against him. These proceedings cost him £3,000., and the vexation trouble and expense hastened the termination of his days. What is further remarkable, is that Mr. Carnan successfully prosecuted a man for stealing his (the first) mare some years before, at Winchester Assizes. It is said that Mr. Carnan, in the course of his life, did not expend less than £10,000. in law.—*Cambridge Chronicle*, 20 Sept. 1788.

(1) Vide ante, p. 374.

(2) The Hon. Thomas Erskine M.A. of Trinity College, afterwards Lord Erskine Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

The peroration of Mr. Erskine's speech was as follows:—

"And now, Mr. Speaker, I retire from your bar, I wish I could say with confidence of having prevailed. If the wretched Company of Stationers had been my only opponents, my confidence had been perfect; indeed so perfect, that I should not have wasted ten minutes of your time on the subject, but should have left the Bill to dissolve in its own weakness: but, when I reflect that Oxford and Cambridge are suitors here, I own to you I am alarmed, and I feel myself called upon to say something, which I know your indulgence will forgive. The House is filled with their most illustrious sons, who no doubt feel an involuntary zeal for the interest of their parent Universities. Sir, it is an influence so natural, and so honourable, that I trust there is no indecency in my hinting the possibility of its operation. Yet I persuade myself that these learned bodies have effectually defeated their own interests, by the sentiments which their liberal sciences have disseminated amongst you; their wise and learned institutions have erected in your minds the august image of an enlightened statesman, which, trampling down all personal interests and affections, looks steadily forward to the great ends of public and private justice, unawed by authority, and unbiased by favour.

"It is from thence that my hopes for my client revive. If the Universities have lost an advantage, enjoyed contrary to law, and at the expence of sound policy and liberty, you will rejoice that the courts below have pronounced that wise and liberal judgment against them, and will not set the evil example of reversing it here. But you need not therefore forget, that the Universities have lost an advantage,—and if it be a loss that can be felt by bodies so liberally endowed, it may be repaired to them by the bounty of the crown, or by your own. It were much better that the people of England should pay £10,000. a year to each of them, than suffer them to enjoy one farthing at the expense of the ruin of a free citizen, or the monopoly of a free trade."

(3) Cobbett's Parliamentary Debates, xx. 602—621; Commons' Journals, xxxvii. 329, 352, 355, 356, 366, 388. See under 1781.

candidates were, James Mansfield⁽¹⁾ Esq. M.A. one of his Majesty's Counsel at Law and fellow of King's College, the Hon. John Townshend M.A.⁽²⁾ of St. John's College, and Thomas Villiers Lord Hyde M.A. of St. John's College. Mr. Mansfield was elected, the votes being, Mansfield 157; Townshend 145; Lord Hyde 138.

Dr. Ewin having applied to the Court of King's Bench for a mandamus to restore him to his degrees,⁽³⁾ that Court after full argument awarded the writ, on the ground that there being no express statute of the University forbidding usury or the lending money to minors, the Vicechancellor's Court had no jurisdiction in the case. Lord Mansfield however censured Dr. Ewin's conduct in the strongest terms, and suggested that a statute to meet such cases in future should be passed, and that the Great Seal should be petitioned that he might be struck out of the Commission of the Peace. On the 30th of June, a grace was offered to petition the Lord Chancellor to remove Dr. Ewin from the Commission. It passed the Regent House unanimously, and in the Non-Regent House there were, placets 15; non-placets 3. On the other hand, the Corporation petitioned he might remain in the Commission for the Town, and certain Justices of the County likewise petitioned to retain him in the County Commission.⁽⁴⁾ Dr. Ewin was restored to his degree of LL.D. on the 20th of October. "He came into the Senate House in his Gown. The Vice Chancellor objected to it, and he pulled it off before he was reinstated."⁽⁵⁾ On the 29th of October, the following grace, framed with especial reference to this case, and in conformity with Lord Mansfield's suggestion, passed the Senate:—

CUM experientia compertum sit non defuisse apud nos qui pessimi istius fœneratoris instar a quo senatus-consultum Macedonianum in jure civili Romanorum nomen suum traxisse existimatur pecuniam juventuti academicæ crediderit atque adeo materiam peccandi malis moribus præstiterit

CUMQUE nulla scripta lex adhuc extet quæ immane hoc flagitium pœna irrogata cohibeat

PLACEAT VOBIS quo perniciosissimo huic malo remedium aliquod paretur ut quicumque in posterum alicui in statu pupillari sine consensu tutoris et immo-

(1) Mr. Mansfield was Solicitor General from July, 1780, to 20 April, 1782, and again from 18 Nov. to 26 Dec. 1783. He lost his seat for the University at the general election in 1784. In 1804, he was constituted Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, which office he resigned in February, 1814. He died in 1821, aged 88. In 1806, he declined the offer of the Great Seal.

(2) Mr. Townshend in 1780, was returned for the University. In March, 1782, he was constituted a Lord of the Admiralty. He, about September in the same year, went as a volunteer on board Lord Howe's Fleet. In April, 1783, he was again appointed a Lord of the Admiralty. At the general election in 1784, he lost his seat for the University.

(3) Vide ante, p. 389.

(4) He was put out of the County Commission in June, 1781.

(5) MS. Cole, vii. 7, lviii. 82; Nichols, Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, viii. 644, 647, 648.

dici fœneris exercendi gratia pecunias mutuas dederit post probationem legitime in judicio factam gradu omni suscepto et suscipiendo privetur penitusque ab academia expellatur atque ut hæc concessio vestra vim statuti habeat et infra octo dies procancellarii et procuratorum libris inscribatur.⁽¹⁾

1780.

At a Common Hall, convened by the Mayor, in pursuance of a requisition signed by fifteen free burgesses, and held on the 9th of March, the following petition to the House of Commons was unanimously agreed to:—

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Town of Cambridge, in Common Hall assembled,
Sheweth,

THAT this nation has been engaged for several years in an expensive and most unfortunate war; the consequence of which hath been a considerable addition to the national debt, a decline of trade, a rapid and alarming decrease in value of the landed property of this kingdom, and an accumulation of taxes, by which your petitioners find themselves much oppressed.

THAT the reduction of the public expense has, by all orders of the community, been long thought a proper expedient, and your petitioners are now convinced it is a necessary one; and that a reformation in the public expenditure, and an economical management of the revenues of the state, will greatly promote real content among his Majesty's subjects, and inspire them with that unanimity so necessary to a vigorous exertion of the force of this empire against its combined enemies France and Spain, and to the restoring its late flourishing state.

YOUR petitioners, therefore, appealing to this Honourable House, and considering the members thereof as their constitutional guardians, do most earnestly request they will take, and urge with perseverance, the most effectual means to correct all abuses in the expenditure of public money; to reduce all exorbitant emoluments of office; to rescind or abolish all sinecure places and unmerited pensions, which tend to give an unconstitutional influence to the Ministers of the Crown, and burthen the subject beyond what the absolute necessities of the state require.

AND your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

GIVEN under their common seal the 9th day of March, 1780.⁽²⁾

On the 17th of March, Elizabeth Butchill was executed at the Castle for the murder, in January preceding, of her illegitimate female child, at the house of her uncle William Hall, brewer of Trinity College, situate within that College.⁽³⁾

A requisition was presented to Thomas Rumbold Hall Esq. High Sheriff, requesting him to convene a County meeting to consider of

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 443.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 4 March, 11 March, 1780.

(3) Ibid. 8 Jan. 15 Jan. 25 March, 1780.

a petition to Parliament for a constitutional redress of grievances. This requisition was signed by John Purchas, John Audley, Edward King Fordham, and ninety-seven other yeomen and freeholders. The Sheriff declined to comply with this requisition, whereupon the requisitionists convened a meeting for the 25th of March, at the Shire Hall. That place being found too small for the purpose, the meeting was adjourned to the Senate House yard, where Lord Duncannon was voted to the chair. The resolutions of this meeting are subjoined:—

CAMBRIDGE, 25th March, 1780.

AT A VERY NUMEROUS AND RESPECTABLE MEETING of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders of this County, held here this day, the following Petition was read and unanimously approved, except by one dissentient voice.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE PETITION of the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Cambridge.

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners do thus publicly declare their entire and zealous approbation of the legislature of this country, as placed in the free and independent concurrence of King, Lords, and Commons, in preference to every other mode of civil government.

THAT they anxiously wish the blessing of this form of legislation to be continued to their latest posterity in its constitutional purity.

THAT they seriously apprehend this form of legislation will be essentially vitiated, if not virtually changed, whenever the treasure and offices of the community shall be successfully employed to bring the representatives of the people under the influence of the executive power.

THAT they conceive a strong tendency to this change is at present, and has formerly been, too notorious to admit of a doubt, or to require proof.

THAT they consider every system of public administration, carried on by means of parliamentary corruption, however sanctified by time, precedent, or authority, to be absolutely unjustifiable on every principle of good sense and sound policy—to be as dishonourable to the upright intentions of the Crown, as it is burthensome to the property, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

YOUR petitioners do, therefore, most solemnly apply themselves to the honour, the justice, the integrity, of this honourable House, praying that effectual measures may be taken by this House, to enquire into and correct any gross abuses in the expenditure of public money, to reduce all exorbitant emoluments of office, to rescind and abolish all sinecure places and unmerited pensions, and to use all such other constitutional means, as may tend to establish the independence of Parliament on the most lasting foundations.

AND your petitioners are the more earnest in this their prayer, because they are of opinion, that no other expedient can equally tend to heal our internal divisions, to unite the whole nation in the warmest support of his Majesty's person and government against the unprovoked hostilities of the House of Bourbon, and to put a final period to that primary source of national distress, the American war.

After which the following resolutions were proposed, and agreed to by a very great majority, viz.

1st, **RESOLVED**, That the Petition now read, and addressed to the Honourable House of Commons, is approved by this Meeting.

2dly, It was then moved and seconded, That the said Petition be presented to the House of Commons by Sir John Hynde Cotton, and Sir Sampson Gideon, Baronets, the Members for this County. This motion was three times put by the Chairman, and pressed by the gentlemen who supported the Petition, but was each time rejected by a very great majority.

3dly, It was afterwards moved and seconded, That Crisp Molineux Esq. of Chippenham in this county, Member of Parliament for Lynn, be requested to present the said Petition to the House of Commons,⁽¹⁾ which motion was approved by a very great majority.

4thly, A **MOTION** was afterwards made, That a Committee of Correspondence and Association be appointed by this county, similar to that of Yorkshire and other counties, which motion was resolved in the affirmative by a very great majority.

5thly, **RESOLVED**, That a Committee of the following Gentlemen be appointed to carry on the necessary correspondence for effectually promoting the object of the Petition, and to prepare a plan of an association on legal and constitutional grounds, to support that laudable reform, and such other measures as may conduce to restore the freedom of Parliament, to be presented by the Chairman of the Committee, at the county meeting to be held by adjournment at Cambridge, on Monday the 10th day of April next, and that the following Gentlemen do compose that Committee;

The Duke of Rutland
The Duke of Manchester
Lord Besborough
Lord Duncannon
Lord Robert Manners
Sir Robert Bernard, Bart.
Sir Gilius Payne, Bart.
Crisp Molineux, Esq.
John Wilkes, Esq.
Christopher Jeffreson, Esq.
Thomas Panton, Esq.
John Goddard, Esq.
Hen. Pointer Stanley, Esq.
The Rev. Dr. Watson
Rogers Parker, Esq.
John Payne, Esq.
Rich. Reynolds, Esq.
Edmund Rolfe, Esq.
Thomas Day, Esq.
Thomas Brand, Esq.
James Rust, Esq.
John R. Huske, Esq.
Scarlet Browne, Esq.
J. Martin, Esq.
Henry Lyel, Esq.
George Jennings, Esq.

Richard Hagar, Esq.
John Mortlock, Esq.
John Purchas, Esq.
Ebenezer Hollick, Esq.
Eben. Hollick, jun. Esq.
The Rev. Mr. Knight
The Rev. Mr. Maris
Samuel Knight, Esq.
John Forlow, Esq.
Robert Grimditch, Esq.
Pell Akehurst, Esq.
Mr. Richard Foster
Mr. William Hollick
Mr. John Audley
Mr. Edward K. Fordham
Mr. Wm. Nash
Mr. Joshua Finch
Mr. John Anderson
Mr. Hale Wortham
Mr. Nathaniel Wedd
Mr. N. V. Stevens
Mr. Henry Morley
Mr. Edmund Taylor
Mr. Wm. Hayward, and
Mr. William Hurrell.

(1) Mr. Molineux's speech on presenting this petition is given in the Cambridge Chronicle, 22 April, 1780.

6thly, **RESOLVED**, That the said Committee have power to increase their number, and that seven be a quorum to carry on the necessary business.

7thly, **RESOLVED**, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the yeomen and freeholders of this county, who signed the requisition to the Sheriff, and who, on his refusal called the present meeting.

8thly, **RESOLVED**, That the thanks of this meeting be given to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, his Grace the Duke of Manchester, Sir Robert Bernard, Bart., Crisp Molineux, Esq., John Wilkes, Esq. and to such other gentlemen as have attended this meeting in support of the petition.

9th, **RESOLVED**, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Lord Duncannon, Chairman, for his liberal and impartial conduct at this meeting.

10th, **RESOLVED**, That the Committee appointed at this meeting be immediately adjourned to the Rose Tavern.

DUNCANNON, Chairman of the Meeting.(1)

The address was written by Dr. Richard Watson Regius Professor of Divinity. The principal speakers in support of the address and resolutions were John Wilkes Esq. Thomas Day Esq.(2) Crispe Molineux Esq. M.P. for Lynn Regis, and the Duke of Manchester. Sir John Hynde Cotton and Sir Sampson Gideon the county members also addressed the meeting.

At the meeting of the committee at the Rose tavern, the Duke of Rutland was elected Chairman, and letters were read from William Greaves Esq. of Fulbourn and Henry Lyell Esq. of Bourn, approving of the object of the meeting and explaining their non-attendance. The committee adjourned for a week, when it met again.(3) On

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 1 April, 1780.

(2) Author of Sandford and Merton.

(3) "AT A MEETING of the Committee of the county of Cambridge, held at the Rose tavern in Cambridge, on Saturday the first day of April, 1780, the following resolutions were agreed to:—

"1st. **RESOLVED**, That the form of association agreed to by the committee of the county of York, and adopted at the general meeting of the said county, held the 28th of March last, and communicated to the Chairman of this meeting by the clerk of the said committee, to be taken into consideration at the adjourned meeting of this committee, on Friday next at twelve o'clock in the forenoon.

"2d. **RESOLVED**, That it is the opinion of this committee that petitions to Parliament are the ancient and undoubted right of the people of England. That every method taken to represent the present peaceable and constitutional petitions of the people, as originating in disaffection to the constitution, or tending to promote dissention in the state, is a daring violation of that right and an unmerited calumny on the intentions of those who have supported them.

"3d. **RESOLVED**, That the thanks of this committee be given to those Members of the House of Commons who voted in support of Sir George Savile's motion for the production of the pension list, and against the amendment made by Lord North which tended to defeat the same.

"4th. **RESOLVED**, That the thanks of this committee be given to those Members of the House of Commons who voted in support of that clause of Mr. Burke's bill for the abolition of the Board of Trade.

"5th. **RESOLVED**, That the particular thanks of this committee be given to those Members of the House of Commons who supported that clause in Mr. Burke's Bill which tended to abolish the Treasurer of the Chamber, the Board of Green Cloth, &c. &c. as this committee doth upon the most mature deliberation, reprobate the idea that Parliament hath no constitutional authority to regulate, in any case whatever, the expenditure of the Civil List.

"6th. **RESOLVED**, That the Chairman of this committee be requested to express to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Shelburne, the great concern which this committee felt at the danger to which a life so valuable as his Lordship's has lately been exposed, in consequence of his manly support of the rights of the people in Parliament, against the undue influence of the Crown, and the extravagant profusion of the public money.

"7th. **RESOLVED**, That the thanks of this committee be given to Sir G. Savile, Edm. Burke, Esq., the Right Hon. Isaac Barre, Esq., Sir P. J. Clerke, John Dunning, and

the 10th of April, another County meeting was held, at which the following resolutions were passed:—

AT A MEETING of the Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders of the county of Cambridge, held by adjournment at the Shire Hall in Cambridge, on Monday the 10th day of April 1780, the Chairman of the Committee delivered to the Chairman of the Meeting the following paper, which was twice read.

“WHEREAS the Committee appointed at the last county meeting for effectually promoting the object of the petition to Parliament then agreed to, and for preparing a plan of association on legal and constitutional grounds, to support that laudable reform, and such other measures as may conduce to restore the freedom of Parliament, have received authentic information that the general allegation of the said petition, and of many other petitions, from various counties, and boroughs, respecting the influence of the executive power over the representatives of the people, hath been taken into consideration, and admitted by the honourable the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, as just and well founded: AND WHEREAS the said Commons have resolved, that the increased and increasing influence of the Crown (or in words to that effect) Ought to be Diminished.

“AND WHEREAS this very important resolution of the said Commons, was followed by other resolutions tending to a laudable reform in the expenditure of public money, and to establish the independence of parliament on the most lasting foundations; the Committee taking these and other circumstances into their most serious consideration, and being desirous of shewing all proper respect to the deliberations, and of placing a due reliance on the discretion and integrity of the representatives of the people, do for these reasons decline for the present, proposing any plan of association, sincerely trusting that the House of Commons having made so noble a beginning, will be animated with a zeal to persevere, in deserving the highest confidence, and the warmest thanks of their constituents and fellow subjects.

“THE COMMITTEE are thoroughly sensible that, from the vicissitudes incident to all human establishments, the civil constitution of this country hath suffered in the course of less than a century, some change, and that it doth at present stand in need of some reform; but whether that reform may be best accomplished by recurring to triennial parliaments, by disfranchising the lesser boroughs, by increasing the numbers of the knights of the shires, by regulating the expenditure of the public money, or by other means, they do not at present think proper to declare their opinion, being persuaded that the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, having signified their inclination to make a reform, do not stand in need of being instructed in the way of doing it.

“THE COMMITTEE being actuated by the most unfeigned regard for the constitution of their country, feel a satisfaction which cannot be expressed in hoping that the representatives of the people, called upon as they are by the voice of the people, will unite in healing our internal divisions, by confirming our confidence in their integrity; will conspire us zealously in protecting the prerogative of the Crown from all attempts to lessen it, as in protecting the

“John Crewe Esqrs. for the several motions made, and bills brought into Parliament by them this session.

“8th. RESOLVED, That the following gentlemen be added to this committee, viz.:—

“John Radcliffe, Esq.	Mr. John Murkin.
“Nicholson Calvert, Esq.	Mr. Samuel Wells.
“John Gifford, Esq.	

“RUTLAND, Chairman.”

—Cambridge Chronicle, 8 April, 1780.

representation of the people, from that corrupting influence which forebodes the ruin of the constitution, and which they in their wisdom have already solemnly resolved ought to be diminished."

A motion being then made, and the question put, that an association be for the present deferred; it was unanimously resolved in the affirmative. After which a motion being then made and the question put, it was

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the sincerest thanks of this General Meeting of the county of Cambridge be given to the 233 Members of the House of Commons who composed the majority on the three following resolutions of that House on the 6th instant.

1st. That it is necessary to declare, that the influence of the Crown has encreased, is encreasing and ought to be diminished.

2. That it is competent to the House of Commons to examine into, and to correct the abuses in the expenditure of the civil list revenue, whenever it shall seem expedient to the wisdom of this House so to do.

3d. That it is the duty of the House of Commons to provide, as far as may be, an immediate and effectual redress of the abuses complained of in the petitions presented from the different counties, cities, and towns of this kingdom.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the prosecution of an offensive war in America, is most evidently a measure which, by employing our great and enormously expensive military operations against the inhabitants of that country, prevents this from exerting its united vigorous and firm efforts against the powers of France and Spain, and has no other effect upon America than to continue, and thereby to increase the enmity which has so long and so fatally subsisted betwixt the arms of both; can be productive of no good whatever; but, by preventing conciliation, threatens the accomplishment of the final ruin of the British empire.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to those worthy members of both houses of Parliament, who, foreseeing and forewarning their country of the consequences, have uniformly opposed the coercion of America; and that they be entreated to use their wisdom in accomplishing, and not yet even to despair of effecting a re-union with that country, on beneficial, just, and honourable terms.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That this Meeting be adjourned, sine die, subject to the call of the Committee; and that the Committee be adjourned, sine die, subject to the call of the Chairman of the Committee.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Lord Duncannon, Chairman.

After which, the Meeting was adjourned by the Chairman sine die.

DUNCANNON, Chairman.(1)

On the 2nd of June, a grace passed exempting all persons 70 years of age from University offices.(2)

There was a general illumination, with a display of fireworks and a bonfire on the Market Hill, on arrival of the news of the surrender of Charlestown.(3)

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 15 April, 1780. See as to this and the preceding county meeting, Anecdotes of the Life of Richard Watson Bishop of Landaff, 2nd edit. i. 125—136; Nichols, Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, viii. 666; Nichols, Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century, vi. 290.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 412.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 24 June, 1780.

At the general election, the candidates for the Town were James Whorwood Adeane Esq.⁽¹⁾ Benjamin Keene Esq. and Christopher Potter of New Barns Ely Esq. The election took place on the 6th of September, when the votes were, Adeane 96; Keene 83; Potter 18.⁽²⁾ On the 16th of November, was presented to the House of Commons a petition from Mr. Potter, complaining that Mr. Keene's return was procured by treating and other corrupt and illegal practices, but this petition was not prosecuted to a hearing.⁽³⁾

The candidates for the representation of the University were James Mansfield Esq. M.A. of King's College, the Hon. John Townshend M.A. of St. John's College, Thomas Villiers Lord Hyde⁽⁴⁾ M.A. of St. John's College, Richard Croftes Esq. M.A. of St. John's College, and the Hon. William Pitt⁽⁵⁾ M.A. of Pembroke Hall. The election took place on the 9th of September, when the votes were Mansfield 277; Townshend 247; Hyde 206; Croftes 150; Pitt 142. 542 members of the Senate voted on this occasion.⁽⁶⁾

The candidates for the County were Lord Robert Manners,⁽⁷⁾ the Hon. Philip Yorke,⁽⁸⁾ and Sir Sampson Gideon Bart.⁽⁹⁾ The poll was taken at the Castle on the 14th of September, it began at

(1) Mr. Adeane who was a Major General in the army, represented the town till 1789, when he vacated his seat by accepting the office of Groom of the King's Bedchamber. In the same year, he was elected for the county on the death of Sir Henry Peyton, Bart. and continued M.P. for the county till his death in 1802.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 9 Sept. 1780; Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Commons' Journals, xxxviii. 31, 63, 337.

In Oct. 1781, Mr. Potter was elected for Colchester, on the death of Mr. Rebow, the votes being Potter 634; Commodore Affleck 567. Mr. Potter contested Colchester again in July, 1784, and was unsuccessful, the votes being Sir Robert Smyth 655; Potter 382. He afterwards set up a porcelain manufactory in France.

(4) Lord Hyde was returned for Helstone, but on a petition was declared not to be duly elected.

(5) Mr. Pitt was returned for Appleby Jan. 1781.

(6) Cambridge Chronicle, 16 Sept. 1780.

(7) Youngest son of John Marquess of Granby by the Lady Frances Seymour, daughter of Charles Duke of Somerset Chancellor of this University. He was born on the 5th February, 1758, and educated at Eton College. He entered the navy at 14 years of age, and served in eleven general actions. He was at the time of his election engaged in active service, and never took his seat for the county. He commanded the Resolution of 74 guns, in the engagement of the 12th of April, 1782, with the French fleet, commanded by Count De Grasse. In this engagement both his legs were shattered and his right arm was fractured at the same instant. He died of his wounds on the 24th of April, 1784. Parliament voted a monument in Westminster Abbey to the memory of this heroic and justly popular young nobleman.

(8) Afterwards the third Earl of Hardwicke.

(9) Only son of a wealthy Jew of the same name (of whom there are some particulars in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vi. 85, ix. 642, Illustrations of the Literature of the Eighteenth Century, vi. 277—284,) by Elizabeth daughter of Charles Ermell Esq. This lady was a member of the Church of England, and her son was educated in that religion. He was created a baronet in 1759, being then only in his eleventh year. He was elected for the county of Cambridge 22nd of November, 1770, and continued to represent it till the election above mentioned. In November, 1780, he was returned for Midhurst, in the room of the Hon. John St. John, who made his election to serve for another place. At the general election in 1784, Sir Sampson Gideon was returned for Coventry, jointly with his brother-in-law John Eardley Wilmot Esq., the numbers being Gideon 588; Wilmot 585; Lord Sheffield 558; Henry Seymour Conway Esq. (afterwards Marquess of Hertford) 533. In 1789, Sir Sampson Gideon changed his name to Eardley by royal license, and in November of the same year, he was created an Irish peer by the title of Baron Eardley of Spalding, in the county of Lincoln. On his death without male issue in 1824, this title became extinct.

nine in the morning and closed at seven in the evening, when the numbers were declared to be, *Manners* 1741; *Yorke* 1452; *Gideon* 1058.⁽¹⁾ 2635 freeholders polled at this election.

On the 6th of December, the Corporation ordered that the Mayor might nominate his honorary freeman without first obtaining the assent of six Aldermen.⁽²⁾

1781.

On the 25th of January two graces were passed, one requiring the assent of the Senate to applications for royal mandates for degrees, the other designed to put a check on the employment of private tutors. The latter was opposed in both Houses: Regents, placets 41; non-placets 13: Non-Regents: placets 39; non-placets 3.⁽³⁾ Both graces are subjoined:—

PLACEAT VOBIS ut nullæ literæ certificatoriæ ad gradum quemlibet in academia per literas regias obtinendum ad cancellarium a procancellario et præfectorum collegiorum transmittantur nisi impetrato prius per gratiam senatus consensu.

HIS autem rite peractis literisque regiis proinde receptis et a procancellario in plena congregatione lectis gradus iste sine ulteriore gratia conferatur.

CUM mos nuper in academia invaluerit ut unusquisque fere sophistarum aliquem sibi auxillii causa inter studia quæ ad gradum baccalaureatus in artibus spectant prosequenda sub privati tutoris nomine asciscat non sine academici infamia et gravissimis eorum expensis qui summo labore suo et cura studiosos alunt

PLACEAT VOBIS ut si quis in posterum scholaris intra biennium gradum suscepturus inter dicta studia prosequenda cujuslibet usus fuerit auxilio intra academiam directe vel indirecte stipendio aut mercede conducti sive privati tutoris seu alio quocunque sub nomine hujusmodi omnem sibi aditum ad senioritatem baccalaureis reservatam præclusum intelligat. PROVISO TAMEN ne ii qui anno proxime sequente admittendi sunt ad respondendum quæstioni hoc statuto teneantur.⁽⁴⁾

On the 1st of March there was an election for the rectories of Framlingham Earl, and Bixley in Norfolk, in the patronage of a Roman Catholic; the candidates were Robert Sole M.A. of Corpus Christi College and Charles Sutton B.A. of St. John's College. The votes were, Sole 72; Sutton 44.⁽⁵⁾

On the 26th of May, the Senate voted £100. towards repairing churches in the West Indies damaged by a hurricane.⁽⁶⁾

(1) See as to this election *Horace Walpole's Correspondence*, ed. 1840, vi. 90 n.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) *Cambridge Chronicle*, 27 Jan. 1781.

(4) *Stat. Acad. Cantab.* p. 443.

(5) *London Newspaper*.

(6) *Cambridge Chronicle*, 2 June, 1781.

An almanack duty act, which received the royal assent on the 5th of July, contains the following clause:—

AND WHEREAS the Power of granting a Liberty to print Almanacks, and other Books, was heretofore supposed to be an inherent Right in the Crown; AND WHEREAS the Crown, hath by different Charters under the Great Seal, granted to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, among other Things, the Privilege of printing Almanacks: AND WHEREAS the Universities did demise to the Company of Stationers of the City of London, their Privileges of printing and vending Almanacks and Calendars, and have received an annual Sum of one thousand pounds and upwards, as a Consideration for such Privilege: AND WHEREAS the Money so received by them has been laid out and expended in promoting different Branches of Literature and Science, to the great Increase of Religion and Learning, and the general Benefit and Advantage of these Realms: AND WHEREAS the Privilege or Right of printing Almanacks has been by a late Decision at Law, found to have been a common Right, over which the Crown had no Controul,⁽¹⁾ and consequently the Universities no Power to demise the same to any particular Person or Body of Men, whereby the Payments so made to them by the Company of Stationers have ceased and been discontinued; BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Authority aforesaid, That, from and after the twenty-fourth day of June one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, there shall be issued paid and applied, in every Year, out of the Monies which shall arise by the Duty herein-before granted,⁽²⁾ the Sums of Money following, to the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; that is to say, the Sum of five hundred Pounds to the University of Oxford, and the Sum of five hundred Pounds to the University of Cambridge; which said several and respective Sums of Money shall be, and are hereby charged upon the Duty herein-before granted, and shall be paid thereout yearly and every Year, at the two usual Feasts; that is to say, the Feast of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist, and the Birth of our Lord Christ; the first Payment to be made, on the Feast of the Birth of our Lord Christ after passing this Act, by the Receiver General of his Majesty's Stamp-duties, free and clear of all Fees, Dues, Duties, Taxes, and Deductions whatsoever, unto the Chancellors, Masters, and Scholars, of the said Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and to be received by the Hands of the Vice-chancellor of each University respectively, or by some Person or Persons duly authorised by each respective Vice-chancellor, under his Hand, to receive the same, to and for the sole Use and Benefit of each of the said Universities; and the Receipt of the Vice-chancellor of each University, or of the Person or Persons duly authorised as aforesaid, by him to receive the same, shall be a sufficient Receipt to the said Receiver General of the Stamp-duties, and shall be allowed by the Auditor and Auditors of the Imprest, and all other Persons concerned in passing his Accounts, as a full and sufficient Discharge for the making such Payments out of the aforesaid Duty.⁽³⁾

The annual sum payable under this act was by a grace passed 11th of June 1782, placed at the disposal of the Syndics of the press for the publication of new works or editions of old works.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Vide ante, pp. 347, 390.

(2) The stamp duties on almanacks were repealed by stat. 4 & 5 Gul. IV. c. 57.

(3) Stat. 21 Geo. III. c. 56, s. 10.

(4) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 445.

The paper duty act of this year contains a clause allowing a drawback to the Universities in respect of paper used in printing books in the Latin, Greek, Oriental or Northern languages.⁽¹⁾

There were four elections of Mayor this year before one of the Aldermen could be induced to serve the office. Aldermen Mott, Halstead, and Finch severally paid the fine of £40. for refusing to serve the office.⁽²⁾ These fines were afterwards mitigated to 13s. 4d.⁽³⁾

On the 29th of October, died Peter Stephen Goddard D.D. He was born in Cambridge, and was the son of a French refugee barber. He was educated at Clare Hall, where he graduated B.A. 1724, M.A. 1728. He was elected a fellow of his College and appointed one of the tutors. In 1745 he was senior proctor of the University. On the 3d of April 1747, he was instituted to the rectory of Fornham All Saints in Suffolk, as he was, on the 18th of January 1748, to the rectory of Westley in the same county, both benefices being in the patronage of the College. In 1761 he took the degree of D.D. and the next year was elected Master of Clare Hall and Vice-chancellor of the University. Whilst his fellow-collegian Dr. Richard Terrick filled the see of Peterborough, Dr. Goddard was collated to a prebendal stall in that cathedral, and in September 1770 the same prelate, then Bishop of London, made him prebendary of Harlston in the cathedral church of St. Paul. On the 19th of October 1774, Dr. Goddard was instituted to the rectory of Whepsted in Suffolk, on the presentation of Edmund Horrex Esq. He resigned Fornham All Saints and Westley in 1776. In April 1781 he published a volume of sermons with an absurd dedication to the Duke of Newcastle, who had been his pupil. Upon his elevation to the Mastership of Clare Hall, he became very arbitrary and whimsical, and was at length to a certain extent disordered in his intellects. He married, 4th of May, 1748, the daughter of Mr. Mortlock draper of Cambridge, and on her death an Essex lady named Cox, but had no issue by either marriage. By his will he gave £3400. 3 per cent. consols to the clergymen's widows in Storey's almshouses,⁽⁴⁾ and endowed a scholarship at Clare Hall for the descendant of a French protestant refugee; but it turned out that he left more legacies than his estate would bear.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Stat. 21 Geo. III. c. 24, s. 40.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book, 17 Aug. 1781.

(3) Ibid. 30 Sept. 1782.

(4) Vide ante, p. 22 n.

(5) Cole, *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*; MS. Cole, ii. 9, lix. 387—389; Gage, *Hist. of Hundred of Thingoe* (Suffolk) 94, 257, 401.

The Committee of the Thames and Canal Navigation of the city of London, having caused a survey to be made by Mr. Whitworth with a view to judge of the practicability of a junction of the navigation of the Cam at Cambridge, and the Stort at Bishop's Stortford, by way of Saffron Walden, a public meeting to consider the subject was convened at the Crown at Great Chesterford on the 26th of October; but some who were present objected to a chairman being appointed till it was explained who called the meeting, and this not being conceded, nothing was done.⁽¹⁾

This year, St. Peter's church was rebuilt under a brief obtained eight years previously. Including the steeple, it is but 41 feet 4 inches in length. It was rebuilt "not so much with a view to restore the church, as to commemorate the site."⁽²⁾

1782.

This year, the Corporation commenced rebuilding the Guildhall, from the designs of James Essex F.S.A.⁽³⁾ The Earl of Kinnoul Recorder contributed £100.⁽⁴⁾ and the Hon. Philip Yorke M.P. for the county £200. towards the expence. Money was also raised by admitting a number of honorary freemen at 30 guineas each.

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 20 Oct. 3 Nov. 10 Nov. 1781. See under 1788 and 1789.

(2) Transactions of Cambridge Camden Society, p. 7; MS. Bowtell, iii. 742.

(3) The following inscription was inserted in the foundation stone:—

"Faxit Deus ut hæc nova Gilda Aula Communitatis Villæ Cantabrigiæ in ipsissimo loco veteris jam periclitantis et minosæ posita resurgat in honorem hujus venerandi Municipii et prosperitatem. Reædificata autem fuit hæc Domus Communis sive Gilda Aula per Communitatem Villæ, amicis faventibus, Joanne Merrill tunc Majore Villæ Cantabrigiæ, Anno Regni Regis Georgii tertii 22do, Annoque Domini 1782. Jacobo Essex Architecto."—Corporation Cross Book.

(4) The following letter was sent by the Earl of Kinnoul to the Mayor:—

"Dupplin, Decr. 1st, 1781.

"Sir,

"In pursuance of your letter of the 19th past, I enclose a draught for £100. upon Messrs. Drummond's Bankers, Charing Cross, which will be paid at sight, to your order, When received you will be pleased to send me a discharge for that sum as my subscription towards building the New Town Hall.

"The Corporation, by their warm acceptance, put too high a value upon this small token of the gratitude of an old servant who though removed to a distance is proud of the connection which he still retains with that respectable body. The inhabitants may be assured, that I shall ever retain a just sense of their regard, the continuance of which after so long an absence cannot but be extremely flattering. My best days during almost the whole course of my public life were spent in their service. Secluded from the world in the more quiet hours of retirement, I often reflect with the greatest satisfaction upon the many kind marks of their friendship which I received while I had the honour of representing them in Parliament, and my memory can trace back without remorse the several steps of my own conduct.

"I entreat the favour of you to make my best compliments acceptable to all who remain of my old acquaintance.

"I am with great regard,

"Sir,

"Your most humble and most obedient servant,

"KINNOUL.

"P.S. Accept my acknowledgements which are justly due to you for the handsome and polite manner in which you have executed the order of the Corporation."—Corporation Common Day Book.

The total cost was £2500. and the new building was opened for public business on the 25th of May, 1784.⁽¹⁾

On the 15th of May, a public meeting of the inhabitants was held at the Shire Hall, to take into consideration the letter and plan of the Earl of Shelburne for increasing the internal defence of the kingdom. The following resolution was passed unanimously:—

RESOLVED, That in the present alarming and exposed state of the nation, the inhabitants of this town are ready and willing to comply with his Majesty's recommendation, and to second the endeavours of the present active Administration, by adopting any constitutional plan, under the sanction of Government, for the raising of a speedy and effective internal defence for this kingdom, subject to such local regulations as their situation and circumstances may require:⁽²⁾ And at the same time in the humblest manner beg leave to express to his Majesty the high sense of gratitude they feel at seeing those men taken into his councils, in whom the nation have the firmest reliance; and desire this their disposition may be signified to his Majesty's principal Secretary of State.

At another meeting held at the Black Bear on the 17th of May, it was agreed to form a corps or military association of 100 men, who were to find their own uniforms, the expence of arms and accoutrements to be defrayed by voluntary subscription.⁽³⁾

On the 20th of May, the town was brilliantly illuminated on account of Admiral Rodney's victory in the West Indies over the French fleet commanded by the Count De Grasse. Before the rejoicings began, a dumb peel was rung at Great St. Mary's for the loss of Lord Robert Manners M.P. for the county, who died from the wounds he received in the engagement.⁽⁴⁾

At a county meeting convened by H. P. Standly Esq. High Sheriff, and held on the 8th of June, the following address was unanimously agreed to. It was drawn by Dr. Watson Regius Professor of Divinity, submitted to the meeting by Alderman Purchas, proposed by Sir Henry Peyton a candidate for the representation of the county, and seconded by John Mortlock Esq.:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most gracious Sovereign.

WE your Majesty's loyal subjects, freeholders and other inhabitants of the county of Cambridge, beg leave to approach your throne; and we approach it, we presume, with a well-grounded confidence, that you will be graciously pleased to accept the thanks, which we thus tender to your Majesty, for your paternal

(1) Corporation Common Day Book; MS. Bowtell. iii. 490.

(2) What follows is an amendment proposed by John Mortlock Esq. and acceded to by the proposer.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 18 May, 25 May, 1 June, 1782.

(4) Cambridge Chronicle, 25 May, 1782.

goodness to your people, shewn in confiding your councils, and the administration of public measures, to men of approved integrity, consummate ability, intelligent activity, undoubted loyalty, and firm attachment to the genuine constitution of their country.

UNDER the auspices of such an administration we trust that our enemies of the House of Bourbon will yet be humbled; that our ancient allies will see cause to regret their new connections, and that our brethren in America will not be averse from peace; and we sincerely congratulate your Majesty on the late important success of your arms in the East and West Indies, as probable means of effectuating these ends.

PERSUADED that by such ministers our money will not be misapplied, we will, with cheerfulness, submit to every burden, which may enable your Majesty to convince the powers of Europe, that you have the singular felicity of reigning over a Free and Magnanimous People, impatient of every the most distant tendency to despotism, but beyond all others affectionate to their Prince, and zealous for his honor.

CONVINCED that a system of parliamentary corruption is derogatory from the wisdom and equity of your Majesty's government, expensive to the state and ruinous to the constitution, we beg leave to express our hearty approbation of the measures, which your Majesty's ministers have taken in Parliament to destroy it, and at the same time to testify our most cordial thanks to your Majesty for the greatness of mind displayed in your concurring with such salutary councils. What more remains to be done, we doubt not will be done, with as just a regard for the monarchical as for the democratical part of the constitution; for we are not of those who wish to see the constitution altered, but Restored to its original purity.

It was agreed that the address should be signed by the Chairman and presented to the King by Mr. Yorke M.P. for the county. It was also resolved unanimously, on the motion of Sir Henry Peyton, seconded by Mr. Mortlock:—

THAT the thanks of this meeting be given, by the High Sheriff, to the Hon. Wm. Pitt, for his constitutional motion made on the 7th of May, and to those other gentlemen who supported it.

THAT it is the opinion of this meeting, that a more equal representation of the people and shortening the duration of parliament is perfectly constitutional, and the most likely means to insure the liberties of the people.⁽¹⁾

The act for licensing lottery office keepers contains a clause that no license should be granted for having any lottery office within the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, or either of them, that any such license should be void and the person or persons acting thereunder liable to the same penalty as an unlicensed person.⁽²⁾

On the 16th of August, Francis Tunwell Alderman was elected Mayor for the ensuing year. The then Mayor, three aldermen, five commoncouncilmen, and three other burgesses protested against

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 15 June, 1782; *Anecdotes of the Life of Richard Watson Bishop of Landaff*, 2nd edit. i. 146.

(2) Stat. 22 Geo. III. c. 47, s. 5.

this election, on the ground that Alderman Tunwell had served the office within six years.⁽¹⁾ On the 29th of September, Alderman Tunwell was sworn as Mayor, and paid the Corporation a fine of £200. for breach of the bye law of 1738, and Joseph Butcher one of the electors paid a fine of £100. for breach of the same bye law. On the 30th of September, orders were made for repaying these penalties, and it was ordered that any Alderman might be elected Mayor who had been out of that office for one year.⁽²⁾ Aldermen Tunwell's election as Mayor was held valid by the Court of King's Bench.⁽³⁾

Richard Beadon D.D.⁽⁴⁾ Master of Jesus College, was re-elected Vicechancellor, after a contest with John Torkington B.D. Master of Clare Hall: the votes being Beadon 55; Torkington 10.

On the 16th of December, died at Milton, where he had long resided, the Rev. William Cole F.S.A., M.A. sometime of Clare Hall and afterwards of King's College. For forty years he had sedulously applied himself in the investigation of the History and Antiquities of the County, University, and Town of Cambridge, and the compilation of an *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*. His collections, occupying more than 100 folio volumes, he bequeathed to the British Museum,⁽⁵⁾ with directions that they should remain unopened for twenty years after his death. They contain also much that relates to other counties, and a great body of miscellaneous matter. As he had strong prejudices, "a gossips ear and a tatler's pen," they are sullied with much personal and party acrimony; and his hostility to the reformers of the Church is sometimes expressed in the most indecent terms. These volumes, however, contain much that is curious, valuable, and interesting, and shew that with all his prejudices and disagreeable propensities, he was a learned, sagacious, and indefatigable antiquary. He was buried at St. Clements in Cambridge, on the 22nd of December. He left a sum of money, payable on the death of his last surviving sister, for building a steeple to that church, and for augmenting the endowment of Storey's almshouses, and gave £10. for a monument in St. John's College chapel to the memory of the learned and excellent Thomas Baker B.D.⁽⁶⁾

(1) Vide ante, pp. 42, 241.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) See under 1783.

(4) Bishop of Gloucester 1789, of Bath and Wells 1802.

(5) MS. Addit. 5799—5884, 5952—5955, 5960, 6397. Vol. xvii. of his Collections never reached the Museum. It is conjectured to have contained a History of Queens' College.

(6) Vide ante, p. 242.

At this time there was a carp in the pond at Emmanuel College that had been there thirty-six years. It had lost one eye, but knew and would constantly approach its feeder.⁽¹⁾

1783.

The following petition was agreed to at a public meeting of the inhabitants, held at the Rose tavern on the 10th of January:⁽²⁾—

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PARLIAMENT
ASSEMBLED.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Town
of Cambridge,
Sheweth,

THAT the present disproportioned and unequal representation of the Commons of this realm appears to be in no instance more remarkable, than in that of the privileges of election, exercised in great towns by a small proportion of the inhabitants, to the exclusion of the rest; who cannot, without regret, feel themselves destitute of the first of constitutional rights; a share in the election of those who are chosen to represent them.

UNDER these circumstances your petitioners desire to state to this Honourable House, that the two members of Parliament to represent this town are elected by 180 free burgesses of the Corporation, of which not more than 100 are resident; and that the number of inhabitants in the said town is by computation 7000, of which about 1200 are assessed to the parish rates.

To the wisdom and justice of this Honourable House, your petitioners therefore respectfully apply, praying that their petition may be taken into consideration, and such relief granted as is agreeable to the constitutional principles of representation.

AND your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.⁽²⁾

On the 24th of January was read a third time in the House of Commons, “a Bill to enable such Heads of Colleges and Halls, “within the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, as are now “prohibited by the Statutes of the said Colleges or Halls from “marrying, to marry, and to enable married Men to be elected “Heads of such Colleges or Halls.” The bill passed the Commons, but probably some material amendment had been made in it in committee, as when the title was fixed, the words “within “the University of Oxford” were substituted for “within the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.”⁽³⁾

The Court of King’s Bench having granted rules calling on Francis Tunwell Mayor of the Town to shew cause why a *quo warranto* information should not be exhibited against him, and on the Cor-

(1) Walton’s Complete Angler, ed. Rennie, 145.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 18 Jan. 1783.

(3) Commons’ Journals, xxxix. 109.

poration to shew cause why a mandamus should not issue commanding them to rescind the orders made by them on the 30th of September 1782,⁽¹⁾ cause was shewn on the 31st of January this year, when both rules were discharged, the Court holding that no Corporation had the power to make a bye law narrowing the number of persons eligible to office, consequently that Alderman Tunwell's election as Mayor was good, and the bye laws of the 23d May 1699⁽²⁾ and 29th June 1738⁽³⁾ void.⁽⁴⁾

The following resolutions of the Cambridgeshire Committee⁽⁵⁾ were passed on the 17th of February, at a meeting convened by the Duke of Rutland:—

CAMBRIDGESHIRE COMMITTEE.

AT A MEETING of the committee held at the Rose tavern in Cambridge, the 17th day of February, 1783, in pursuance of a call by a public advertisement from the Duke of Rutland, chairman. After reading letters from the Duke of Rutland and other members of the committee, expressive of their approbation of the meeting, and concern at not being able to attend; the letter of the Rev. Mr. Wyvill being read, it was

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That a letter of thanks be wrote by the chairman to the Rev. Mr. Wyvill, for his letter to this committee, assuring him of their concurrence with the respectable committee of the county of York in all constitutional measures for a reform in the present unequal representation of the people, and for shortening the duration of parliament; and at the same time to declare, that it is the sense of this committee, that the more extensive the reform in the representation is made, the more likely it will be to answer the benefit intended.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is not necessary at this time to call any meeting of the county, to consider of a petition to parliament for a more equal representation of the people, and for shortening the duration of parliament; because at the last general meeting of the county it was unanimously resolved, to thank Mr. Pitt for his constitutional motion in parliament on the 7th of May last; and that it was the opinion of that meeting, that a more equal representation of the people and shortening the duration of parliament, was perfectly constitutional, and the most likely means to insure the liberties of the people.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the chairman do by letter, on behalf of this committee, request the representatives for the county to support the promised motion of the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer,⁽⁶⁾ for the above purpose, whenever the same shall come before the House, or any other motion that may be made to that effect.

EBEN. HOLLICK, jun.

Chairman for the day.⁽⁷⁾

(1) Vide ante, p. 406.

(2) Vide ante, p. 42.

(3) Vide ante, p. 241.

(4) Cambridge Chronicle, 8 Feb. 1783; Corporation Cross Book.

(5) Vide ante, p. 395.

(6) Mr. Pitt, whose second motion for parliamentary reform was made 7th of May, 1783, and was negatived by 293 to 149.

(7) Cambridge Chronicle, 15 Feb. 22 Feb. 1783.

On the 8th of October, the Mayor and Corporation, attended by many of the principal inhabitants, rode in procession from the Town Hall, with a band of music, flags, &c., and proclaimed the peace at the customary places. The Mayor gave a dinner at the Rose Tavern, and several barrels of beer were distributed to the populace.⁽¹⁾

On the 11th of November, John Davies M.A. fellow of Trinity College was elected Librarian of the University, in the room of Stephen Whisson B.D. deceased, by a majority of 72 votes over Robert Tyrwhitt M.A. fellow of Jesus College, the votes being Davies 108; Tyrwhitt 36.

A gentleman who desired his name might be concealed, this year gave fifty guineas for the best English dissertation on the pernicious effects of gaming. In 1784 he gave the same sum for the like dissertation against duelling, and in 1785 fifty guineas for the like dissertation against suicide. He appointed Dr. Hinchcliffe Bishop of Peterborough, Dr. Watson Bishop of Llandaff, Dr. Elliston Master of Sidney College, Dr. Beadon Master of Jesus College and Dr. Peckard Master of Magdalene College to determine the prizes, all of which were adjudged to Richard Hey LL.D. fellow of Magdalene college.⁽²⁾

About this time died the Rev. Richard Jackson M.A. of Tarrington in Herefordshire sometime fellow of Trinity College.⁽³⁾ He founded and endowed in this University the Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, commonly called the Jacksonian Professorship.

1784.

On the 9th of January, was established "The Society for promoting Useful Knowledge," otherwise called the Book Club. The number of members was limited to fifty. It met weekly at the Bull Inn, and had a good library containing above 2000 volumes. This society was dissolved in or about 1841.

On the 11th of February, the Corporation voted the following address to the King on the removal of the Coalition Ministry of Lord North and Mr. Fox:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Councilmen and Free Burgesses of the Borough of Cambridge in common hall assembled this 11th day of Feb. 1784.

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, beg leave to approach your throne with the strongest assurances of the most firm and inviolable attachment to your royal person and family.

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 11 Oct. 1783.

(2) Wall, Ceremonies of Univ. of Camb. 271.

(3) B.A. 1727, M.A. 1731.

WE return our sincere thanks to your Majesty, for your paternal regard to the welfare of your people, shown in removing from your Councils an Administration partly consisting of men whose system of government has brought this country to the brink of ruin, and of others who, by coalescing with them, have lessened the confidence which the public till that unhappy period reposed in them.

WE assure your Majesty that it is our determined resolution (as we hope and trust it is of every Briton) to support, to the utmost of our power, the due and open exertion of every branch of the prerogative constitutionally vested in you by the wisdom of our ancestors.

WE have only to add our most sincere and hearty wishes, that your Majesty may long enjoy a prosperous and happy reign over a free and united people.⁽¹⁾

On the 18th of February was established here, "The Society for the promotion of Philosophy and General Literature;" the original members were Isaac Milner M.A. Jacksonian Professor afterwards President of Queens' College, William Coxe M.A. of King's College, Joseph Jowett LL.D. Regius Professor of Civil Law, Joseph Dacre Carlyle M.A. of Queen's College afterwards Professor of Arabic, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Coulthurst, and William Farish M.A. of Magdalene College afterwards successively Professor of Chemistry and Jacksonian Professor. To these were afterwards added William Pearce B.D. of St. John's College Public Orator afterwards Dean of Ely and Master of Jesus College, Samuel Vince M.A. of Sidney College afterwards Plumian Professor, Busick Harwood M.B. Professor of Anatomy, Richard Relhan M.A. of Trinity College, Thomas Jones M.A. of Trinity College, Richard Porson of Trinity College afterwards Greek Professor, J. F. F. Emperius M.A. of Queen's College, Thomas Martyn B.D. Professor of Botany, Miles Popple M.A. of Trinity College, Mr. Brundish, Smithson Tennant M.B. of Emmanuel College afterwards Professor of Chemistry, Francis John Hyde Wollaston afterwards Jacksonian Professor, and Mr. Ainslie. For want of adequate support, this society was dissolved within two years after its formation.⁽²⁾

On the 22d of March, Mr. Astley (the riding master from Westminster bridge) launched from Emmanuel College close two air balloons, the one four feet, the other sixteen feet in circumference; the larger one was up thirty-five minutes, and fell near Cherryhinton;

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 14 Feb. 1784; London Gazette, 10 to 14 Feb. 1784.

"The address proposed by Mr. Mortlock, concluded in the following words:—

"We flatter ourselves that those men, who for many years were perfectly agreed in their parliamentary conduct, may still be induced to lay aside their differences, and, by firmly uniting at this awful period for the general welfare of the empire, may approve themselves worthy of, and consequently obtain, the entire confidence both of your Majesty and your people.

"An objection being made to the above by some persons present, it was agreed to leave out that part, and to conclude the address as it now stands."—Cambridge Chronicle, 14 Feb. 1784.

(2) Milner, *Life of Dean Milner*, 19.

the smaller rose to a great height, and after floating for an hour and ten minutes fell near Chesterton sluice.⁽¹⁾

A Syndicate appointed to enquire into and propose regulations respecting the proctors and taxors' offices agreed to the following regulations which were ratified by a grace of the Senate on the 26th of March :—

1. THAT the business of the court leet except at the two fairs be separated from the proctors' office and annexed to that of the taxors.

2. THAT in order to indemnify the proctors for the loss of the emoluments thence arising the king's rent of ten pounds be paid out of the university chest: and that moreover they be freed from the burthensome and unnecessary expenses of the usual dinner on the third day of November the suppers on the two tripos days the usual entertainments in the senate house during the examination of the questionists (excepting tea and coffee) and the customary presents of cakes wine &c. to the university officers at the same season for the future.

3. THAT besides holding the court leet the taxors shall moreover hold two courts in every year for the purpose of examining and sealing all weights and measures receiving for their trouble and the expenses of such courts the statutable fees for sealing of weights and measures and moreover the sum of ten guineas each out of the university chest.

4. THAT notice be published where and to whom persons suspecting that they are defrauded in weight or measure may apply in order to weigh or measure by the standard and of the penalties to which they who shall sell by defective weights or measures are liable on information to the vice-chancellor.

5. THAT twice at least in every year and as much oftener as they shall judge expedient the taxors shall visit all dealers in any commodities sold by weight or measure to examine their weights and measures shall seize and destroy all defective ones and report the delinquents to the vice-chancellor that he may fine them and shall each of them receive for the trouble of performing such visitations the sum of ten guineas out of the university chest.

6. THAT the taxors be frequent in visiting the market that they seize and destroy all unwholesome provisions found there that they seize also all that are found defective in the weights or measures they are pretended to be sold for and sell them to the poor at an inferior price and that the profits arising from such sale be equally divided between the taxors and the university chest.

7. THAT all fines and penalties respecting weights and measures whether levied on delinquents presented at the court leet or by the vice-chancellor on information be collected by the yeoman bedel and equally divided between the taxors and the university chest.

8. THAT the proctors continue to exercise their usual jurisdiction at the two fairs.⁽²⁾

At the general election, James Whorwood Adeane and John Mortlock⁽³⁾ Esquires, were chosen for the Town, on the 3rd of April,

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 20 March, 27 March, 1784.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. pp. 446, 448.

(3) Mr. Mortlock who was an eminent banker and a gentleman of considerable landed property, had been Receiver General for the County. He was afterwards for a short period Recorder of the Town. He served the office of Mayor no less than thirteen times. In 1789, he was appointed a Commissioner of the Salt Tax, and in 1791 Receiver General of the Post Office. He died in May, 1816, having exercised a paramount influence in the Corporation for upwards of thirty years.

without opposition. William Parker Hamond Esq. fellow-commoner of St. John's College had been a candidate, but withdrew.⁽¹⁾

On the 3rd of April came on the election of representatives in parliament for the University, the candidates were the Right Hon. William Pitt M.A. (Pembroke Hall) First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer,⁽²⁾ George Henry Fitz-Roy Earl of Euston M.A. of Trinity College, Hon. John Townshend M.A. of St. John's College, and James Mansfield Esq. M.A. of King's College. The votes were Pitt 351; Euston 299; Townshend 278; Mansfield 181.⁽³⁾

On the 26th of May, the Senate appointed a Syndicate to erect a building for the lectures of the Botanical and Jacksonian Professors, on the ground belonging to the Trustees of the Botanic Garden, at an expence not exceeding £1500.⁽⁴⁾

On the 14th of September, died aged 61, James Essex F.S.A. and architect. He was born in Cambridge, being the son of a builder, and received his education in the Grammar School attached to King's College.⁽⁵⁾ Mr. Essex paid particular attention to the construction of the buildings of the middle ages, and was certainly the best Gothic

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 3 April, 10 April, 1784.

"(2) 'A report has been long in circulation, that Mr. Paley, being appointed to preach before the University of Cambridge, on the day when Mr. Pitt, after his elevation to the premiership, in 1784, made his first appearance at St. Mary's, chose this singular but appropriate text, 'There is a lad here, who hath five barley loaves and two small fishes, but what are they among so many?' John vi. 9. A lady who had seen this story in a newspaper, once asked the facetious divine if it was true. 'Why no, madam,' replied he, 'I certainly never preached such a sermon, I was not at Cambridge at the time; but I remember that, one day, when I was riding out with a friend in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, and we were talking about the bustle and confusion which Mr. Pitt's appearance would then cause in the University, I said, that if I had been there, and asked to preach on the occasion, I would have taken that passage for my text.'"
—Meadley, *Memoirs of Paley*, 121.

(3) Analysis of the poll:—

Voters.	P.	E.	T.	M.
14 Peterhouse	7	5	8	7
24 Clare Hall	17	15	9	6
18 Pembroke Hall	18	17	0	0
26 Caius College	21	17	7	7
6 Trinity Hall	4	4	1	3
14 Corpus Christi College	12	7	4	4
44 King's College	14	7	31	36
26 Queens' College	18	11	9	11
16 Catharine Hall	8	6	11	6
18 Jesus College	12	4	13	7
35 Christ's College	16	19	21	11
140 St. John's College	76	48	91	45
14 Magdalene College	11	13	1	2
137 Trinity College	85	107	51	21
36 Emmanuel College	25	19	12	15
12 Sidney College	10	5	8	1
8 Commorantes in Villâ	5	3	4	3
588	359	307	281	185
Objected Votes	8	8	3	4
	351	299	278	181

(4) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 449.

(5) Cole says "kept in the new brick building at the S.E. end of the chapel, and now [1776] totally neglected."

architect of his day, besides being well versed in what was then specially distinguished as "regular architecture." He designed the altar screen at King's College Chapel, was employed in the repair and restoration of Ely Cathedral, Lincoln Cathedral, and the tower of Winchester College Chapel, and made a survey of Canterbury Cathedral. He completed Clare Hall Chapel designed by Sir James Burrough, and published designs for new buildings at Corpus Christi, King's, and Emmanuel Colleges, Trinity Hall, and the Public Library. He repaired Madingley the seat of Sir John Hynde Cotton Bart. and built the Town Hall in Cambridge. In 1779, he propounded a scheme for improving the navigation between Clayhithe and Littleport, for which the Corporation of Cambridge voted him the freedom of the Town, which however he declined to accept. He printed Proposals for publishing the plans and sections of King's College Chapel in fifteen plates, with remarks and comparisons; Observations on Croyland Abbey and Bridge;⁽¹⁾ Remarks on the Antiquity of different modes of brick and stone buildings in England;⁽²⁾ Observations on Lincoln Cathedral;⁽³⁾ On the origin and antiquity of round churches, and of the Round Church at Cambridge in particular.⁽⁴⁾ He married the daughter of Mr. Thurlbourn bookseller, in Cambridge, by whom he had an only daughter married to J. Hammond M.A., who drew a miniature portrait of Mr. Essex.⁽⁵⁾ Mr. Essex was buried at St. Botolph's on the 20th of September. He was on intimate terms with Sir James Burrough, Mr. Gough, Mr. Cole, Sir John Cullum, Dr. Richardson, Dr. Farmer, Dr. Lort, Hon. Horace Walpole, Mr. Bentham, Mr. Nasmith, Dr. Colman, Mr. Tyson, and other eminent antiquaries, and appears to have been generally and deservedly respected. His manuscripts and drawings came to the Rev. Thomas Kerrich M.A. who bequeathed them to the British Museum.⁽⁶⁾

On the 29th of September, being the two hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Emmanuel College, the Society met in the College Chapel, where after a sermon and Te Deum, a Latin speech in commemoration of the founders and benefactors was delivered and an anthem sung. A splendid dinner was also given in the College Hall to about 150 gentlemen, including the Earl of Westmoreland, the Right Hon. William Pitt First Lord of the Treasury, Hon. Mr.

(1) Bib. Topog. Brit. No. xxii.

(2) Archæologia, iv. 78.

(3) Ibid. iv. 149.

(4) Ibid. vi. 163.

(5) MS. Bowtell, v. 1013. I believe this portrait has not been engraved.

(6) Cole Athenæ Cantabrigienses; Nichols, Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, vi. 624; Illustrations of the Literature of the Eighteenth Century, vi. 284—310.

Cockayne, Sir Edmund Bacon, Sir John Cotton, Sir Edward Lyttleton, Sir Richard Chase and Sir John Borlase Warren.⁽¹⁾

Several freemen having been admitted contrary to the bye law of the 15th of April, 1766,⁽²⁾ quo warranto informations against them had been applied for, but on the 29th of September this year, it was agreed that all differences in the Corporation should be adjusted, that the titles of all the freemen elected before the 1st of January should be confirmed, that the rules should be discharged, that the expenses on both sides should be paid by the Corporation, and that certain freemen made on the 25th of May, should have their fines again if they resigned.⁽³⁾

1785.

A society called the Cambridgeshire Constitutional Society was formed in or before this year. Various resolutions declaratory of the necessity of parliamentary reform, signed by Benjamin Wedd, Ebenezer Hollick, Edward King Fordham, and William Nash of Royston, as chairmen, were published from time to time.⁽⁴⁾

In February, the following petition was agreed to by the University and Corporation and signed by many of the inhabitants:—

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, who have thereunto set their common seal, and the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Town of Cambridge, who have thereunto likewise set their common seal, and of the principal inhabitants of the Town of Cambridge, who have thereunto subscribed their names.

Sheweth,

THAT the streets, lanes, ways, passages, and places of the said town are ill paved, cleansed, lighted, and watched, that they are greatly incumbered with various encroachments and annoyed by spouts and gutters whereby they are rendered incommodious and in many parts dangerous, not only to the inhabitants of the said town but to all others resorting thereto.

THAT the poor of the said town are become very numerous and the parish rates encreased to a degree so enormous as to become a burthen almost intolerable. And that if proper powers were given to pave, cleanse, light, watch and otherwise improve the said streets, lanes, ways, passages, and places, and to remove all annoyances, obstructions, and incroachments, and also to build a proper house for the reception, employment and better maintenance of the poor and to regulate the rates made for their relief, that it would tend greatly to the health, convenience, safety and emolument

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 2 Oct. 1784.

(2) Vide ante, p. 342.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) Cambridge Chronicle, 29 Jan. 11 June, 1785, 16 May, 1789.

of the said University and Town, and would also greatly relieve the inhabitants in the rates and be of public utility.

YOUR petitioners therefore humbly pray that leave may be given to bring in a bill for the purposes aforesaid in such manner and with such powers and provisions and under such regulations and restrictions as to this Honourable House shall seem meet.⁽¹⁾

This petition was presented to the House of Commons on the 4th of March, and referred to a committee consisting of Mr. Mortlock, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c.⁽²⁾

On the 4th of March, was presented to the House of Commons a petition of the tradesmen and principal inhabitants of the town, praying for leave to bring in a bill for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts within the town. This petition was referred to Mr. Mortlock, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c.⁽²⁾

On the 28th of March, Mr. Palmer's plan for conveying the mails was put into execution between London and Norwich. The Cambridge bags were sent to and brought from Bournbridge.⁽³⁾

At a Common Day held on the 12th of April, the Corporation repealed the bye law of the 15th of April, 1766, as to the election of honorary freemen,⁽⁴⁾ and ordered that the titles of all freemen (except those who had resigned) elected since that time should be confirmed. They also made bye laws dispensing with the assent of six aldermen to any corporate proceedings, repealing all bye laws fixing the amount of fines for the freedom and declaring that the Corporation might proceed to business without the presence of six aldermen.⁽⁵⁾

On the 14th of April died William Whitehead poet laureate. He was the son of a baker in Cambridge, where he was born in 1715. At the age of 14 he was admitted on the foundation of Winchester school. Losing his election for New College, Oxford, he was admitted a sizar of Clare Hall in this University, and appointed to a small scholarship there. He graduated B.A. 1739, M.A. 1743, and was elected a fellow of his College. He was soon afterwards appointed tutor to Lord Villiers son of the Earl of Jersey. He accompanied his pupil and Viscount Nuneham upon their travels in France, Italy, and Germany, being absent from England for about two years. During that period he was appointed Secretary and Registrar of the Order of the Bath. On the death of Colley Cibber in

(1) Corporation Coucher.

(2) Commons' Journals, xl. 585.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 2 April, 1785.

(4) Vide ante, p. 342.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book.

1757, he succeeded to the place of Poet Laureate, which he held till his death. He was author of the *Roman Father* and *Creusa*, tragedies; *School for Lovers*, a comedy; *Trip to Scotland*, a farce; and several miscellaneous and panegyrical verses. As a poet he does not rank high, but his personal character seems to have been estimable.⁽¹⁾

On the 13th of June, the Corporation made a bye law declaring that an Alderman who was representative in parliament for the Town, should have precedency of the other Aldermen; that the Alderman who had been Mayor oftenest should have precedence of those who had not been Mayor so often; that if the number of times any Aldermen had been Mayor should be equal, they should have precedence according to priority of election; and that if the Mayor should die in his office, the most ancient Alderman who should be representative in parliament for the Town, should have a casting voice in all elections till the vacancy was filled up. On the same day a bye law was made declaring that no bye law should be valid unless proposed at one Common Day and confirmed the next. On the 21st of June was passed a bye law that no honorary freemen should be made unless proposed at one Common Day and confirmed the next.⁽²⁾

On the 14th of July, the Town Sessions made this order:—

THIS COURT taking into consideration the want of Stocks in many of the Parishes within the said Town, do think proper to ORDER that the Officers of every Parish (where Stocks are not already provided) do forthwith cause Stocks to be erected in some convenient place within their respective Parishes for setting or placing Drunken & Disorderly Persons therein for the better preserving the Peace and good government of the Town.⁽³⁾

In October, it was expected that the King would come to Cambridge, he having intimated his intention of paying a visit to Lord Howard de Walden at Audley End;⁽⁴⁾ but this visit did not take place. Rumours that the King would visit Cambridge had been current in April 1763 and July 1771.⁽⁵⁾

On the 21st of November, Mr. Poole, accompanied by a Mr. John Armstrong, ascended in a balloon from Trinity Hall Close. They were in the air an hour and five minutes, and descended at Wickhambrook in Suffolk.⁽⁶⁾

(1) Mason, *Life of Whitehead*; Campbell, *Specimens of the British Poets*, ed. 1841, p. 581; Boswell, *Life of Johnson*, Croker's 12mo. edit. i. 213; ii. 177.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Town Sessions Book.

19 April, 1787, the Court ordered that all parishes not providing stocks should be prosecuted.

(4) London Newspapers.

(5) Cambridge Chronicle, 2 April, 23 April 1763, 20th July 1771.

(6) Cambridge Chronicle, 26 Nov. 1785, 17 Dec. 1791.

On the 19th of December, died at Spital House End, the widow Hammond aged 102.⁽¹⁾

This year, was printed in 4to. at the University Press, "*Statuta Academiae Cantabrigienses.*" This collection which appeared under the sanction of a grace of the Senate passed the 28th of June, 1783, and the publication of which was superintended by the syndicate appointed to revise the proctors' books,⁽²⁾ contains, I. *Statuta Antiqua in ordinem redacta*; II. *Statuta Antiqua in ordinem non redacta*; III. *Statuta regis Henrici octavi*; IV. *Statuta regis Edvardi sexti*; V. *Statuta reginae Elizabethae anno primo regni sui edita*; VI. *Decreta edita auctoritate Gul. Cecillii, &c., 27 Jun. 1562*; VII. *Statuta reginae Elizabethae anno duodecimo regni sui edita*; VIII. *Literae regiae ad academiam datae*; IX. *Interpretationes statutorum*; X. *Senatus consulta sive gratiae*; XI. *Decreta praefectorum*; XII. *Confirmatio compositionis inter universitatem et collegium Regale*; XIII. *Juramenta*; XIV. *Formulae*; XV. *Tabula feodorum*; XVI. *Statuta Reginaldi Pole 1557 edita.* The impression was limited to 25 copies, viz. one for the Vicechancellor, one for each of the proctors, one for the registry, one for each esquire bedel, one for the Public Library, one for the Senate House, and one for the library of each college.⁽³⁾

1786.

On the 1st of March, was presented to the House of Commons a petition of the tradesmen and principal inhabitants of the town and in the hundreds of Armingford, Chesterton, Northstow, Cheveley, Chilford, Whittlesford, Longstow, Papworth, Radfield, Staine, Flen-dish, Staplowe, Thriplow, and Wetherley in the county of Cambridge, praying for leave to bring in a bill for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts within the town and those hundreds. The petition was referred to a committee on whose report such a bill was ordered. It was introduced on the 28th of April, and read a first time but was not further proceeded with.⁽⁴⁾

On the 2nd of May, the Corporation made a bye law that the election of the Mayor, bailiffs, and other annual officers should be according to the mode prescribed by the ordinance of 1344.⁽⁵⁾ This bye law was carried by 57 against 19.⁽⁶⁾

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 24 Dec. 1785.

(2) Vide ante, p. 389.

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 446.

(4) Commons' Journals, xl. 268, 623, 635.

(5) Vide Vol. i. p. 95.

(6) Corporation Common Day Book.

On the 4th of May, complaint was made to the House of Commons that the list of commissioners for executing the land tax in the town of Cambridge had been altered in the Ingrossing Office, by several of the names being changed and falsely spelt in order that the same might be misnomers, and the commissioners whose names were intended to be inserted might be prevented from acting. The House having appointed a committee to examine into the matter of the complaint, they, on the 10th of May, presented a report from which it appeared that General Adeane one of the members of the town, had delivered the list to the Ingrossing Office, and that it had been subsequently altered. One of the ingrossing clerks had stated that he apprehended the alterations had been made by Mr. Mortlock the other member for the town, who had asked for the list and said that many of the names were wrong spelt, that there was pen and ink before Mr. Mortlock, who at that time added many other names to the list. The House ordered the report to be further considered on the 17th, and that Mr. Mortlock should then attend in his place. On the 17th, the matter was postponed till the following day, when Mr. Mortlock attended in his place and having been heard withdrew. A motion for the further consideration of the report that day three months was made and withdrawn, and it was then moved to recommit the report to the same committee. On this an amendment was proposed to recommit it to a committee of the whole House. The House divided on the previous question, ayes 79; noes 81: and on the question as amended, ayes 97; noes 76. The committee of the whole House was ultimately appointed for the 31st of May, when the order was discharged, and it was resolved that material alterations had been made in the list without the privity and consent of General Adeane, that any alteration in such a list whereby the persons whose names were included therein might be prevented from acting was highly criminal and a breach of the privileges of the House, and regulations were adopted to prevent such alterations in future.⁽¹⁾

On the 31st of May, the Vicechancellor and Heads determined by an interpretation that the following persons are entitled to honorary degrees, viz. 1. Privy Councillors; 2. Bishops; 3. Noblemen (dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons); 4. Sons of noblemen; 5. Persons related to the King's Majesty by consanguinity or affinity, provided they be also honourable; 6. The eldest sons of such persons; 7 and 8. Baronets and Knights (to degree of M.A. only).⁽²⁾

(1) Commons' Journals, xl. 744, 749, 787, 822, 826, 864, 869.

(2) Gunning, Ceremonies of the Univ. of Cambridge, 211.

On the 9th of June, the Corporation "ordered that the Market Cross be removed to some more convenient place," and appointed a committee to consider of a more proper place "if they shall think a Cross necessary."⁽¹⁾

At the Suffolk summer assizes was tried before Mr. Justice Ashurst, an action of replevin, wherein Thomas Dennis of Bottisham, was the plaintiff, and one Pretlove the defendant. The defendant justified the taking as a distress for tolls due to the Corporation of Cambridge, on loaded carts and waggons, but a verdict was returned for the plaintiff on the ground that the seizure of the Corporation liberties in the reign of Richard the Second,⁽²⁾ destroyed the prescriptive title of the Corporation set out upon the record. This verdict was set aside by the Court of King's Bench on the 8th of May, 1787, and a new trial was ordered. An application that the Corporation should be substituted as defendants instead of Pretlove, who was a man of no substance, was refused.⁽³⁾ The cause was never tried again.

On the 16th of August, the freedom of the town was granted to the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, Lord Beauchamp, Sir Richard Hill Bart., Sir Francis Bassett Bart. (afterwards Lord De Dunstanville) and Richard Brinsley Sheridan Esq.⁽¹⁾

On the 16th of August, the Corporation made a bye law that in all elections the Mayor should have a casting vote.⁽¹⁾

The following address was presented to the King at St. James's, on the 18th of August, by Dr. Joseph Turner Vicechancellor, "attended by the Earl of Euston and the Right Honourable William Pitt, representatives in Parliament for the University, the Honourable Edward James Eliot, and the Reverend George Prettyman, "Doctor in Divinity:"—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, in Senate Assembled, fully sensible of your Majesty's warm attention to the interests of sound learning and religion, of the high importance of your Majesty's personal example in promoting probity of manners through all classes of the people, and of the great equity and mildness of your Majesty's Government, humbly beg leave to lay at the foot of your Throne our most sincere Congratulations on the late pro-

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Vide Vol. i. pp. 123, 124.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 19 May, 1787.

vidential preservation of your Majesty's life.⁽¹⁾ We pray to God, that it may long be continued with uninterrupted felicity to your Majesty, being persuaded that it will always continue to be a blessing to your people.

GIVEN under our Common Seal, this 11th day of August, 1786.⁽²⁾

The two following addresses were presented to the King by Major General Adeane, and John Mortlock Esq., Mayor, representatives in parliament for the town, at St. James's, on the 23rd of August. The first of these addresses was unanimously agreed to at a public meeting of the inhabitants held at the Rose Inn, on the 21st of August:—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, the Inhabitants of the Town of Cambridge, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, beg leave to offer our sincere Congratulations to your Majesty on your happy escape from the late daring attempt upon your life.

FULLY sensible how much the general interests of this Country depend upon the preservation & security of your Majesty's Person, we humbly pray to Almighty God, that it may please him to protect you from all danger, and to grant that you may long live a blessing to your People.

[Signed by 124 persons.]

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE LOYAL & DUTIFUL ADDRESS of the Mayor, Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Ancient Corporation of Cambridge, in Common Hall assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's dutiful & loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Bailiffs & Burgesses of the very Ancient Corporation of Cambridge, humbly approach your Throne with Sincere Congratulations on the failure of that alarming attempt lately made upon your royal person, which we are fully satisfied could proceed only from Insanity.

PERMIT us, Sire, to assure you of our Constant and fervent prayers that your reign may be prosperous and happy over a free & united people.

GIVEN under our Common Seal, at Cambridge aforesaid, the Nineteenth day of August, 1786.⁽³⁾

At a county meeting held on the 19th of September, an address to the King, congratulating him on his providential escape from the attempt made on his life by Margaret Nicholson, was unanimously agreed to.⁽⁴⁾

On the 29th of September, Richard Foster a freeman, was disfranchised for having contributed to a fund raised for contesting the claim of the Corporation to tolls on loaded waggons and carts coming to

(1) This refers to the attack on the King by a maniac named Margaret Nicholson, 2 August, 1786.

(2) London Gazette, 15 to 19 Aug. 1786; Cambridge Chronicle, 26 Aug. 1786.

(3) London Gazette, 22 to 26 Aug. 1786; Cambridge Chronicle, 26 Aug. 1786.

(4) Cambridge Chronicle, 23 Sept. 1786.

the town. He was restored on the 16th of January, 1788, in accordance to a mandamus from the Court of King's Bench.¹¹

On the 4th of November, Sir James Marriott, Judge of the Court of Admiralty and Master of Trinity Hall, was elected Vicechancellor, but as he was absent from the University, the senior proctor continued the congregation on the 9th of November, when he read a letter from Sir James Marriott in which he claimed exemption from serving any office, he being one of his Majesty's judges. Mr. Whitmore then read to the Senate the following proposition, at the desire of the senior proctor:—

Quia Vir Illustrissimus Jacobus Marriott, J. J. L. Prothonotarius Hujus ac Universitatis Imperialis in Legibus Regibus Romanis, PRÆSIDI VIDERI, ET QUANTUM CENSERET, SUIUS PROTHONOTARIUS Hujus REGNIUS.

The members of the Senate were about to signify their approbation or disapprobation of the reason alleged, but it was ultimately decided that the opinion of the University counsel should be taken, whether the claim of privilege on the part of Sir James Marriott, was legal, and the congregation was continued to the 16th of November. At a congregation held on the 16th of November, the senior proctor read to the Senate the opinion of the University counsel (Mr. Cress and Mr. Jackson), to the effect that no process in a court of law could oblige Sir James Marriott to serve the office of Vicechancellor, while he continued Judge of the Court of Admiralty. On the 16th of November, the former proposition was again submitted to the Senate and carried, yeas 11, non-yeas 10.¹²

1788.

On the 9th of January, there was an election of a common-councilman in the room of William Wailes deceased, thirteen of the common council voted for Patrick Beales and nine for William Cus. It was objected that Mr. Beales was ineligible, he not having taken the sacrament within twelve months. As Mr. Beales was about to take the oath, the Mayor adjourned the meeting till the next day, when he swore in Mr. Cus against whom a good warrant information was filed. It was tried at the summer sessions this year, and a verdict given for the Crown, in which judgment of acquittal was entered. A new election took place on the 26th of January, 1788, when twelve voted for Mr. Beales and nine for John Hazard. It

¹¹ *Chancery and Common Law Reports*, 3d Sess. 1787, 18 Sess. 1788, 19 Sess. 1789, 20 Sess. 1790, 21 Sess. 1791, 22 Sess. 1792, 23 Sess. 1793, 24 Sess. 1794, 25 Sess. 1795, 26 Sess. 1796, 27 Sess. 1797, 28 Sess. 1798, 29 Sess. 1799, 30 Sess. 1800, 31 Sess. 1801, 32 Sess. 1802, 33 Sess. 1803, 34 Sess. 1804, 35 Sess. 1805, 36 Sess. 1806, 37 Sess. 1807, 38 Sess. 1808, 39 Sess. 1809, 40 Sess. 1810, 41 Sess. 1811, 42 Sess. 1812, 43 Sess. 1813, 44 Sess. 1814, 45 Sess. 1815, 46 Sess. 1816, 47 Sess. 1817, 48 Sess. 1818, 49 Sess. 1819, 50 Sess. 1820, 51 Sess. 1821, 52 Sess. 1822, 53 Sess. 1823, 54 Sess. 1824, 55 Sess. 1825, 56 Sess. 1826, 57 Sess. 1827, 58 Sess. 1828, 59 Sess. 1829, 60 Sess. 1830, 61 Sess. 1831, 62 Sess. 1832, 63 Sess. 1833, 64 Sess. 1834, 65 Sess. 1835, 66 Sess. 1836, 67 Sess. 1837, 68 Sess. 1838, 69 Sess. 1839, 70 Sess. 1840, 71 Sess. 1841, 72 Sess. 1842, 73 Sess. 1843, 74 Sess. 1844, 75 Sess. 1845, 76 Sess. 1846, 77 Sess. 1847, 78 Sess. 1848, 79 Sess. 1849, 80 Sess. 1850, 81 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was then objected that Mr. Beales was, under the bye law of the 24th of August, 1787,⁽¹⁾ ineligible, he not having actually served the offices of Treasurer and Bailiff. The Mayor declared Mr. Hazard duly elected, but he was not sworn in. Mr. Beales obtained a mandamus, to which a special return was made, which was quashed in part by the Court of King's Bench. On the 24th of August, 1789, Mr. Hazard having resigned, Robert Painter was elected to fill the vacancy by thirty-one votes to three, under a bye law then in force empowering the body at large to elect the Common Council.⁽²⁾

On the 23rd of February was presented to the House of Commons a petition from the principal inhabitants and tradesmen in the Town of Cambridge, and in the various hundreds in the County (exclusive of the Isle of Ely) praying for leave to bring in a bill for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts in the said Town and hundreds. This petition was referred to a committee, on whose report on the 27th of February the bill was ordered to be brought in, as it accordingly was on the 6th of March, when it was read a first time, and by twenty-five votes against sixteen ordered to be read a second time on the 22d of that month. On the 6th of March was presented a petition from the Corporation of Cambridge, setting forth that the bill contained divers powers and regulations which were not only a direct infringement of their charter-rights, but would be highly prejudicial to the trade and commerce of the borough and other places mentioned in the bill, and oppressive on the lower class of people residing within the same, and praying to be heard against the bill by counsel. On the 23rd of March, a petition of certain justices of the peace for the County and Town against the bill was presented, alleging their conviction that the bill would prove highly injurious to every rank and order of society in the County and Town. On the same day it was ordered by forty-six against twenty-seven, that the bill should be read a second time on the 19th of April, when it was so read and committed.⁽³⁾ On the 20th of April, the County justices in sessions assembled resolved that the bill was improper, and of dangerous tendency to the landed interest of the County,⁽⁴⁾ and the bill was soon afterwards abandoned.

On the 24th of April was the election of an alderman in the room of John Purchas sen. deceased. Samuel Francis was nominated by

(1) Vide post. p. 423.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book; Cambridge Chronicle, 13 Jan. 28 July, 1787, 12 Jan. 1788; Durnford and East's Reports, ii. 456.

(3) Commons' Journals, xlii. 404, 409, 429, 435, 529, 570, 650.

(4) Cambridge Chronicle, 28 April, 1787.

the Mayor: five aldermen voted for him, and six against him; the Mayor claimed a right to vote as alderman, which brought the numbers to an equality, and then as Mayor gave his casting vote to Mr. Francis. The six aldermen who had voted against Mr. Francis then voted for William Fisher, and required the Mayor to swear him in, which he refused to do. A quo warranto information was afterwards filed against Mr. Francis. It was tried at the Lent Assizes, 1788, when a verdict was given for the defendant. On the 2d of May, 1788, the Court granted a new trial on the ground that there had been no evidence of usage as to the Mayor's casting vote, which no bye law could give. The case was again tried at the Summer Assizes, 1788, and a verdict again returned for the defendant, the jury it seems being of opinion that the Mayor had a right to a casting vote by custom.⁽¹⁾

On the 24th of August the Corporation passed a bye law that no person should be eligible as Common Councilman but such as had served the offices of treasurer and bailiff, and that no person having been dispensed from serving such offices should be eligible until he had actually served them.⁽²⁾

The following advertisement appeared this year:—

30th August, 1787.

We poor farmers who hire lands in the parish of Grantchester and fields of Coton, having some of our corn still standing, and some lying on the ground; do most humbly beg the favour of the Cambridge Gunners Coursers and Poachers (whether Gentlemen, Barbers, or Gips of Colleges) to let us get home our crops, even after the First of September, without riding or hunting their dogs over our property. That we may be able to pay the great expence of harvest; and servants wages, rates, and rents at Michaelmas. For we hope SUCH GENTRY will remember, what the Frogs in the Fable said to the IDLE boys who threw stones at them, "THOUGH 'TIS SPORT TO YOU IT IS DEATH TO US."

P.S. If we might breed on our own premises a Bird or Hare for ourselves; and have a day's sporting for our landlords or our own friends; we should acknowledge it a great indulgence and POLITENESS. But rude Trespassers, on our Corn, TURNIPS, Lands, and Closes, may expect to see their names in this weekly paper.⁽³⁾

On the 29th of September, the Corporation passed a bye law that the Common Council should be elected by those who chose the Mayor and Bailiffs.⁽⁴⁾

On the 17th of October, the Prince of Wales passed through Cambridge on his way from Newmarket to the seat of the Duke of York,

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 28 April, 1787, 15 March, 18 April, 10 May, 12 July, 1788; Durnford & East's Reports, ii. 484.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book. See Durnford & East's Reports, ii. 459.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 1 Sept. 1787.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

at Allerton. He arrived about seven in the evening, and at the end of Jesus Lane the populace took the horses from his carriage and drew it round by St. Mary's, to the Rose Inn, where a relay of horses was in readiness, he immediately proceeded on his journey after ordering five guineas to be given to the ringers and distributed in beer to the populace.⁽¹⁾

On the 3rd of November, was heard in Lincoln's Inn Hall, before Lord Thurlow Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, acting on behalf of the King the visitor, an appeal by John Baynes,⁽²⁾ and Miles Popple two of the junior fellows of Trinity College, from a sentence of admonition against them and eight other of the junior fellows,⁽³⁾ by the Master and seniors of that society. Some instances having occurred of seniors taking a part in the election of fellows without examining the candidates, ten of the junior fellows presented a memorial to the seniority, remonstrating against a practice which was in opposition to the college statutes and tended to destroy the objects of the foundation. The Master and seniors after an ineffectual attempt to induce some of the memorialists to withdraw their names, pronounced an admonition cautioning them to behave with more deference to their superiors. The Lord Chancellor said "that the practice of the Electors of Fellows, not examining the candidates previous to Election, which was complained of in the Memorial, for presenting which, the sentence now appealed from was pronounced, was a practice highly improper; and that the Electors, even if they were not positively required by the statutes of the College to examine the candidates, would be bound to do it. At the same time, he said, that he did not approve of the manner in which the Junior Fellows had endeavoured to reform this practice, by presenting a Memorial, like a remonstrance, to the Seniors. That they ought to have exhibited a charge before the Master and Seniors, against that Senior Fellow who had elected, without having examined, and should have proceeded criminally against him. That the Master and Senior Fellows had no means of reforming the abuse, but by such a criminal proceeding; for no recommendation or resolution of theirs would add to the positive injunctions contained in the statutes: That respect to the Seniors ought to be preserved in the College: That it was much to be wished, that the matter should be settled without his making any decision:

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 19 Oct. 1787.

(2) Mr. Baynes had died on the 4th of August in this year.

(3) George Waddington, Thomas Cautley, Thomas Jones, Henry Porter, Kingsman Baskett, John Hailstone, Matthew Murfitt, and Matthew Wilson.

"That it was the interest of the whole College, that the sentence should not stand on record in the College against the Gentlemen who had signed the Memorial, and who were rising to the highest situations in the College. His Lordship added, that he thought the Junior Fellows ought to acknowledge, that they were sensible that the manner in which they had expressed their intention had gone farther than they designed, and that the Master and Senior Fellows should expunge the censure from the Conclusion Book; and he recommended it to the parties, to let the appeal stand over, in order to see whether in the mean time some accommodation of this kind could not be come to between them. This being agreed to, the farther consideration of the appeal was adjourned."⁽¹⁾

On the 16th of November, his Royal Highness William Henry Duke of Gloucester with his son Prince William Frederick, arrived at the Lodge of Trinity College, of which society the Prince had been admitted a member. On the following day the Duke held a levee, at which the Vicechancellor, Heads of Houses, Noblemen, Doctors, Officers of the University, and many members of the Senate attended; and then he proceeded to the Senate House, where he was created LL.D. The Duke also went to the Guildhall, where the Corporation were assembled, and accepted the freedom of the Town. He dined that day in Trinity College hall. On Sunday the 18th of November, the Duke and the Prince attended Great St. Mary's, and dined with Dr. Farmer Vicechancellor, at Emmanuel College, after which the Duke set off for London.⁽²⁾

On the 11th of December, Thomas Edwards LL.D. of Jesus College, proposed a grace for admitting persons to the degree of B.A. without their signing a declaration that they were members of the Church of England. It was rejected by the Caput.⁽³⁾

1788.

On the 8th of January, the Corporation proceeded to elect a Recorder in the room of the Earl of Kinnoul deceased. The candidates were John Mortlock Esq. Alderman and M.P. for the Town, Henry Skrine Esq. Barrister at Law, the Hon. Charles Yorke Barrister

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 10 Nov. 1787; Gentleman's Magazine, lvi. 1138; Nichols, Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, viii. 113; Monk, Life of Bentley, 2nd edit. ii. 423; Life of Sir Samuel Romilly, 3rd edit. i. 253.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 24 Nov. 1787.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 15 Dec. 1787, 4 July, 1788; Dyer, Life of Robinson, 312.

at Law, and Edward Bearcroft Esq.⁽¹⁾ King's Counsel. The votes were Mortlock 39; Skrine 15; Yorke 10; Bearcroft 4.⁽²⁾

On the 26th of January, the Senate voted a petition to the House of Commons, which was presented to that House on the 8th of February. It set forth "That the Petitioners, understanding that "Application will soon be made to the House, for the Suppression "of the Slave Trade, desire to express their hearty Approbation of "so benevolent a Design, and trust, that, in reprobating with a just "Indignation a Traffick carried on in Violation of every Principle of "Humanity and Justice, as well as of the precepts of the Christian "Religion, they act in perfect Consistency with their Duty as Mem- "bers of an Establishment dedicated to the Support of Learning "and Religion; and that the Petitioners hope, that the Legislature "will take this Subject into its most serious Consideration, and "adopt such Measures as shall appear most effectual for abolishing "a Commerce supported only by Violence and Rapine, and which, "by encouraging Treachery, by exciting War, as well as by forcing "into Slavery Multitudes of the Inhabitants, desolates a most ex- "tensive and fertile Country: Commercial Interest can never justify "a Crime, nor atone for the Guilt incurred by an Action which "Reason and Revelation forbid: But the Petitioners are far from "apprehending, that the Abolition of this Traffick will be attended "with Consequences detrimental to the state, inasmuch as a firm "Belief in the Providence of a Benevolent Creator assures them, that "no System, founded on the Oppression of one Part of Mankind, can "be beneficial to another: As our excellent Constitution carefully "provides for the Happiness, by securing the Freedom, of the meanest "Subject, the Petitioners are persuaded, that the Legislature will "cease to support a Traffic replete with Misery and Oppression, "and that it will readily extend its Protection to the Africans, "the most injured and defenceless of our Fellow Creatures: Thus "shall this continued Outrage against Humanity be no longer the "Disgrace of our National character, and the Reproach of our "Christian Profession—thus shall Peace be restored to that afflicted "and desolated Country, and a friendly Commercial Intercourse "enable us to introduce into it the Comforts of social Life, and the "advantages of true Religion."⁽³⁾

(1) Chief Justice of Chester, July, 1788.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 2 Feb. 1788; Commons' Journals, xliii. 212.

On the 21st of January, the Corporation voted the following petition against the slave trade:—

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Corporation of Cambridge.

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners having understood, that some members of this Honourable House intend to propose a plan for the abolition of the Slave Trade—it is the humble opinion of your petitioners, that a traffic, which converts the human species into personal property, is disgraceful to humanity, because impracticable without the commission of crimes which dissolve all social ties: a trade unjust in its principle, barbarous in its means, and in its end productive of nothing but vice and misery.

It is the opinion of your petitioners, that justice is the only natural and durable base of commercial prosperity and civil felicity, and that more advantages would accrue to commerce by the abolition of this traffic, than by continuance of it. Your petitioners humbly represent, that, in their opinion, there would appear an honourable and exemplary consistency between an act for the total abolition of the Slave Trade, and that just character of the first asserter of the cause of universal liberty, which is deservedly ascribed to this nation.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray this Honourable House, to take the Slave Trade into consideration, and to adopt such measures as in their great wisdom they shall think fit. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.⁽¹⁾

This petition was presented on the 14th of February.⁽²⁾

At a County meeting held on the 1st of March, a petition to the House of Commons for the abolition of the slave trade was unanimously agreed to.⁽³⁾ It was presented on the 12th of March.⁽⁴⁾

At the Lent Assizes came on to be tried an information in the nature of a quo warranto against John Mortlock Esq. M.P. and Recorder of the Town, to shew cause by what authority he claimed to be Mayor. There being a variance between the pleadings and the evidence, a verdict was returned for the crown, on which judgment of ouster was entered up.⁽⁵⁾

On the 4th of April the Senate unanimously voted £50. for relief of the sufferers by a fire at Foxton on the 1st of that month.⁽⁶⁾

On the 8th of April, Henry Somerset Duke of Beaufort was elected Recorder in the room of John Mortlock Esq. who had re-

(1) Corporation Common Day Book; Cambridge Chronicle, 16 Feb. 1788.

(2) Commons' Journals, xliii. 230.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 8 March, 1788; Dyer, Memoirs of Robinson, 195.

(4) Commons' Journals, xliii. 311.

(5) Cambridge Chronicle, 15 March, 1788.

(6) Ibid. 5 April, 12 April, 1788.

signed that office; fifty-two freemen voted for the Duke of Beaufort, and seventeen against him. The minority protested against the election, on the ground that the Hon. Charles Yorke had been duly elected to the office on the 8th of January. A deputation to administer the oath of office to the Duke of Beaufort, passed the Corporation seal on the 3rd of June.⁽¹⁾

On the 14th of April, the Court of King's Bench awarded a mandamus to Dr. Yorke Bishop of Ely requiring him to appoint as Master of Peterhouse, one of two persons who had been nominated and presented to him by the fellows of that society. The Mastership being vacant by the death of Dr. Edmund Law Bishop of Carlisle, the fellows met on the 31st of August, 1787, and nominated and presented George Borlase B.D. one of the fellows, and Francis Barnes B.D. Vice Provost of King's College, to the Bishop of Ely the Visitor, who by the statutes was to appoint the Master from one of two persons nominated to him by the fellows, who in such nomination were required to prefer fellows if qualified. The Bishop conceiving that this nomination was not in conformity to the statutes, declared it null and void, and on the 9th of October following by an instrument under his hand and episcopal seal, appointed to the Mastership Daniel Longmire B.D. who had formerly been a fellow of the College, and who was a candidate at the nomination. The Court intimated, 1st. That this was not a case within the Bishop's visitatorial power. 2ndly. That supposing it were he had not acted in the character of Visitor as he had not convened the parties interested. 3rdly. That Mr. Longmire not being a fellow at the time of the nomination was not under the statutes entitled to any preference over Mr. Barnes. It had been arranged that the Bishop and the prosecutor should acquiesce in the opinion of the Court on the argument of the rule, and on the 26th of April the Bishop appointed Mr. Barnes to the Mastership against his wish and notwithstanding nine of the fellows expressed a preference for Mr. Borlase.⁽²⁾

On the 3rd of May, came on to be argued in the Court of King's Bench, a rule calling on John Forlow senr. to shew by what title he held the office of Mayor from Michaelmas 1786, to Michaelmas 1787. It appearing that Mr. Forlow was elected both under the old and new orders, the rule was discharged.⁽³⁾

(1) Corporation Common Day Book; Cambridge Chronicle, 12 April, 1788.

(2) Durnford & East's Reports, ii. 290; Account of the late dispute between the Bishop of Ely and the fellows of Peterhouse concerning the election of the Master of that college.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 10 May, 1788.

On the 8th of May, the royal assent was given to "An Act for "better paving, cleansing, and lighting the Town of Cambridge, for "removing and preventing obstructions and annoyances, and for "widening the streets, lanes, and other passages within the said "Town."⁽¹⁾ The following were appointed commissioners for putting this act in execution:—The Chancellor, High Steward, and Representatives in Parliament of the University, the Vicechancellor or his deputy, all the Heads or Governors of Colleges or Halls, or in their absence their respective deputies or locum tenentes, the Commissary or in his absence his deputy,⁽²⁾ the High Steward of the Town, the Recorder or his deputy, the Representatives in Parliament for the Town, the Mayor or his deputy, and the Aldermen for the time being,⁽³⁾ seventeen county gentlemen by name, and one person to be elected annually by the parishioners of each and every parish within the town.⁽⁴⁾ The expences of carrying the act into execution were directed to be defrayed two-fifths (exclusive of interest on money borrowed) by the University, and the residue by rates on the inhabitants and certain tolls, together with £10. payable by the Corporation. The old Paving Act of the 35 Hen. VIII.⁽⁵⁾ was repealed.⁽⁶⁾

On the 29th of May, came on the election of a member of parliament for the town in the room of John Mortlock Esq., who

(1) This act was obtained on the joint petition of the Chancellor masters and scholars of the University, and Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the town presented to the House of Commons on the 1st of February. On the 26th of February, the two Corporations and certain gentlemen, clergy, and inhabitants of the town petitioned the House, that provision might be made in the bill for supplying the inhabitants of the University and Town with water from the public conduit, called Hobson's Conduit. On the 17th of April, certain inhabitants petitioned the House of Commons against clauses which they alleged were oppressive to them and other inhabitants.—Commons' Journals, xliii. 153, 258, 298, 363, 382, 395, 420, 426, 452, 458.

(2) By the amended paving act, 34 Geo. III. two other persons for Trinity College, two other persons for St. John's College, and one other person for each of the remaining Colleges and Halls in the University are also appointed commissioners.

(3) Under the provisions of the Municipal Corporation Act fifteen members of the council are now elected annually by that body to supply the places of the High Steward, Recorder, Mayor, and Aldermen.

(4) By the amended paving act, 38 Geo. III. the number of parochial commissioners is increased to two for each parish. The following were the first parochial commissioners elected 2nd of June, 1788, ALL SAINTS, John Haggerston; ST. ANDREW THE GREAT, Charles Day; ST. ANDREW THE LESS, James Burleigh; ST. BENEDICT, Thomas Paris; ST. BOTOLPH, Patrick Beales; ST. CLEMENT, Thomas Clarke; ST. EDWARD, Edward Gilman; ST. GILES, Jacob Smith; ST. MARY THE GREAT, John Burrell; ST. MARY THE LESS, Richard Comings; ST. MICHAEL, James Day; ST. PETER, James Nutter; HOLY SEPULCHRE, William Howell Ewin LL.D.; HOLY TRINITY, William Hollick.

(5) Vide Vol. i. p. 409.

(6) On the 9th of June, 1788, the commissioners proceeded to elect the clerk and treasurer. The votes for clerk were, Edward Randall 35; Robert White 24: for treasurer, Alderman Thomas Bond 33; Alderman Samuel Francis 25.

The lamps were first lighted 18th September, 1788. The first street paved was the Petty Curry, which was completed on the King's birth day, 25th October, 1788. It was opened in the evening of that day by the surveyor and workmen, who with lighted torches and a band of music paraded the street after which the workmen supped together at the Wrestlers Inn.

The paving of the town was finished in 1793, when the commissioners had expended £23,814. 9s. 2½d.

had accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. The candidates were Francis Dickins Esq. who had forty-one votes and Thomas Adams Esq. of Swift's Place, Kent, who had seven votes.⁽¹⁾

On the 28th of June was an election of Woodwardian Professor, in the room of Thomas Green M.A. deceased. The candidates were John Hailstone Esq. M.A. fellow of Trinity College, who had 127 votes, and the Rev. Thomas Newton M.A. fellow of Jesus College, for whom 43 votes were given.⁽²⁾

At the Summer Assizes two members of the University surrendered to take their trial for the murder of a drayman in a Town and Gown row in March. The indictment against them was ignored, and the coroner's inquisition quashed for informality.⁽³⁾

An Act to enable justices of the peace to license occasional theatrical representations, restrained them from granting such licences within fourteen miles of either of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.⁽⁴⁾

From the enactment of the bye law of the 2d of May 1786,⁽⁵⁾ as to the election of Mayor Bailiffs Councillors and Coroners, those officers had been chosen by eighteen electors appointed agreeably to that order, and also by eighteen electors chosen under the bye law previously in force. The same persons had been chosen by each set of electors until this year, when the electors under the bye law of 1786 elected Samuel Francis Mayor; John Waterfield, Edward Yorke, Jacob Edwards, and William Nicholls Bailiffs; Alderman Ind, Alderman Gurford, Richard Wallis, and Samuel Frost Councillors; Robert White and John Favell Coroners; and the other set of electors chose John Newling Mayor; Richard Markham, Samuel Pounceby Cutchey, John Hide, and Thomas Wagstaff Bailiffs; Alderman Bond, Alderman Purchas, Charles Finch, and John Smith Councillors; Thomas Bullen and Charles Marshall Coroners. The Mayor Bailiffs and Coroners elected under the bye law of 1786 were sworn in on Michaelmas day. John Newling the Mayor chosen by the other electors having applied to the Court of King's Bench, certain issues to determine the mode of election were tried by a special jury before Lord Kenyon Chief Justice at Guildhall, London, on the 19th of December this

(1) Corporation Common Day Book; Cambridge Chronicle, 31 May, 7 June, 1788. Mr. Adams in his address to the freemen refers to Cambridge as his native town.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 5 July, 1788.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 12 July, 1788.

(4) Stat. 28 Geo. III. c. 30.

(5) Vide ante, p. 417.

year, when a special verdict was returned setting forth, That Cambridge was a borough and corporation by prescription, and that there had not been any one uniform and certain mode of election of the Mayor Bailiffs and Councillors used from time immemorial, but the same had been from time to time ordered and directed by bye laws for that purpose made by the body at large. The verdict then stated the bye law of 1344,⁽¹⁾ which was followed till 1569, when a bye law prescribing a different mode of election was made,⁽²⁾ and that this mode was pursued till the Charter of Charles II.⁽³⁾ It then stated the surrender of the 11th of November 36th Charles II.⁽⁴⁾ and the Charter of Charles II.⁽³⁾ and that the mode of election accustomed for twenty years next before such charter prevailed till the proclamation of James II. 17th of October 1688,⁽⁵⁾ which was set out at length, and it also set forth the proceedings of the 22d of October, 1688,⁽⁵⁾ and the bye law of the 2d of May, 1786.⁽⁶⁾ This special verdict was argued on the 2d of May, 1789, when the Court gave judgment that Mr. Francis's election as Mayor was valid, the provisions of the charter of Charles the Second being rendered inoperative by the proclamation of James the Second, and the proceedings of the Corporation with reference thereto.⁽⁷⁾

On the 22nd of August, was the election of a Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, in the room of Zachary Brooke D.D., deceased. John Mainwaring B.D. of St. John's College, had thirty-three votes, and Thomas Kipling D.D. of the same College (Deputy to the Regius Professor of Divinity) twenty votes.⁽⁸⁾

On the 24th of August, the Corporation, by seventy-one against sixteen, elected fifty non-resident freemen on payment of the fine of a guinea each, and on the 29th of September, by eighty-four against forty-four, twenty-three more non-resident freemen were elected on payment of the like fine.⁽⁹⁾ They were all in the interest of the family of Manners, which had recently acquired, through the instrumentality of John Mortlock Esq., a commanding influence in the borough.

(1) Vide Vol. i. p. 96.

(2) Vide Vol. ii. pp. 233, 239.

(3) Vide Vol. iii. p. 604.

(4) Vide Vol. iii. p. 602.

(5) Vide Vol. iii. p. 641.

(6) Vide ante, p. 417.

(7) Corporation Common Day Book; Durnford & East's Reports, iii. 189; Cambridge Chronicle, 27 Dec. 1788.

(8) Cambridge Chronicle, 30 Aug. 1788.

(9) Corporation Common Day Book.

On the 5th of September, a meeting of the nobility, gentry, and freeholders of Hertfordshire, Essex, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and the Isle of Ely was held at the Crown at Great Chesterford,⁽¹⁾ Richard Clark Esq. Alderman of London in the chair. Resolutions were passed by a great majority in favour of a canal from the Stort at Bishop's Stortford by way of Saffron Walden to the Cam at Cambridge.⁽²⁾ The Earl of Sandwich, Lords Howard de Walden and Carysfort, the Hon. Philip Yorke, the Hon. Percy Wyndham, and the Members of Parliament for the town of Cambridge, were present. Mr. Charles Nalson Cole announced that the Bedford Level Corporation would oppose the scheme, which was promoted by the Navigation Committee of the city of London.⁽³⁾

On the 29th of September, there was an election of Town Clerk in the room of James Day resigned. The candidates were Robert White, who polled 100 votes, and Thomas Bullen, for whom 51 votes were recorded.⁽⁴⁾

On the 1st of November, a grace passed for conferring on Edward Christian M.A. fellow of St. John's College, who for three years had read lectures in the Laws of England in this University, the title of Professor of the Laws of England until Downing College should be founded.⁽⁵⁾

On the 27th of November, Thomas Adkin Esq.⁽⁶⁾ who had been prosecuted by the University for an assault on James Wood M.A. fellow of St. John's College,⁽⁷⁾ at the Union Coffee House in Cambridge, and who had suffered judgment by default, was brought

(1) A similar meeting had been convened at the same place on the 25th of July this year, but nothing appears to have been done.—*Cambridge Chronicle*, 26 July, 1788.

(2) *Vide ante*, p. 403.

(3) *Cambridge Chronicle*, 30 Aug. 27 Sept. 11 Oct. 25 Oct. 15 Nov. 25 Nov. 1788. See under 1789.

(4) *Cambridge Chronicle*, 4 Oct. 1788; *Corporation Common Day Book*.

(5) Gunning, *Ceremonies of Univ. of Camb.* 265.

"Francis Annesley Esq. M.P. and Master of Downing College, has appointed Edward Christian, of Gray's Inn, Esq., and Fellow of St. John's College, Professor of Common Law; vice Jeremy Pemberton Esq.; promoted to the Chief Justiceship of Nova Scotia."—*Cambridge Chronicle*, 10 May, 1788.

(6) Mr. Adkin commonly called "Tom Adkin," was a native of Downham Market, in Norfolk, and a fellow commoner of Corpus Christi College, B.A. 1782. "He was remarkable for his wit and social qualities which recommended him to the intimacy of many eminent men—the late Lord Grey, Whitbread, Lambton, and others of that party. "He was the founder of a College at Cambridge, commonly called the White Bear College, situated opposite to the front gates of Trinity." It seems, indeed to have been intended as a kind of rival to that magnificent College, and for some time, in respect to convivial attractions, had the precedence; but it laboured under an incurable defect—scantiness of endowment; so that, on the departure of its founder from the University, his College disappeared along with him. The site of it is now occupied by a tradesman's shop. Sad vicissitude! that the scene of so many jests and excellent fancies, and of 'flashes of merriment that were wont to set the table in a roar,' should be converted into a petty mart for the supply of man's most ordinary wants,—thus shewing "to what base uses things may return."—*Cambridge Chronicle*, 23 May, 1846.

(7) Afterwards Master of that society.

up for judgment in the Court of King's Bench, and fined £100. Mr. Adkin had offered to make an apology in the Senate House, but refused to sign an apology for insertion in the public papers.⁽¹⁾

On the 27th of November, the Court of King's Bench made absolute a rule for an information in the nature of a quo warranto against Thomas Bond alderman, to shew by what title he claimed to be a freeman of the Town. He had been elected a freeman in 1776, and was Mayor in 1779 and 1783.⁽²⁾ He afterwards resigned all corporate offices, and on the 12th of January, 1790, was re-elected freeman, commoncouncilman, and alderman.⁽³⁾

On the 23rd of December, the Corporation passed the following resolution:—

RESOLVED that the thanks of this Corporation be given to the Right Honourable William Pitt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Francis Dickens, Esquire, our worthy representative in Parliament, and to the two hundred and sixty six worthy members of the House of Commons, for their constitutional support of the important right of the Lords and Commons of this realm, to provide the means of supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the Royal Authority arising from His Majesty's indisposition.⁽⁴⁾

1789.

This year a fund was raised for the relief of the poor during the winter. £235. 12s. 6d. was contributed, including £40. from the University chest, and contributions from several Colleges.⁽⁵⁾

On the 12th of March, there was a general illumination of the Town and University, on account of the King's recovery from illness and resuming the exercise of the royal authority.⁽⁶⁾

On the 28th of March, the Corporation voted the following addresses to the King and Queen, to whom they were soon afterwards presented by the Duke of Beaufort Recorder, and Francis Dickens Esq. one of the Members for the Town:⁽⁷⁾

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE AND UNANIMOUS ADDRESS of the Mayor, Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Town of Cambridge, in Common Hall assembled.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Ancient & loyal Borough of Cambridge, beg leave, with all

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 5 Dec. 1788.

(2) Durnford and East's Reports, ii. 767.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) Cambridge Chronicle, 27 Dec. 1788.

(5) Ibid. 14 Feb. 21 Feb. 1789.

(6) Ibid. March 14, 1789.

(7) At the Common Hall at which these addresses were voted, a proposition was made that General Adcane the other M.P. for the town, should accompany the Duke of Beaufort and Mr. Dickens on the presentation, but this was rejected by sixty-four against eleven. Some observations made by Mr. Mortlock on this occasion with reference to the General

humility, to approach your Throne with our most sincere Congratulations upon the happy & providential re-establishment of your Majesty's health.

SENSIBLE of the many blessings we have enjoyed under your mild and Equitable Government, it was with the deepest concern we saw them in danger of being interrupted by the alarming indisposition of our Sovereign.

Animated, Sire, not less by a sincere love of the Constitution than by the heartfelt regard due to your Majesty's personal Character, we return our thanks to Heaven for the restoration of that health, with which the happiness & Prosperity of your people are so intimately connected.

THAT your Majesty may long reign over a grateful & loyal people shall be our ardent prayer.

GIVEN under our Common Seal, at Cambridge aforesaid, the 23d day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1789.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Madam,

We, the Mayor, Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Borough of Cambridge in Common Hall assembled, beg leave to tender to your Majesty our most sincere congratulations on the reestablishment of His Majesty's health, the satisfaction we feel from this happy event is increased by reflecting upon the happiness which your Majesty experiences on our Gracious Sovereign being restored to you, and to the wishes of His loyal & affectionate Subjects.

The Nation, Madam, have long revered your Majesty's many great & exalted Virtues, & it will be their constant & earnest prayer, that His Majesty may long continue, not only a blessing to you, but also to his people.

GIVEN under our Common Seal at Cambridge aforesaid, the 23d day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1789.⁽¹⁾

On the 28th of March, a County meeting was held, when congratulatory addresses to the King and Queen on the King's recovery were unanimously agreed to.⁽²⁾

The following addresses were presented to their Majesties at Windsor on the 7th of April, by the Duke of Grafton Chancellor of the University, attended by Dr. Barnes Vicechancellor, the Right Honourable William Pitt and the Earl of Euston representatives in Parliament for the University, the Caput, the Esquire Bedels, His Highness Prince William Frederick, and the Rev. Mr. Walesby his preceptor, "being introduced to the King by the Honourable Major "General Harcourt, one of the Grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber, "and to the Queen by the Earl of Ailesbury Lord Chamberlain "of Her Majesty's Household:"—

THE HUMBLE AND UNANIMOUS ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful & loyal subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, & Scholars of the University of Cambridge, with hearts full of Gratitude to

gave him great offence, and a duel would have ensued between him and Mr. Mortlock, had not the Vicechancellor issued peace warrants against them. Mr. Mortlock gave sureties to keep the peace, but the General went to London to avoid the execution of the warrant against him.—*Cambridge Chronicle*, 28 March, 4 April, 11 April, 18 April, 1789.

(1) *London Gazette*, 28 to 31 March, 1789.

(2) *Cambridge Chronicle*, 4 April, 1789.

the Supreme being, & affectionate Zeal for your Majesty's person & Government, humbly beg leave to approach your Royal Presence with our warmest Congratulations on the full accomplishment of the prayers of your faithful people in the re-establishment of your Majesty's health. Amidst the general joy of your Majesty's Subjects, on an event of so much importance to the Common welfare, it would ill become us to be wanting in a publick expression of our duty & Attachment, who derive the enjoyment of our most valuable privileges & endowment from the bounty of the Crown.

WITH the sincerest professions of our own loyalty, and of our constant endeavours to infuse the principles of it into the minds of those committed to our charge, we unite with the rest of your Majesty's Subjects in fervent prayers to Almighty God, that your reign may be long and happy; that the peace & tranquility of your Kingdoms may remain undisturbed by foreign wars or dissensions at home; that your Majesty's continual cares for the prosperity and happiness of your people may be rewarded by a dutiful submission on their parts; and that your exemplary Virtues, both in publick & private life, may descend with the Crown to your latest posterity.

GIVEN under the Seal of our said University the 27th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1789.

"To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:—

This dutiful & Affectionate Address gives me much Satisfaction, as I have the fullest confidence in your professions of Loyalty, and in your constant endeavours to infuse the principles of it into the minds of those committed to your charge. A continuance of your attention to the advancement of sound learning, and to the encouragement of a reverence for our excellent religion, & for our civil constitution, will ever ensure to the University of Cambridge my favour & protection.

"They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to "kiss his Majesty's Hand."

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Madam,

WE, the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, truly sensible of that affection & tender regard which your Majesty has always shewn for the welfare of our Gracious Sovereign, most humbly request your Majesty's acceptance of our unfeigned Congratulations on the recovery of his Majesty's health.

THUS happily restored by the Divine blessing to the prayers of his faithful Subjects, may the same good Providence continue to watch over his person and Kingdoms; and may your Majesty long enjoy the heartfelt satisfaction of reigning with your royal Consort in the affections of a loyal and grateful people.

GIVEN under the Seal of our said University, the 27th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1789.

"To which Address Her Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer:—

I return you my sincere thanks for sentiments so full of Duty to the King and attention to me, on the present interesting occasion.

"They were all very graciously received, and had the Honour to "kiss her Majesty's hand."⁽¹⁾

On the 23rd of May, the Court of King's Bench discharged a rule nisi for a quo warranto information against John Mortlock Esq. for exercising the office of free burgess, to which he was elected in 1778; and the applicant for the rule having been a party to the compact of the 29th of September 1784,⁽²⁾ the rule was discharged with costs.⁽³⁾

In Easter Term, the Court of King's Bench granted a rule for filing an information in the nature of a quo warranto against John Newling to shew by what authority he claimed to be Mayor from Michaelmas 1776 to Michaelmas 1777. Certain members of the Corporation whose titles were derived under Mr. Newling, having applied to open the rule again, the Court on the 15th of June discharged the rule, on the ground of the length of time which had elapsed previous to the application to the Court, and the weakness of the affidavit on which the rule had been granted.⁽⁴⁾

The Reverend Samuel Reeve M.A. fellow of Caius College, and Senior Proctor of the University, hung himself in a lumber room⁽⁵⁾ in that College, of which he kept the key, on the 1st of July. His body was not discovered till the 9th of November. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of lunacy, and he was buried at St. Michael's on the 11th.⁽⁶⁾

On the 17th of August, the Corporation, by forty-seven to nine, passed bye laws for the election of Mayor, Bailiffs, Counsellors, and Coroners by eighteen electors, chosen in the mode prescribed by the ordinance of 1344,⁽⁷⁾ for electing the Aldermen⁽⁸⁾ and Commoncouncilmen by the body at large, and for repealing all orders obliging the Mayor to be chosen from the Aldermen only.⁽⁹⁾

On the 4th of September, a meeting of the nobility, gentry, clergy, and other freeholders of Hertfordshire, Essex, Cambridge-shire, the Isle of Ely, Huntingdonshire, and Suffolk was held at

(1) London Gazette, 4 to 7 April, 1789.

(2) Vide ante, p. 414.

(3) Durnford & East's Reports, iii. 300, where the office from which it was sought to oust Mr. Mortlock, is erroneously stated to have been the Mayoralty.

(4) Durnford & East's Reports, iii. 310.

(5) It has been falsely stated to have been the Library.—Retrospective Review, New Series, ii. 495.

(6) MS. Bowtell, vi. 2082; Cambridge Chronicle, 14 Nov. 1789.

(7) Vide Vol. i. p. 96.

(8) A bye law for electing the aldermen by the body at large had been passed 28th April, 1789.

(9) Corporation Common Day Book.

the Crown at Great Chesterford, Richard Clark Esq. Alderman of London, in the chair. Resolutions were passed authorising an application to Parliament for an act to make a canal from Bishop's Stortford by Saffron Walden to the Brandon river by Wilton ferry, with branches to the town of Cambridge and Burwell Lode.⁽¹⁾ The scheme was opposed by Lord Howard de Walden, an influential body of the landed gentry of Cambridgeshire, and the Conservators of the river Cam, and supported by the Navigation Committee of the city of London.⁽²⁾

On the 29th of September, the Corporation made bye laws for the election of the Aldermen and Commoncouncilmen by eighteen electors specially chosen, in the mode prescribed by the ordinance of 1344,⁽³⁾ for each vacancy.⁽⁴⁾

On the 13th of October, there was an election of an Esquire Bedel, in the room of Francis Dawes M.A. deceased. The candidates were Henry Gunning B.A. of Christ's College, and William Eamonson M.A. fellow of Catharine Hall. The votes were, Gunning 105; Eamonson 58.⁽⁵⁾

1790.

On the 27th of May, the Right Hon. William Pitt First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and M.P. for the University, was elected High Steward of the University, in the room of Philip Earl of Hardwicke deceased.⁽⁶⁾

At the general election the candidates for the representation of the University were, the Right Hon. William Pitt First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer and High Steward of the University; George Henry Fitz Roy Earl of Euston; and Laurence Dundas⁽⁷⁾ Esq. M.A. of Trinity College. The election took place on the 17th of June, when the votes were Pitt 510; Euston 483; Dundas 207. 684 members of the Senate polled at this election.

In June, Philip Earl of Hardwicke was constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Cambridgeshire, in the room of his uncle Philip Earl of Hardwicke deceased.

(1) Vide ante. pp. 403, 432.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 12 Sept. 19 Sept. 10 Oct. 28 Nov. 19 Dec. 1789, 2 Jan. 16 Jan. 6 March, 24 April, 1790.

(3) Vide Vol. i. p. 414.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

(5) Cambridge Chronicle, 17 Oct. 1789.

(6) Cambridge Chronicle, 29 May, 5 June 1790.

(7) Eldest son of Sir Thomas Dundas Bart., who in 1794 was created Baron Dundas of Aske, in the county of York. Mr. Dundas succeeded to his father's barony in 1820, and on the 2nd July, 1838, was created Earl of Zetland. He died 19 Feb. 1839.

At the Commencement, the degree of M.A. was conferred on his Royal Highness Prince William Frederick of Gloucester. His father the Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Pitt, the Marquess of Huntley, the Earl of Euston, the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord George Thynne, Dr. Yorke Bishop of Ely, and the Master of the Rolls, were present on the occasion.⁽¹⁾

On the 24th of August, the Corporation voted the Mayor for the time being an allowance of £120. per annum, and appointed Thomas Chisholm of Cambridge, victualler, gamekeeper for the Corporation.⁽²⁾

This year, the procession of the Corporation to proclaim Sturbridge fair was discontinued, and the fair was proclaimed by the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Town Clerk only. The Corporation dinner at the fair had been abolished the year previously.

On the 20th of October, there was an election of Assessor to the Vicechancellor, the candidates being John Fisher LL.D. fellow of Christ's College, and Edward Christian M.A.⁽³⁾ fellow of St. John's College. The votes were Fisher 129; Christian 121. Dr. Fisher was soon afterwards appointed Commissary and Deputy High Steward.⁽⁴⁾

On the 12th of December, died Stephen Apthorp D.D. He was born at Cambridge in 1707, educated at Eton College, elected thence to King's College in this University in 1728. B.A. 1732; M.A. 1736; D.D. 1749. The College presented him to the rectory of Monkston in Hampshire, and he was afterwards presented by a private patron to the rectory of Steventon in the same county. On the 7th of August, 1758, he was elected a fellow of Eton College, having been Assistant Tutor there for many years, and of which he became Vice Provost. On the 2nd of June, 1759, he was inducted to the vicarage of Burnham in Buckinghamshire, in the gift of Eton College, having previously resigned his benefices in Hampshire. In June 1774, he resigned the vicarage of Burnham (in which he was succeeded by his half-brother, William Cole the Antiquary,) and was presented by Eton College to the rectory of Worplesdon in Surrey.⁽⁵⁾

On the 14th of December, died aged 82, the Reverend John

(1) Annual Register for 1790, p. 209.]

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Afterwards Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely.

(4) Cambridge Chronicle, 23 Oct. 24 Dec. 1790.

(5) Collect. Topog. & Geneal. iv. 279; Harwood, Alumni Etonenses, 94; Nichols, Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, viii. 428.

Hulse⁽¹⁾ B.A. of Elworth Hall, in the county of Chester, and sometime of St. John's College. By his will and codicils thereto⁽²⁾ he gave to the University certain estates upon trust, to pay specified portions of the rents and profits thereof annually for the following purposes: 1st, "to such learned and ingenious person in the university, under the degree of Master of Arts, as shall compose for that year the best Dissertation, in the English language, on the evidence in general, or on the Prophecies or Miracles in particular, or any other particular argument, whether the same be direct or collateral proofs of the Christian religion, in order to evince its truth and excellence," such dissertation to be printed by the author out of the sum payable to him. 2ndly, "For the maintenance and support of one such learned and ingenious person (for a term not exceeding five or six years) of the degree of Master of Arts, or of Bachelor or Doctor of Divinity, of the age of 30 years, and resident in the university; who is to compose yearly, whilst in office, some proper and judicious answer or answers every year, to all such new and popular, or other cavils and objections, against the Christian or revealed religion, or against the religion of nature, as may, in the opinion of the trustees, or any two of them, seem best or most proper to deserve or require an answer, whether the same be ancient or modern objections, but chiefly such as are most modern, and especially such as have appeared in the English language of late years against Christianity, and which may not seem to have received a full and sufficient answer, if any such there shall be, unto the year preceding his election; as likewise to be ready to satisfy any real scruples or objections in a private way, that may be brought from time to time by any fair and candid enquirer against the same: such writer to be called the Christian Advocate, and such his written answers to be in English, and only against notorious infidels, whether atheists or deists, not descending to any particular controversies or sects among Christians themselves, except some new or dangerous error, either of superstition or enthusiasm, as of Popery or Methodism, either in opinion or practice, shall prevail: in which case only it may be necessary for that time to write or to reason against the same; and such treatise or treatises to be every year printed, the expence whereof shall be deducted out of the temporary

(1) See a Memoir of Mr. Hulse prefixed to Parkinson's Hulsean Lectures for 1837.

(2) Will dated 21st July, 1777. The last codicil dated 23rd Nov. 1789.

"stipend or salary; and the remainder of the said stipend or salary, or rents and profits, shall be paid or given every year to the several authors successively as a reward for the same." 3rdly. "To such learned and ingenious clergyman in the University of the degree of Master of Arts, and under the age of 40 years," as shall be annually chosen in order to preach in Great St. Mary's Church 20⁽¹⁾ sermons yearly, ten of which "shall be to shew the evidence for revealed religion, and to demonstrate in the most convincing and persuasive manner the truth and excellence of Christianity, so as to include not only the prophecies and miracles general and particular, but also any other proper or useful arguments, whether the same shall be direct or collateral proofs of the Christian religion, which he may think fittest to discourse upon, either in general or particular, especially the collateral arguments, or else any particular argument or branch thereof, and chiefly against notorious Infidels, whether Atheists or Deists, not descending to any particular sects or controversies (so much to be lamented) among Christians themselves, except some new or dangerous error either of superstition or enthusiasm, as of Popery or Methodism, or the like, either in opinion or practice, should prevail, in which cause only it may be necessary for that time to preach against the same." In the other ten sermons, "the Lecturer or Preacher shall take for his subject some of the more difficult texts or obscure parts of the Holy Scriptures, such as might appear to be more generally useful and necessary to be explained, and which might best admit of such a comment and explanation without presuming to pry too far into the profound secrets or mysteries of the Almighty." The preacher to print his sermons and to be elected annually, but the same person not to be continued for more than six years together. Mr. Hulse constituted the Vicechancellor and the Masters of Trinity and St. John's Colleges for the time being, trustees of his benefactions to the University.

This year, the town gaol was removed from the old building adjoining the Town Hall, called the Tolbooth, to a newly erected edifice at the back of the Spinning House. The new gaol cost the town £911. 10s.⁽²⁾

(1) Reduced to eight, by order of the Court of Chancery, 21 Dec. 1830.

(2) Town Sessions Book. On the 30th of April, 1789, John Doggett the gaoler presented a petition to the justices, in which he stated that the profits from the gaoler's former privilege of selling ale, were considered a reasonable allowance for keeping the gaol. The Court ordered him a salary of £10. per annum.

1791.

On the 3rd of February, "the wool-combers of this place rode "through the principal streets in grand procession, attended with "flags and martial music, in commemoration of Bishop Blaze."⁽¹⁾

On the 26th of May, a grace passed requiring that if any one in *statu pupillari* laid claim to any degree in right of consanguinity or affinity with Majesty, he must in the term preceding his admission, explain the ground of his claim by a writing subscribed by his tutor, and sent to each of the Masters or Presidents of Colleges, to be communicated by them to their respective societies.⁽²⁾

In Easter Term, the Court of King's Bench, on an application for a mandamus to the Master and fellows of Catharine Hall, commanding them to declare vacant the fellowship of the Rev. Joshua Wood, determined that in the case of a private eleemosynary lay foundation (such as the College in question) if no special visitor be appointed by the founder, the right of visitation, in default of his heirs, devolves upon the King, to be exercised, not in the King's Bench, but by the Lord Chancellor.⁽³⁾

An act for relieving Papists from certain penalties and disabilities, contains a proviso that no person professing the Roman Catholic religion shall obtain or hold the Mastership of any College or School of royal foundation, or of any other endowed College or School for the education of youth, or shall keep a school in either of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.⁽⁴⁾

On the 4th of October, several stacks of corn and hay of the value of £300. on the premises of Mr. John Bullen of Barnwell were destroyed by an incendiary, who appears to have avoided detection.⁽⁵⁾

On the 23rd of November, a duel, originating in a trifling dispute, was fought near Newmarket, between Mr. Applewhaite and Mr. Rycroft students of Pembroke Hall. Mr. Rycroft was so severely wounded that he died on the 25th. Mr. Applewhaite and Mr. Holland of Trinity College, the second of the deceased, were expelled the University, and the following notice was about the same time published by the Vicechancellor:—

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Vice-Chancellor, that some students in the University have been observed shooting at marks with pistols, an exercise which obviously tends to introduce and promote the dangerous and impious

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 5 Feb. 1791.

(2) Gunning, Ceremonies of the Univ. of Cambridge, 211.

(3) Durnford & East's Reports, iv. 233.

(4) Stat. 31 Geo. III. c. 32, s. 14.

(5) Cambridge Chronicle, 8 Oct. 1791.

crime of Duelling; IT IS HEREBY publicly declared, That if any person in statu pupillari, shall be discovered in the exercise of so unwarrantable and dangerous a practice, he will be proceeded against as guilty of a very high offence, and be liable to the severest penalties mentioned in the forty-second statute.

On Sunday the 11th of December, the Rev. Thomas Jones M.A. fellow of Trinity College, preached before the University at Great St. Mary's a sermon against duelling from Exod. xx. 13. At the Bury Lent Assizes, 1792, Mr. Applewhaite surrendered to take his trial for the murder of Mr. Rycroft, the bill was ignored by the grand jury, and no evidence being offered on the coroner's inquisition, he was acquitted. It is said that on this occasion "the flower of the University voluntarily came forward to give testimony of his generally amiable character."⁽¹⁾

On the 13th of December, a grace was proposed for erecting, opposite the Senate House, a building comprising a museum, lecture room, and music room, from designs by John Soane Esq. This grace was rejected by a majority of two votes in the Non-Regent House.⁽²⁾ Mr. Soane's designs and plans, seven in number, had been previously exhibited in the Public Library, where they are still to be seen.

On the 20th of December, the Heads of Colleges agreed that the contribution of the Colleges to the poor of the town should be increased⁽³⁾ to £207. 16s. per annum, which sum was apportioned to the several parishes as follows:—St. Andrew the Great, £34. 17s.; St. Giles and St. Peter, £32. 17s.; St. Botolph and St. Edward, £20. 17s. each; St. Benedict, £18. 17s.; St. Mary the Great, St. Mary the Less, and the Holy Trinity, £12. 17s. each; All Saints, £10. 17s.; St. Clement and the Holy Sepulchre, £10. 3s. each; St. Michael, £9. 17s.⁽⁴⁾

1792.

The first mail coach direct to Cambridge was the mail from London to Wisbech, which commenced running on the 6th of February this year. It performed the journey between London and Cambridge in seven hours and a quarter.⁽⁵⁾

On the 10th of February, a petition to the House of Commons for the abolition of the slave trade, was unanimously agreed to at a public meeting of the inhabitants, at which the Mayor presided.

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 26 Nov. 3 Dec. 10 Dec. 17 Dec. 1791, 31 March, 1792.

(2) Ibid. 3 Dec. 17 Dec. 1791.

(3) Vide Vol. iii. p. 613.

(4) MS. Bowtell, vii. 2577.

(5) Cambridge Chronicle, 19 Jan. 12 May, 1792.

Votes of thanks were also passed to Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Granville Sharp and Thomas Clarkson, for their exertions in the cause of abolition.⁽¹⁾

On the 14th of February, a grace passed for lending £1500. from the University chest to the Paving Commissioners, repayable by instalments of £300. a year, without interest.⁽²⁾

On the 9th of March, the Senate voted a petition to the House of Commons for abolition of the slave trade.⁽³⁾

On the 12th of March, came on the election of a Jacksonian Professor, on the resignation of Isaac Milner B.D. President of Queen's College. The candidates were Francis John Hyde Wollaston M.A. fellow of Trinity Hall, and William Farish M.A. fellow of Magdalene College.⁽⁴⁾ The votes were Wollaston 35; Farish 30.⁽⁵⁾

An act to repeal the duties on inhabited houses containing less than seven windows, contains a proviso that it should not exempt any chamber or apartment in any College or Hall in any of the Universities of Great Britain, by reason of such chamber or apartment separately containing less than seven windows or lights.⁽⁵⁾

An act relative to alehouse-keepers', victuallers', and vintners' licences, which passed this year, contains a clause that such act should not extend to any person who shall be licensed by the Chancellors or Vicechancellors of the two Universities in England or either of them.⁽⁶⁾

At a special Common Day held on the 17th of May, it was ordered that all forestallers and engrossers of provision intended for the markets should be prosecuted, that no shopkeeper, higler, badger, huckster, carrier or other person should buy any butter, eggs, geese, ducks, fowls, or pigeons in the markets to sell again before 12 o'clock, and that no gardener or other person should buy to sell again vegetables of any kind in the market, until 12 o'clock. These orders were advertised and also proclaimed in the market by the crier, and were made in consequence of complaints of the inhabitants of the enhancement of the price of provisions, occasioned by forestalling, engrossing, and regrating.⁽⁷⁾

The following address from the University was presented to the King on the 22d of June, by the Right Hon. William Pitt and the

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 11 Feb. 18 Feb. 1792.

(2) Ibid. 18 Feb. 1792.

(3) Ibid. 17 March, 1792.

(4) Mr. Farish was elected Jacksonian Professor in 1813.

(5) Stat. 32 Geo. III. c. 2, s. 2.

(6) Stat. 32 Geo. III. c. 59, s. 11.

(7) Corporation Common Day Book; Cambridge Chronicle, 19 May, 1792.

Earl of Euston, Members for the University, Dr. Postlethwaite Vice-chancellor, and a delegation from the different faculties :—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters, & Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful & loyal subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, & Scholars of your University of Cambridge, in Senate assembled, humbly beg leave to express our extreme satisfaction at the salutary measure now adopted by your Majesty, which we are persuaded is wisely calculated to discourage & disappoint the wicked attempts of the enemies of our happy Constitution. We have long, with grief, observed the promoters of Anarchy labouring with incessant industry to establish & spread principles incompatible with all civil Government. But we trust that your Majesty's exertions, seconded by your two houses of Parliament, whose approbation of your Majesty's Proclamation breathes the true spirit of Constitutional liberty, will give confidence & firmness to your faithful & loyal Subjects, & secure the obedience of those who might be in danger of being misled by the fallacious reasonings of designing men, or tempted to risque new revolutions, under the vain & delusive hope of improving upon the most perfect of all known political constitutions.

SENSIBLE of the happiness we derive from your Majesty's just and mild Government, & convinced that the peace & prosperity of these Kingdoms depend, under Divine Providence, upon obedience to the Laws & due subordination amongst the various orders of the community, we will not fail to instil into the minds of those committed to our care the true principles of religion & Loyalty, & to offer up to Almighty God our earnest prayers that he will long continue your Majesty a blessing to an united, loyal, & free people.

GIVEN under our Common Seal this 18th day of June, 1792.

The King's "most gracious answer" was in these terms :—

I receive with great satisfaction this dutiful & loyal Address.

The principles which the University of Cambridge have always manifested, & their attachment to my person & Government, leave me no doubt that they will continue diligently to inculcate that love of Order and of well regulated liberty, which must naturally prevail in every enlightened Society, and which lead to a just sense of the many distinguished blessings enjoyed by my Subjects under our free & happy Constitution.(1)

The following address from the Corporation was voted at a special Common Day held on the 30th of June, and was transmitted to the King through the medium of the Secretary of State :—

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Mayor, Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Town of Cambridge, in Common Hall assembled.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful & loyal subjects, the Mayor, Bailiffs & Burgesses of the Town of Cambridge, beg leave to approach your Throne, with our warmest acknowledgements for your Majesty's paternal attention to the happiness and tranquillity of your subjects.

(1) London Gazette, 21 to 23 June, 1792; Cambridge Chronicle, 30 June, 1792.

WE have observed with great concern the pernicious attempts that have been made to unsettle the minds of your people, by specious arguments & wild theories, tending to shake their attachment to that Constitution which has for ages been the admiration of the world, and whose benefits are now so fully manifested by the alacrity with which all descriptions of persons come forward in its support.

IN TIMES so peculiarly circumstanced as the present, we feel ourselves bound to use our most vigilant endeavours to preserve the public peace and tranquillity, to defeat the machinations of seditious evil minded persons, who may endeavour to introduce systems productive only of anarchy & confusion, & thereby prevent our handing down to our posterity the blessings we so truly enjoy under your Majesty's mild & prosperous Government.

It will be, Sire, our earnest prayer, that your Majesty may long reign over a free, happy & united people.

GIVEN under our Common Seal, at a Special Called Common Day, held this 30th day of June, 1792.⁽¹⁾

On the 6th of July, a County meeting was held at which an address to the King, approving of the late proclamation, was agreed to. The address was proposed by the Earl of Hardwicke, seconded by Mr. Vachell, and supported by Mr. Yorke. "A few words in opposition were said by Mr. Musgrave⁽²⁾ a reputable taylor and draper in the town, but the meeting did not seem much to acquiesce in his opinion. Mr. Hollick also, with great temper and propriety, "stated his reasons for not thinking the address necessary."⁽³⁾ Dr. Farmer created great merriment by illiberal allusions to Mr. Musgrave's trade, and concluded by a coarse jest having reference to an obsolete fashion in male attire.⁽⁴⁾

In November, the Senate voted £200. to the fund for relieving the French refugee clergy, and 100 guineas to the fund for relief of the French refugee laity.⁽⁵⁾

In the evening of the 13th of December, a mob amongst whom were some gownsmen, and whose cry was "God save the King," made an ineffectual attempt to force open the house of Mr. Peete Musgrave,⁽²⁾ on the Market Hill. They then proceeded to the house of Mr. Cook baker, in the Petty Cury, whose windows they broke. The Mayor and Town Clerk prevailed on them to disperse. On the following evening they made an attack on the house of Mr. Gazam grocer, near Trinity Church. They broke the windows of the Meeting House near Saint Thomas's Leys, and were proceeding

(1) London Gazette, 30 June to 3 July, 1792.

(2) Father of Dr. Thomas Musgrave Bishop of Hereford, and Dr. Charles Musgrave Archdeacon of Craven and Vicar of Halifax.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 14 July, 1792.

(4) Letter from Mr. Peete Musgrave to the Printer of the World, dated July 30, 1792.

(5) Cambridge Chronicle, 1 Dec. 1792.

to commit further outrages, but by the exertions of the magistrates and others they were dispersed, after the riot act had been read. Josiah Papworth and Thomas Farrell were afterwards convicted at the Town Sessions for riot and attacking the Meeting House, and were sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.⁽¹⁾ On the 15th of December, a numerous meeting of the inhabitants was held at the Town Hall, pursuant to notice from the Mayor. At this meeting was formed "an Association for preserving liberty and property against Republicans and Levellers," and the following declaration was unanimously entered into:—

We the undersigned, perceiving with the deepest concern, that attempts are made to circulate opinions contrary to the dearest interests of Britons, and subversive of those principles, which have produced, and preserved our most invaluable privileges, do declare, that we feel it a duty we owe to our country, ourselves, and our posterity, to invite all our fellow subjects to join with us, in the expression of a sincere and firm attachment to the Constitution of these Kingdoms, formed in remote, and improved in succeeding ages, and under which the glorious revolution in 1688 was effected. A Constitution wisely framed for the diffusion of Happiness and TRUE LIBERTY, and which possesses the distinguished merit, that it has on former occasions BEEN, and we trust will in future, BE, found competent to correct its errors, and reform its abuses.

We do therefore resolve,

That in the present situation of public affairs, it is the duty of every good citizen to maintain to the utmost of his power, the due exercise of the laws, to preserve the public peace, to protect the liberty and property of the inhabitants, and to discourage every attempt which may be made by wicked and designing men to inflame their minds.

That we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, will support and defend our most gracious SOVEREIGN and the CONSTITUTION, as by law established, to the utmost of our power; and that we will be ready at all times to accompany and assist the Magistrates of the Town in preserving the public peace, and suppressing all tumults and riotous assemblies, to use our utmost efforts to bring to punishment all such who shall distribute or expose to the public eye any pamphlets or papers containing opinions or sentiments tending to promote disaffection, and encourage sedition.

The thanks of the inhabitants were voted to the magistrates and others for suppressing the late riotous proceedings.⁽²⁾

On the 20th of December, the publicans of the town at a meeting held in consequence of a summons from the magistrates, agreed to the following declaration:—

WE whose names are undersigned being Publicans residing in this Town, do promise and declare, that if, with our knowledge, any person or persons either by public conversation, or by public reading, or circulation of any

(1) Town Sessions Book.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 22 Dec, 1792; London Newspaper.

books, pamphlets, or papers of a treasonable or seditious tendency, do endeavour to inflame or unsettle the minds of his Majesty's subjects, thereby promoting and encouraging riots and tumults, we will immediately give notice thereof to the Magistrates, and do our utmost to bring to justice all those, who by the above or any other means, may endeavour to disturb the public peace.

This declaration was signed by 112 publicans.⁽¹⁾

In the evening of the last day of the year, Thomas Paine was burnt in effigy by the populace on the Market Hill.⁽²⁾

1793.

On the 5th of January, a meeting of farmers and others residing in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, was held at the Town Hall, John Mortlock Esq. in the chair. A declaration was signed pledging the subscribers to use their utmost endeavours to disclose and suppress seditious meetings, to prevent the circulation of inflammatory and libellous publications, and to support the magistrates and civil powers in the due execution of the laws.⁽³⁾

In the evening of the 25th of January, a dumb peal was rung at Great St. Mary's for Louis XVI. King of France.⁽⁴⁾

In March, the University voted £200. more to the French refugee clergy.⁽⁵⁾ Sidney College gave a second subscription of £10. for the same purpose. Individual members of that society contributed 16 guineas and £33. 17s. 6d. was subscribed after a sermon preached at Trinity church on the 7th of April by the Rev. Charles Simeon M.A. fellow of King's College.⁽⁶⁾

The Rev. William Frend M.A. fellow of Jesus College, this year published a pamphlet entitled "Peace and Union recommended to the Associated Bodies of Republicans and Anti-Republicans." It was printed at St. Ives, but circulated in Cambridge by Mr. Frend. It attracted considerable attention, and soon after its appearance various members of the Senate waited upon the Vicechancellor to express their disapprobation of it, and their wish that it might be censured by the University. On the 4th of March, certain members of the Senate met on the Vicechancellor's invitation at his lodge in Queen's College. They resolved that Mr. Frend should be prosecuted in the Vicechancellor's Court, and appointed Thomas Kipling

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 29 Dec. 1792.

(2) Ibid. 5 Jan. 1793. He was burnt in effigy here a second time 18 Jan. 1793. (Camb. Chron. 26 Jan. 1793.)

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 5 Jan. 12 Jan. 1793.

(4) Ibid. 2 Feb. 1793.

(5) Vide ante, p. 445.

(6) Cambridge Chronicle, 23 March, 30 March, 13 April, 1793.

D.D.⁽¹⁾ Deputy Regius Professor of Divinity, Joseph Jowett LL.D. fellow and tutor of Trinity Hall and Regius Professor of Civil Law, John Mainwaring B.D. Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, William Lort Mansel⁽²⁾ M.A. Public Orator, and Richard Belward M.A. fellow and tutor of Caius College, a committee to manage the prosecution. On the 23rd of April, Isaac Milner D.D. the Vicechancellor issued a summons requiring Mr. Frend's appearance in the Law Schools, on the 3rd of May, to answer a charge preferred by Dr. Kipling (promoting the office of judge) of having violated the laws and statutes of the University by publishing the pamphlet above mentioned, in which religion as established by public authority within this realm and also all ecclesiastical ranks and dignities were impugned. On the day appointed, Mr. Frend appeared before the Vicechancellor, nine Heads of Colleges, and the Commissary, and the Court being adjourned to the Senate House, he renounced its jurisdiction. This renunciation being overruled, articles against him were exhibited wherein it was alleged that in the pamphlet in question he had defamed the public liturgy of the Church by affirming that "it is very far from that standard of purity in doctrine, which is required in such compositions;" affirmed that the public worship of the great body of Christians is idolatrous, including in this charge the members of the Church of England; asserted that "ecclesiastical courts, ecclesiastical ranks and titles, are all repugnant to the spirit of Christianity;" and profanely reviled and ridiculed the most sacred office of religion, as enjoined by the Church of England, and performed by its ministers. The Court, after some discussion, adjourned to the 10th of May to give Mr. Frend time for his defence. On that day, Mr. Frend again appeared and denied the articles "asserting them to be false, wicked, and malicious." Evidence was then called on the part of the promoter. The evidence occupied the time of the Court on that day, and on the 11th and 13th of May. On the 17th of May, Dr. Kipling the promoter summed up the evidence; and on the 24th of May Mr. Frend made a long and able defence, to which Dr. Kipling replied. On the 27th of May, the Vicechancellor and Heads met and agreed upon their decision, which was delivered at a Court held on the 28th, to the effect that Mr. Frend was proved to be the author and publisher of the pamphlet, and that by writing the same and publishing it within the University he had offended against

(1) Dean of Peterborough, 1798.

(2) Afterwards Master of Trinity College and Bishop of Bristol.

the statute "De Concionibus." The Vicechancellor with the assent of the major part of the Heads of Colleges therefore required him to retract and publicly confess his error and temerity, in a form prescribed. Mr. Frend desired time to consider whether he could subscribe or not and the Court was adjourned to the 30th of May, when Mr. Frend, after in vain requiring that there should be pointed out some specific error which he was to recant, declared, "I would sooner cut off this hand than sign the paper." Mr. Frend then offered a plea in bar of sentence, to the effect that at the close of the preceding term his offence had been pardoned by the general absolution then pronounced by the Deputy Vicechancellor. The Vicechancellor refused to receive this plea, and having made a long speech to the University, pronounced the following decree:—

I ISAAC MILNER, D.D., and Vice-chancellor of the university of Cambridge, do decree, declare, and pronounce, that William Frend, M.A. and Fellow of Jesus College, having offended against the statute, "De Concionibus," by writing a pamphlet, intituled "Peace and Union, recommended to the associated Bodies of Republicans and Anti-Republicans," and by publishing the same within the university of Cambridge, and having refused to retract his error and temerity in the manner prescribed to him by me, the Vice-chancellor, with the assent of the major part of the Heads of Colleges, has incurred the penalty of the statute, and that he is therefore banished from this university.

I. MILNER, Vice-chancellor,
J. SMITH,
R. FARMER,
W. COLMAN,
L. YATES,

J. BARKER,
J. TURNER,
FRA. BARNES,
W. CRAVEN,
T. POSTLETHWAITE.

From this sentence Mr. Frend appealed, and on the 14th of June Sir William Wynne *knt.* LL.D. of Trinity Hall, John Hey D.D. of Sidney College, John Barlow Seale D.D. of Christ's College, John Lane M.A. of Queens' College, and Edward Christian M.A. of St. John's College, were appointed delegates. They on the 29th of June, unanimously affirmed the Vicechancellor's sentence.⁽¹⁾ In the following year, Mr. Frend made an ineffectual application to the Court of King's Bench for a mandamus to restore him to his franchises.⁽²⁾

On the 3rd of April in this year, the Master and fellows of Jesus College, decided that Mr. Frend by writing the pamphlet in question, was guilty of an offence against the laws of the college, and that he should not be allowed to reside in college till he should produce satisfactory proofs of good behaviour. Mr. Frend appealed to the Bishop of Ely the Visitor, who after considering the written state-

(1) Howell's State Trials, xxii. 523.

(2) See under 1794.

ments of the parties, on the 13th of July, dismissed the appeal.⁽¹⁾ Mr. Frend afterwards applied to the Court of King's Bench for a mandamus requiring the Bishop to hear and determine the appeal, contending that he was bound to hear the parties personally. The Court refused a rule.⁽²⁾

At the Town Sessions held on the 18th of July, John Cook of the Petty Cury, baker, was tried for uttering the following seditious words at the Red Lion and Black Bull in this town, "I will always have a calf's head for dinner on the 30th of January, so long as I have money to buy one: King George's head would look well so served up in a dish; there would be cut and come again; and what a wonderful discovery there would be when you came to the brains! D—n the monarchy; I want none: I wish to see all the churches down, and the roads mended with them, and King's Chapel made a stable of." He was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, to pay a fine of 40s. and to find sureties of the peace for six years.⁽³⁾

On Saturday the 20th of July, appeared the first number of a weekly newspaper entitled "The Cambridge Intelligencer," price 3½d. It was printed and edited by Benjamin Flower, a person of no inconsiderable talent, and who strongly advocated liberal opinions. This paper was continued for about ten years, when Mr. Flower removed from Cambridge to Harlow in Essex.

On the 24th of October, a grace passed that all future elections to the Professorship of Chemistry should be "*secundum morem in Electione Burgensium receptum*."⁽⁴⁾

On the 14th of December, the Senate voted £100. from the University chest towards supplying the British troops serving on the Continent, with comfortable clothing and other necessaries during the winter.⁽⁵⁾

1794.

At the Town Sessions held on the 17th of January, an indictment for seditious words was preferred against Luke Pennington a printer. It appearing that he used the words when heated with liquor and provoked, the grand jury threw out the bill.⁽⁶⁾

(1) Howell's State Trials, xxii. 733.

(2) Durnford & East's Reports, v. 475.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle; Cambridge Intelligencer, 20 July, 1793.

(4) Gunning, Ceremonies of Univ. of Camb. 268.

(5) Cambridge Chronicle, 21 Dec. 1793.

(6) Cambridge Intelligencer, 18 Jan. 1794.

On Wednesday, the 28th of February, being the day appointed for a general fast, a sermon was preached before the University at Great St. Mary's, by the Rev. William Lort Mansel Public Orator from Jer. xxxiv. 17.⁽¹⁾

On the 5th of March, the University proceeded to elect a perpetual curate of Seaton Ross in the county of York. The candidates were Thomas Brown M.A. of Christ's College, and Nicholas Bourne M.A. fellow of St. John's College. The votes were, Brown 78; Bourne 46.⁽²⁾

At the Lent Assizes, the Earl of Hardwicke the Lord Lieutenant, proposed that the County should raise a troop of cavalry of eighty men, and that the militia should be augmented by a certain number of private volunteers. The Grand Jury approved of this proposal, and resolved that a subscription for carrying the same into effect should be commenced. The sum of £4235. 6s. 6d. was accordingly raised by subscription, and a corps of volunteer cavalry or fencibles was formed, of which Robert Jones Adeane Esq. was constituted captain. Amongst the subscribers were the University (£500.), the Earl of Hardwicke (£300.), James Warwood Adeane Esq. M.P. for the County (£100.), Hon. Charles Yorke M.P. for the County (£100.), Hon. Joseph Sidney Yorke⁽³⁾ of the *Circe* frigate (£50.), St. John's College (£100.), Dr. James Yorke Bishop of Ely (£100.), King's College (£105.), Thomas Panton Esq. (£50.), the Dean and Chapter of Ely (£50.), Joseph Tharp Esq. (£100.), Richard Cropp Esq. (£50.), Henry Lyell Esq. (£100.), Trinity College (£105.)⁽⁴⁾

A paper duty act which received the royal assent on the 4th of April, contains enactments for drawbacks on paper used at the presses of the Universities in printing books in the Latin, Greek, Oriental or Northern languages, or Bibles, Testaments, Psalm-books, and Books of Common Prayer.⁽⁵⁾

On the 12th of April, a grace to subscribe the above-mentioned sum of £500. from the University chest for augmenting the militia, was carried by majorities of 37 to 5, and 30 to 6.⁽⁶⁾

In April this year, (when the University was thin, and many of the Town were engaged in the militia and other warlike ser-

(1) Cambridge Intelligencer, 1 March, 1794.

(2) Ibid. 8 March, 1794.

(3) Father of the present Earl of Hardwicke.

(4) Cambridge Chronicle, 15 March—21 June, 1794.

(5) Stat. 34 Geo. III. c. 20, ss. 37, 39, 40, 41.

(6) Cambridge Intelligencer, 12 April, 1794.

vices) the collector of the paving tax took an account of the population. The following was the result:—

All Saints	685
St. Andrew the Great	1149
St. Andrew the Less	320
St. Benedict	547
St. Botolph	564
St. Clement	659
St. Edward	662
St. Giles	805
St. Mary the Great	765
St. Mary the Less	557
St. Michael	303
St. Peter	361
Holy Sepulchre	449
Holy Trinity	1116
	<hr/>
	8942
Servants resident in the Colleges	121
	<hr/>
	9063
Resident members of the University	805
	<hr/>
	9868 ⁽¹⁾
	<hr/>

On the 23rd of May, the royal assent was given to an act amending the paving act.⁽²⁾

On the 12th of June, the Town was illuminated on account of Lord Howe's victory over the French fleet.⁽³⁾

On the 26th of November, the Court of King's Bench discharged a rule which had been obtained by Mr. Frend calling upon the University to show cause why a mandamus should not issue commanding them to restore him to the franchises of a resident Master of Arts.⁽⁴⁾ Cause was shown by Sir John Scott⁽⁵⁾ Attorney-General, the Hon. Thomas Erskine,⁽⁶⁾ Mr. Law,⁽⁷⁾ Mr. Graham,⁽⁸⁾ and Mr. Le Blanc,⁽⁹⁾ and the rule was supported by Mr. Gibbs⁽¹⁰⁾ and Mr. Raine.⁽¹¹⁾

(1) MS. Bowtell, iii. 356.

(2) Vide ante, p. 429.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 14 June, 1794.

(4) Vide ante, p. 449.

(5) Afterwards Earl of Eldon and Lord High Chancellor.

(6) Afterwards Lord Erskine and Lord High Chancellor.

(7) Afterwards Lord Ellenborough and Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

(8) Afterwards Sir Robert Graham Baron of the Exchequer.

(9) Afterwards Sir Simon Le Blanc Justice of the King's Bench.

(10) Afterwards Sir Vicary Gibbs Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

(11) Durnford & East's Reports, vi. 89.

1795.

In January, there was a liberal subscription for the relief of the poor of the town. The Duchess Dowager of Rutland sent £100. There was also a subscription for the relief of the poor in the adjacent villages. To this fund the University contributed £50. and the Earl of Hardwicke the like sum.⁽¹⁾

On the 10th of February, there was a great flood, the waters being nearly a foot higher than in the flood of October 1762.⁽²⁾ "The water ran over the high walks at King's college, Clare hall, "Trinity college, and St. John's, and the road at the back of the "colleges, was for some hours impassable. A person plied with a "cart opposite Magdalen college, to carry passengers to the Great "Bridge."⁽³⁾

On Wednesday the 25th of February, which was observed as a general fast, a sermon was preached before the University at Great St. Mary's, by the Rev. James Fawcett B.D. the Lady Margaret's Preacher, from 1 Pet. v. 6.⁽⁴⁾

By an act which received the royal assent on the 5th of March, the County of Cambridge was required to levy 126 able-bodied men to serve in the royal navy.⁽⁵⁾ The quota of the Town and University was thirty-two. More than a third of this number were provided by the University.⁽⁶⁾ The Town gave each man a bounty of twenty guineas and a jacket and trousers.⁽⁷⁾

On the 29th of April, an address from the University congratulating the King on the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Caroline of Brunswick, was presented at St. James's by the Duke of Grafton Chancellor of the University, Dr. Yates Vice-chancellor, the Right Hon. William Pitt and the Earl of Euston representatives in Parliament for the University, the Duke of Rutland, the Bishops of London, Bangor, Gloucester, Ely, Norwich and St. David's, and other members of the University.⁽⁸⁾ On the 30th of April, the Corporation voted a similar address, which was presented by Colonel Manners one of the members for the Town.⁽⁹⁾

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 17 Jan.—28 Feb. 1795.

(2) Vide ante, p. 323.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 14 Feb. 1795.

(4) Cambridge Intelligencer, 28 Feb. 1795.

(5) Stat. 35 Geo. III. c. 5, s. 1.

(6) Cambridge Chronicle, 28 March, 1795.

(7) Cambridge Intelligencer, 4 April, 1795.

(8) London Gazette, 28 April to 2 May, 1795; Cambridge Intelligencer, 2 May, 1795.

(9) London Gazette, 5 to 9 May, 1795.

By the Eau Brink Act which received the royal assent on the 19th of May, the Mayor and Aldermen of Cambridge for the time being, the Vicechancellor of Cambridge for the time being, and the Conservators of the river Cam for the time being, were (with others) appointed commissioners for navigation.⁽¹⁾

An act to enable woolcombers to exercise trades in any town or place (which received the royal assent on the 26th of June,) contains a proviso that the act should not in any wise be prejudicial to the privileges of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, or either of them, or extend to give liberty to any person to set up the trade of a vintner, or to sell any wine or other liquors within the said Universities without license first had and obtained from the Vicechancellor of the same respectively.⁽²⁾

In July, a subscription was entered into for providing the poor with bread at the reduced price of sixpence the quartern.⁽³⁾

On the 17th of July, "a mob assembled and seized a lighter "laden with flour, which was going down the river to Ely and "Littleport, and were preparing to divide the flour among them, "when the Earl of Hardwicke and several other magistrates assembled at the county sessions, immediately went to the spot, "in order to preserve the property of Mr. Howard, the owner of "the flour, and on the suggestions of some gentlemen present, it "was put in a waggon and carried to the Town Hall, where it "was deposited. As soon as Mr. Mortlock, the deputy Mayor, "heard of this proceeding, he sent for the mealman to whom the "flour belonged, and paid him for it, assuring the populace it "should be kept in the Town hall for the use of the inhabitants "of this place, and that an ample supply was provided for them. "A handbill was also published, signed by the Vice-chancellor and "Deputy Mayor, addressed to the poor inhabitants, informing them "that they shall have bread at sixpence the quartern loaf. This "had some effect, and they dispersed for that night.

"On the next day, Saturday, they crowded the market at an "early hour, declaring they would not suffer any regrating or "forestalling; about 10 o'clock they seized some meat which they "supposed had been unlawfully kept back or taken out of the "market, which the Mayor caused to be brought forth and publicly sold. The same was done by many other parcels, till at

(1) Stat. 35 Geo. III. c. 77, s. 3.

(2) Stat. 35 Geo. III. c. 124, s. 3.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 4 July, 25 July, 1795.

"length the mob increased both in their number and demands, "and insisted on having meat sold at four-pence per pound, which "many of the butchers complied with, under the direction of the "magistrate, who promised that the loss should be made up to "them. They assembled in very large numbers as night approach- "ed, but by persuasion, and the publication of the following hand- "bill, they were at length prevailed on to disperse:—

To the Poor Inhabitants of the Town of Cambridge.

Suffer us to entreat you to depart to your respective homes, and be assured we will take every legal measure to reduce the Price of Meat, by preventing the Butchers buying and selling in the same Market, and all Forestalling, In-grossing, and Re-grating.

LOWTHER YATES, Vice-Chancellor.

JOHN MORTLOCK, Deputy Mayor.

R. FARMER.

THO. BOND.

"Mr. Mortlock continued on horseback with the mob the greater "part of the day; and under the idea that they would not be "guilty of any very violent excesses, if not provoked, he deter- "mined to risk the appeasing them himself, without calling in "the constables, or swearing in supernumerary ones, lest any one "over zealous should irritate them, and thereby put it out of his "power to preserve tolerable order."

On the 20th of July the Vicechancellor and Deputy Mayor published the following notice:—

BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE.

July 20, 1795.

INFORMATION having been given us, that Butcher's Meat, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Vegetables, and other articles, are purchased in this town before they are brought into the public market; and that such articles as are purchased in the public market are there immediately sold again, at an advanced price, to the great injury of the poor, and others resorting thereto:

NOW NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that we have directed all Officers, Constables, and others whom it may concern, to be vigilant in detecting such offenders, that prosecutions may be forthwith commenced against them.

WE LIKEWISE GIVE NOTICE, that no person will be allowed to sell any article in the market of the said Borough before 8 o'clock in the morning, at which time the Crier will ring his bell. And we forbid all persons exposing to sale any article whatever, or to keep open shop after 10 o'clock in the morning on the Lord's Day; as it is our determined resolution to punish those to the utmost, who after this notice shall offend herein.

L. YATES, Vice-Chancellor.

JOHN MORTLOCK, Deputy Mayor.

For the preservation of the peace, assistant constables were sworn in on the 24th of July.⁽¹⁾

(1) Cambridge Chronicle; Cambridge Intelligencer, 25 July, 1795.

On Sunday the 27th of September, the Right Hon. Charles James Fox and Lord Robert Spencer arrived at the Rose inn, and on the following day took a view of the libraries, chapels, and other public buildings of the University.⁽¹⁾

On the 6th of November, there was a violent hurricane here. Many of the trees in the College walks were blown down, especially a mulberry tree at Christ's College, which according to tradition was planted by Milton, and a poplar at St. John's, which was forty-two feet in length and twenty-nine inches and a half in girth, and which with its three arms contained 328 feet.⁽²⁾

On the 10th of November, the Corporation voted an address to the King, congratulating him upon his escape from the attempt upon his person on opening the Parliament on the 29th of October. This address was presented by Lieut. Col. Manners and Lieut. Col. Finch the Members for the Town.⁽³⁾

On the 14th of November, the Senate voted an address to the King, expressive of the warmest sentiments of loyalty and affection, and of extreme concern and indignation at the late outrageous attempt against his life. This address was presented at St. James's on the 2nd of December by Dr. Douglas Vicechancellor, accompanied by the Right Hon. William Pitt High Steward of the University, the Duke of Rutland, and several others of the Nobility, the Caput, Registrary, and the Senior Esquire Bedel.⁽⁴⁾ The King on this occasion conferred the honour of knighthood on Isaac Pennington M.D. Regius Professor of Physic.⁽⁵⁾

On the 25th of November, a county meeting to address the King on the late attack on his person was convened by the Sheriff at the Shire Hall, and adjourned from thence to the Senate House yard. The address was proposed by the Earl of Hardwicke, and seconded by the Reverend Jeremy Pemberton of Trumpington. Thomas Brand⁽⁶⁾ Esq. proposed an amendment, requesting his Majesty to open an immediate negotiation for peace, and to refuse his assent to the pending bills for the security and preservation of his Majesty's person and government and for preventing seditious meetings. Richard Reynolds Esq. of Paxton seconded this amendment, which was supported by Richard Greaves Townley Esq., the

(1) Cambridge Intelligencer, 3 Oct. 1795.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 14 Nov. 1795.

(3) London Gazette, 14 to 17 Nov. 1795; Cambridge Intelligencer, 14 Nov. 1795.

(4) London Gazette, 3 to 5 Dec. 1795.

(5) Cambridge Chronicle; Cambridge Intelligencer, 5 Dec. 1795.

(6) Now (1846) Lord Daere.

Rev. Walter Whiter fellow of Clare Hall, Henry Gunning Esq., James Hovell Esq., Mr. Edward Randall, and Counsellor Phillips;⁽¹⁾ and opposed by the Earl of Hardwicke and the Hon. and Rev. Charles Dalrymple Lindsay.⁽²⁾ There was, it was alleged, a great majority in favour of the amendment, but the Sheriff declared the address carried. Several gentlemen then announced their intention to bring forward a petition to the House of Commons against the bills, but the Sheriff quitted the meeting. An adjourned meeting was held the same day at the Cardinal's Cap, Mr. Brand in the chair, when a petition to the House of Commons against the bills was voted, and it was resolved to request Mr. Fox to present the same. Thanks were also voted to the Duke of Bedford and the other Lords, and to Mr. Fox and the other members of the House of Commons, who had opposed the bills.⁽³⁾ The address originally proposed was signed by the Sheriff and presented to the King at St. James's, on the 2nd of December, by the Earl of Hardwicke and General Adeane.⁽⁴⁾

On the 18th of December, the royal assent was given to the act for the more effectually preventing seditious meetings and assemblies. There is a proviso that nothing therein contained should be construed to extend to any lectures or discourses delivered in any of the Universities of these kingdoms by any member thereof or any person authorized by the Chancellor, Vicechancellor, or other proper officers of such Universities respectively.⁽⁵⁾

1796.

This year was first published The Cambridge University Calendar, which has been (with the exception of 1798,) continued annually.

On the 28th of January, the Senate voted a congratulatory address to the King on the birth of the Princess Charlotte of Wales.⁽⁶⁾ It was presented on the 9th of February, at St. James's, by the Right Hon. William Pitt High Steward of the University, accompanied by the Vicechancellor, the Master of the Rolls, Earls Euston, Spencer, and Westmoreland, Viscounts Falmouth and Sidney, the Bishops of London, Gloucester, Llandaff, and Bangor, Lords Boston, and Walsingham, Sir James Marriott and other members of the Uni-

(1) This gentlemen who lived at New Barns, Ely, had been counsel for Mr. Fox, in the famous Westminster Scrutiny, and was commonly called Scrutiny Phillips.

(2) Bishop of Killaloe & Kilfenora 1803, Kildare 1814.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 28 Nov. 1795; Cambridge Intelligencer, 21 Nov. 28 Nov. 1795.

(4) Cambridge Chronicle, 5 Dec. 1795.

(5) Stat. 36 Geo. III. c. 8, s. 18.

(6) Cambridge Chronicle, 30 Jan. 1796.

versity. On the same day, a similar address was presented from the Mayor and Corporation.⁽¹⁾

On Wednesday the 9th of March, which was appointed as a general fast, a sermon was preached before the University at Great St. Mary's, by the Rev. Charles John Chapman M.A. fellow of Corpus Christi College, from Isaiah xlv. 7. Mr. Justice Ashurst then here on circuit as Judge of Assize, attended the sermon, but as soon as it was over went to the Shire Hall and proceeded to business.⁽²⁾

On the 2nd of April, the Prince and Princess of Orange arrived at the Rose Inn. They visited the University Library, the Physic Garden, College walks, &c. On the following day (Sunday) they attended the University sermons at Great St. Mary's, morning and afternoon, and in the evening proceeded to the Earl of Exeter's, at Burleigh.⁽³⁾

At the Town Sessions held on the 6th of October, an indictment was preferred against Thomas Dingley Hatton Esq., for not repairing the Great Bridge as by the tenure of certain lands he ought to have done. This indictment was ignored.⁽⁴⁾

On the 11th of November, the royal assent was given to acts by which the county of Cambridge was required to furnish 646 men to the supplementary militia,⁽⁵⁾ and 163 men for the army.⁽⁶⁾ Another act passed at the same time for raising a provisional force of cavalry, contains a clause that no resident member of either of the Universities should be liable to provide men, mares or geldings in pursuance of that act.⁽⁷⁾ The town quota to the supplementary militia was 48.⁽⁸⁾

1797.

On the 2nd of March, at a public meeting of the inhabitants convened by the Mayor, it was agreed, in order to contribute to the public credit at this important crisis, to receive the notes of the Bank of England and of the Banks of the town in all payments. The agreement was signed by all the principal tradesmen, and by several tutors, bursars and fellows of colleges. On the 4th of March,

(1) Cambridge Intelligencer, 12 Feb. 1796.

(2) Ibid. 12 March, 1796.

(3) Ibid. 9 April, 1796.

(4) Town Sessions Book.

(5) Stat. 37 Geo. III. c. 3, s. 3.

(6) Stat. 37 Geo. III. c. 4, s. 1.

(7) Stat. 37 Geo. III. c. 6, s. 14.

(8) Cambridge Chronicle, 17 Dec. 1795.

the Vicechancellor and ten Heads of Colleges, entered into a resolution to the same effect, which was also signed by fifty-five other members of the several Colleges. On the same day, a like resolution was entered into by the gentlemen, farmers and others resident in the county assembled at the Rose Tavern.⁽¹⁾

On the 22nd of April, was held in the Castle Yard a county meeting, convened by the Sheriff in compliance with a requisition signed by thirty-three freeholders and inhabitants, to take into consideration the propriety of addressing and petitioning the King upon the alarming state of public affairs, and praying him to dismiss the Ministry from his councils for ever, as the most likely means of obtaining a speedy, honourable and permanent peace, and effecting the restoration of public credit. The address and petition were moved by Thomas Brand, Esq., seconded by Richard Greaves Townley, Esq., and supported by the Duke of Bedford, Henry Gunning Esq., Mr. Hollick, Edward King Fordham Esq., and the Rev. Walter Whiter. Another address was proposed by way of amendment by Sir Edward Nightingale, seconded by the Hon. Charles Yorke, one of the members for the county, and supported by the Rev. William Lort Mansel Public Orator, and the Rev. Thomas Sheepshanks rector of Wimpole. On a division, the numbers appeared so equal that the Sheriff (William Waller Esq. of Chesterton Hall, Huntingdonshire,) declared he could not determine the majority and dissolved the meeting. The address brought forward by Sir E. Nightingale was afterwards signed by a great number of freeholders and inhabitants, and presented to the King by the Lord Lieutenant and members for the county.⁽²⁾ Immediately after the Sheriff dissolved the meeting, the supporters of the original address and petition assembled at the Cardinal's Cap Inn, the Duke of Bedford took the chair, and it was resolved that a decided majority had been in favour of the original address and petition, but that as the sentiments of the meeting in the Castle Yard were sufficiently manifest, the circulation in the county of the address and petition for signature seemed under the circumstances unnecessary.⁽³⁾

In Easter term, the Court of King's Bench in the case of the King v. the President and College of Physicians, decided in favour of the

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 4 March, 11 March, 1797.

(2) Ibid. 8 April, 29 April, 1797.

(3) London Newspaper.

validity of the bye-laws of that college which restrain others than doctors of physic of the Universities from being elected fellows.⁽¹⁾

On the 31st of May, an address congratulating the King on the marriage of the Princess Royal with the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg, was presented to his Majesty at St. James's, by Dr. Belward Vicechancellor, the Caput, proctors, registrary, and senior esquire bedel, accompanied by the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Westmoreland, Earl Spencer, Lord Boston, the Earl of Euston, the Right Hon. William Pitt, the Bishops of Bangor, Gloucester, and Norwich, Lord Sidney, Sir William Wynne, the Master of the Rolls, and other members of the Senate.⁽²⁾

A stamp act to which the royal assent was given on the 22nd of June, imposed a duty of 4s. upon "Any Matriculation of a Person in either of the two Universities in England," and of £2. upon "Any Register, Entry, Testimonial, or Certificate of any Degree taken in either of the two Universities in England."⁽³⁾

On the 20th of July, the royal assent was given to an act for amending, altering, improving and keeping in repair the road leading from the town of Cambridge into the old north road near Arrington Bridge.⁽⁴⁾

On the 5th of September, was an election of an esquire bedel, in the room of William Matthew LL.B. fellow of Jesus College, deceased. The candidates were Charles Isola B.A. of Emmanuel College, and John Ellis M.A. fellow of King's College. The votes were Isola 94; Ellis 42.⁽⁵⁾

On the 21st of September, was an election of principal Librarian of the University in the room of Richard Farmer D.D. Master of Emmanuel College deceased. The candidates were Thomas Kerrich B.D. President of Magdalene College, and Philip Douglas D.D. Master of Corpus Christi College. The votes were Kerrich 100; Douglas 69.⁽⁶⁾

On the 16th of October, there was a general illumination for Admiral Duncan's victory over the Dutch fleet. The Senate afterwards voted £100. from the University chest for the relief of the

(1) Durnford & East's Reports, vii. 282.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 3 June, 10 June, 1797.

(3) Stat. 37 Geo. III. c. 90, s. 1.

(4) Stat. 37 Geo. III. c. 179.

(5) Cambridge Chronicle, 9 Sept. 1797.

(6) Cambridge Chronicle, 23 Sept. 1797; Nichols, Illustrations of the Literature of the Eighteenth Century, viii. 715.

widows and children of the seamen killed and wounded in the engagement, and a further sum of £179. 0s. 6d. was contributed by individual members of the University.⁽¹⁾

On the 19th of December, being the day appointed for a general thanksgiving for recent naval victories, a sermon was preached before the University at Great St. Mary's, by the Rev. Richard Hardy B.D. fellow and tutor of Emmanuel College.

1798.

This year, there was a general contribution for the defence of the country. Upwards of £11,000. was subscribed in the University and Town. The contributions of £100. and upwards in Cambridge and the neighbourhood are subjoined:—

The University, by grace of the Senate 31st January,⁽²⁾ £1,050.

Peterhouse, £100.

Clare Hall, £200.

Pembroke Hall, £200.

Caius College, £210.

Trinity Hall, £105.

Corpus Christi College, £100.

King's College, £525.

Catharine Hall, £100.

Jesus College, £105.

Christ's College, £200.

St. John's College, £525.

Magdalene College, £100.

Trinity College, £525.

Emmanuel College, £210.

Sidney College, £100.

The Corporation, £105.

Philip Earl of Hardwicke Lord Lieutenant of the County, John Tharp Esq. of Chippenham, and Henry Lyell Esq. of Bourn, each £1,000.

The Hon. and Rev. James Yorke D.D. Bishop of Ely, Joseph Turner D.D. Master of Pembroke Hall and Dean of Norwich, William Pearce D.D. Master of Jesus College and Dean of Ely, each £300.

John Barker D.D. Master of Christ's College, Thomas Kipling D.D. Dean of Peterborough, John Mainwaring B.D. Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, Benjamin Keene Esq. of Westoe, each £200.

General Hall, Edward Green Esq. of Hinxton, each £105.

Robert Towerson Cory D.D. Vicechancellor and Master of Emmanuel College, John Mortlock Esq. Mayor, Humphrey Sumner D.D. Provost of King's College, Robert Tyrwhitt M.A. fellow of Jesus College, Busick Harwood M.D. Professor of Anatomy, Robert Glynn M.D. fellow of King's College, Richard Belward D.D. Master of Caius College, Philip Douglas D.D. Master of Corpus Christi College, Thomas Postlethwaite D.D. Master of Trinity College, Ambrose Benning Esq. of Thriplow, Edward Gillam Esq., Sir Isaac Pennington Knt. M.D. Regius Professor of Physic, James Fawcett B.D. Norrisian Professor of Divinity, William Craven D.D. Master of St. John's College, William Elliston D.D. Master of Sidney College, each £100.⁽³⁾

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 21 Oct. 18 Nov. 9 Dec. 1797.

(2) This grace passed unanimously and it being proposed to double the numbers were equal and the proposal therefore fell to the ground.—Cambridge Chronicle, 3 Feb. 1798.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 3 Feb.—7 April, 1798.

On the 7th of March, being a public fast day, a sermon was preached before the University at Great St. Mary's, by the Rev. William Lort Mansel public orator, from 2 Tim. iii. 1 & 2.⁽¹⁾

On the 23rd of March, an unsuccessful attempt was made to pass a grace for appointing a syndicate to decide on the best means of abolishing the law by which fellows of colleges are bound to a life of celibacy.

A general meeting of the lieutenantancy and magistrates of the county was held here on the 24th of April, the Earl of Hardwicke Lord Lieutenant in the chair. A series of resolutions were passed, having for their object to put the county into a complete state of defence in case of an invasion. Thanks were voted to Mr. Burleigh and Mr. Shallow both of Cambridge, for their patriotic offers, the one of sixty horses and eight waggons for the public service, and the other of six lighters, four horses, two lads, and two men as well as his own personal service if required.⁽²⁾

On the 24th of May, was an election of public orator on the resignation of that office by William Lort Mansel D.D. Master of Trinity College. The candidates were the Rev. Edmund Outram M.A. fellow of St. John's College, and the Rev. John Henry Michell M.A. Vice-Provost of King's College. The votes were Outram 162; Michell 76.⁽³⁾

On the 30th of April, the Vicechancellor and nine Heads of Colleges issued a decree prohibiting scholars from driving carriages, particularly in the streets, to the great danger of themselves and annoyance of others, and in violation of all good order and discipline.

At a meeting of housekeepers and inhabitants of the town held at Emmanuel College on the 7th of May, it was agreed to form an armed association to be called "The Patriotic Association of Cambridge Volunteers," Busick Harwood M.D. Professor of Anatomy was appointed captain, James Burleigh lieutenant, and Matthew Burbage ensign. On the 8th of May, another meeting of the inhabitants was held at the Town Hall, John Mortlock Esq. Mayor in the chair. At this meeting a military association called "The Cambridge Loyal Association" was formed to serve without expence to Government, except for arms and ammunition, and a subscription was entered into to defray the cost of clothing and paying the poorer members.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 10 March, 1798.

(2) Ibid. 28 April, 1798.

(3) Ibid. 26 May, 1798.

(4) Ibid. 12 May, 15 Sept. 1798.

The act for suppression of societies established for seditious and treasonable practices, (to which the royal assent was given on the 12th of July,) contains provisoes that its enactments should not extend to any lectures or discourses to be delivered in any of the Universities of these kingdoms by any member thereof, or any person authorised by the Chancellor or Vicechancellor or other proper officers of such Universities respectively, or to the public presses belonging to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge respectively.⁽¹⁾

On the 3rd of October, the Town and University were generally illuminated on account of the battle of the Nile, the Volunteer Associations paraded the town preceded by their band, and there was a public supper in the Town Hall. A subscription was entered into for the widows and orphans of those who fell in the battle, towards which the University voted £200.⁽²⁾

In November, the University and Corporation presented addresses to the King congratulating him on the victories lately obtained over the power of France by his Majesty's fleets.⁽³⁾

On the 29th of November, being the day appointed for a general thanksgiving for the success of our arms at sea, and particularly for Lord Nelson's victory at the Nile, a sermon was preached before the University at Great St. Mary's, by Henry Lloyd M.A. Regius Professor of Hebrew, from Deut. xxxii. 29. The Cambridge Loyal Association attended this sermon.⁽⁴⁾

1799.

On Saturday, the 2nd of February, Elizabeth Woodcock on her way from Cambridge market to Impington, where she resided, was overwhelmed by the snow and was found alive on the 10th, although she had no food in the interval. She lingered until the 13th of July, when she expired.⁽⁵⁾

On the 1st of May, the House of Lords resolved that the Cambridge Intelligencer of the 20th of April, contained a gross and scandalous libel upon Dr. Richard Watson Bishop of Llandaff, and ordered the Serjeant at Arms to attach the body of Benjamin

(1) Stat. 39 Geo. III. c. 79, ss. 22, 24.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 6 Oct. 13 Oct. 1798.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 3 Nov. 17 Nov. 1798; Corporation Coucher.

(4) Cambridge Chronicle, 1 Dec. 1798.

(5) Case of Elizabeth Woodcock by Thomas Verney Okes; Hone's Every Day Book, ii. 175. A very similar case is mentioned in a letter from Thomas Hearne to Mr. Francis Cherry, dated 3 April, 1709, (Letters from the Bodleian Library, i. 191.)

Flower the printer thereof, and bring him in safe custody to the bar of the House. Mr. Flower was arrested at Cambridge the next day, and brought to the Lords' bar on the 3rd of May, when after being heard, it was resolved that he was guilty of a breach of privilege, and he was fined £100. and committed to Newgate for six months. Being afterwards brought before the Court of King's Bench on Habeas Corpus, Mr. Clifford⁽¹⁾ his counsel, moved that he should be discharged from custody or delivered upon bail, but this was refused and he was remanded.⁽²⁾

On the 24th of August, John Henry Duke of Rutland⁽³⁾ was elected recorder on the resignation of that office by the Duke of Beaufort, who in a letter to the Corporation stated that the only pretension he had to hope for the honour of being recorder of Cambridge, was to hold it during the Duke of Rutland's minority.⁽⁴⁾

By the Militia Act, which received the royal assent on the 12th of July, the number of men to be raised by the county of Cambridge with volunteers was fixed at 901.⁽⁵⁾

In September, there was a general illumination on account of the success of the expedition to Holland and the surrender of the Dutch fleet.⁽⁶⁾

At the Town Sessions held on the 10th of October, the grand jury presented the Great Bridge as ruinous and in decay.⁽⁷⁾

On the 23rd of December, the Corporation voted the freedom of the town to H. R. H. Prince William Frederick of Gloucester.⁽⁸⁾

1800.

A subscription was set on foot for the relief of the poor of Cambridge and the neighbouring villages, by the establishment of a public soup shop. This subscription (which originated at a meeting held at the Rose Tavern, on the 31st of December, 1799, Dr. Mansel Vicechancellor in the chair,) amounted to above £900. The Duke of Rutland gave £21., King's College £21., and the Earl of Hardwicke, £20. The distribution of soup continued till

(1) Henry Clifford Esq. He subsequently acquired the appellation of O. P. Clifford, from the conspicuous part he took in the O. P. row at Covent Garden Theatre.

(2) Howell's State Trials, xxvii. 985.

(3) In Eller's Belvoir Castle, (120,) it is stated that Charles the fourth Duke of Rutland was Recorder of Cambridge, but this is a mistake.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

(5) Stat. 39 Geo. III. c. 106, s. 2.

(6) Cambridge Chronicle, 8 Sept. 1799.

(7) Town Sessions Book.

On the 24th of April, 1800, the Court ordered £21. to be paid to Alderman Butcher on account of his issuing a commission of pontage.

(8) Corporation Common Day Book.

the 26th of April, and rice and peas were given away or sold at reduced prices up to the 12th of July.⁽¹⁾

On the 6th of February, died at King's College, in his 82nd year, Robert Glynn Cloberry M.D. senior fellow of that society, and many years a practising physician at Cambridge. He was according to his express direction interred privately in King's College Chapel, but on the 16th of February, being the Sunday next after his funeral, Dr. Mansel the Vicechancellor, the Heads of Houses, noblemen and other members of the Senate to the number of seventy, proceeded in mourning from Trinity College to Great St. Mary's, where a funeral sermon was preached by John Henry Michell M.A. fellow of King's College. Dr. Glynn (for so he was commonly called to the day of his death) was universally respected for his great talents and active and unwearied benevolence.⁽²⁾

On the 12th of March, being a general fast day, a sermon was preached before the University at Great St. Mary's, by Richard Ramsden M.A. fellow of Trinity College.

On the 16th of May, the royal assent was given to an act for explaining and amending the acts relating to college leases.⁽³⁾

On the 22nd of May, the Senate voted an address to the King congratulating him on his escape from an attack made on his life by James Hadfield. This address was presented at St. James's on the 28th, by Dr. Mansel the Vicechancellor and delegates appointed by the University, accompanied by the Right Hon. William Pitt and the Earl of Euston members for the University, the Duke of Rutland, the Earls of Westmoreland, Hardwicke, and Leicester, Viscount Sydney, Lords Arden, and St. Helen's, the Bishops of London, Ely, Norwich, Gloucester, St. David's, and Chichester, Sir Richard Pepper Arden Master of the Rolls, the Right Hon. Dudley Ryder, and about 200 other noblemen and gentlemen who were educated at the University.⁽⁴⁾

On the 23rd of May, the Corporation voted an address congratulating the King on the like occasion, which was presented by the Duke of Rutland.⁽⁵⁾

On the 31st of May, a county meeting was held at the Shire Hall, to address the King on his preservation from Hadfield's at-

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 4 Jan.—5 July, 1800, Jan 17, 1801.

(2) Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, viii. 212; Cambridge Chronicle, 8 Feb. 22 Feb. 1800.

(3) Stat. 39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 41.

(4) Cambridge Chronicle, 24 May, 7 June, 1800; London Gazette, 27 to 31 May, 1800.

(5) London Gazette, 31 May to 3 June, 1800.

tempt on his life. The address was moved by the Rev. James Nasmith D.D., seconded by the Hon. Charles Yorke one of the members for the county, and carried unanimously. When presented to the King, he conferred the honour of knighthood on the sheriff, Richard Hetley Esq., of Alwalton, Huntingdonshire.⁽¹⁾

On the 24th of August, John Henry Duke of Rutland was elected High Steward of the Town in the room of Thomas Lord Montfort deceased, and Lord Charles Somerset Manners Recorder⁽²⁾ on the resignation of his brother the Duke of Rutland. Twenty-five honorary freemen were made on the same day. All were in the Rutland interest, and one only resided in the town.⁽³⁾

On the 10th of September, "Ann Hyson, a poor woman of this town, complained to the Vice-Chancellor, that having taken her gleanings to be ground at one of the windmills in Chester-ton field, the miller instead of returning her her own flour, gave her nothing but that of the refuse of wheat, and even of that some pounds short of weight. The Vice-Chancellor caused the miller to be immediately apprehended; found the case as stated, and insisted on his giving the poor woman a guinea before he left the Lodge, to the great and unlooked for relief of herself and her infant children."⁽⁴⁾

There was a slight riot in the market on Saturday the 13th of September, on account of the high price of corn. The magistrates and constables prevented the mob from proceeding to any great excess. The whole of the Cambridge Loyal Association with almost all the principal inhabitants were sworn in as assistant constables.⁽⁵⁾

On the 18th of September, the Corporation determined to prosecute forestallers, regrators and engrossers at their expence, and appointed a committee of three aldermen to undertake the necessary proceedings. On the same day, the Vicechancellor published the following notice:—

Prosecution of Forestallers.

The illegal practices of Forestalling and Regrating Corn, Butter, &c., &c., having of late been carried to a shameful and alarming length in this place, the Vice-Chancellor, determined, as far as in his power, to bring every such offender to immediate and condign punishment, and well aware, at the same

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 14 June, 21 June, 1800.

(2) His deputies were:—

1818. Robert Henry Blossett (formerly Peckwell) Serjeant at Law, afterwards knighted and made Chief Justice of Bengal.

1822. Henry Storks Esq., afterwards Serjeant at Law and Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely, now (1848) Recorder of Cambridge.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) Cambridge Chronicle, 13 Sept. 1800.

(5) Ibid. 20 Sept. 1800.

time, that few individuals are able to carry on a Prosecution for the same at their own private expence; thinks it right to give this Public Notice, that he has this day summoned the members of the University for Saturday next, in the Senate House, to consider of the expediency of prosecuting all such offenders at the sole expence of the University.

W. L. MANSEL, Vice-Chancellor.

Trin. Coll. Sept. 18, 1800.

On the 20th of September, the Senate unanimously empowered the Vicechancellor to draw from the common chest any sum not exceeding £200. to be employed at his discretion in discovering and prosecuting forestallers, regrators and monopolizers of corn, meat, butter and cheese.⁽¹⁾

On the 22nd of September, a royal charter for the incorporation of Downing College passed the great seal. After reciting the will of Sir George Downing⁽²⁾ and certain proceedings in Chancery connected therewith,⁽³⁾ the King willed, ordained, constituted, established, declared, and appointed—

1. THAT in and upon a piece of ground called Doll's Close, in the town of Cambridge, purchased by the heirs at law of Sir George Downing, from the Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town of Cambridge,⁽⁴⁾ there should and might be erected and established one perpetual College for students in law, physic, and other useful arts and learning, which College should be called by the name of Downing College, in the University of Cambridge, and should consist of one Master, two professors; (that is to say) a Professor of the Laws of England, and a Professor of Medicine, and sixteen fellows (two of whom should be in holy orders, and the rest laymen,) and of such a number of scholars as should thereafter be agreed on and settled by the statutes of the College.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 20 Sept. 27 Sept. 1800.

(2) Vide ante, p. 267.

(3) The trustees named in Sir George Downing's will died in his life time. Sir Jacob Garrard Downing Bart. died without issue 7 Feb. 1764. In that year, an information was filed in the Court of Chancery, by the Attorney General at the relation of the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University, against Dame Margaret Downing, (who in 1768, married George Bowyer Esq. Captain R.N. afterwards Sir George Bowyer Bart.,) the heirs at law of Sir George Downing and others. On the 3rd of July, 1769, the Lord Chancellor decreed the will of Sir George and a codicil thereto to be well proved, and that the same ought to be established and the trusts thereof performed and carried into execution, particularly the trusts for the foundation of the College, in case the King would grant a charter of incorporation. He also declared that certain freehold estates purchased by the testator after making his will did not pass by the codicil, and that certain leaseholds and copyholds did not pass by the will. In consequence of the deaths of some of the parties to the suit, several informations of revivor and supplement were filed, and by a decretal order of the Court of Chancery made on the 16th of Feb. 1795, the decree of 1769 was ordered to be prosecuted against the several parties to the informations of revivor and supplement. On the 5th of March, 1800, the Lord Chancellor pronounced a final decree in favour of the foundation of the college, and on the 6th of June, 1800, the Privy Council recommended the King to grant the charter of incorporation.

(4) Doll's Close in the parish of the Holy Trinity, (bounded by Maids' Causeway, Willow Walk, Fair Street, and Short Street,) was conveyed to Sir George Cornewall Bart. and Dame Catharine his wife, Mary Goate widow, Francis Annesley Esq., and William Henry Scourfield Esq. (the four last being the heirs at law of Sir George Downing) by indentures of lease and release dated 14th and 15th of July, 1800. In 1801, an act for changing the site of the college was obtained, and the above conveyance, which had been made conditionally, was avoided.

(5) Statutes were given in July, 1805.

2. THAT the said Master, professors, fellows, and scholars, and their successors for ever, should be one distinct and separate body politic and corporate in deed and name, by the name and style of the Master, Professors, Fellows, and Scholars of Downing College, in the University of Cambridge, and that by the same name they should have perpetual succession and a common seal, and that by the same name they and their successors, from time to time, and at all times thereafter, should be a body politic and corporate in deed and in law, and be able and capable to have, take, receive, hold, possess, enjoy, and retain, to and for the use of the College, all and every the freehold, copyhold and leasehold manors, advowsons, messuages, lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, and possessions given and devised by the will of the said Sir George Downing, together with the said piece of ground called Doll's Close, and also to take, purchase, acquire, have, hold, enjoy, receive, possess, and retain, notwithstanding any statute or statutes of mortmain to the contrary, any other manors, rectories, advowsons, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, and hereditaments of what kind, nature, or quality soever, for the use of the College, so that the same did not exceed the yearly value of £1,500. above all charges and reprises.

3. That the College should be deemed and taken to be part and parcel of the University of Cambridge, and should be united and annexed to and incorporated therewith, and enjoy all the privileges of the University.

4. THAT the Master, professors, fellows, and scholars of the College and their successors, should and might individually have, hold, take, and enjoy within the University of Cambridge and the liberties and precincts thereof, all and singular such and the same privileges, franchises, and liberties, and in as full and ample manner and form, and should be subject to all such discipline, order, and government as any Master, professor, or any warden, provost, principal, or doctor of any other College in the said University of Cambridge, and their fellows and scholars, officers and ministers, or any of them within the said University, by reason of any charter, gift, or grant, or charters, gifts, or grants by His Majesty, or any of his progenitors theretofore made or granted to the same University, or by reason of any prescription, custom, or other lawful title or ordinance whatsoever, had, taken, held, or enjoyed, or been subject to, or ought to have had, taken, held, or enjoyed, or been subject to.(1)

5. THAT Francis Annesley(2) Doctor of Laws in the said University, should be the first and modern Master of the College, and Edward Christian(3) Esquire, Master of Arts in the said University and Barrister at Law the first Professor of the Laws of England, and Busick Harwood Doctor in Physic the first Professor of Medicine in the College.

6. THAT John Lens(3) Serjeant at Law, and William Meeke(3) Barrister at Law, Masters of Arts in the said University, and William Frere Batchelor of Arts in the said University, and such thirteen other persons, to be qualified in manner thereafter prescribed respecting the elections of the future fellows of the College, as his Majesty should, after the necessary buildings for the College should have been erected, by writing under his sign

(1) A grace to admit Downing College to enjoy the same privileges as the rest of the endowed colleges passed the Senate in 1786.—Cambridge Chronicle, 6 May, 1786.

(2) Dr. Annesley who was one of the heirs at law of Sir George Downing, was M.P. for Reading from 1774 to 1806. He died 16 April, 1812.

(3) These gentlemen were with others appointed in July, 1788, Syndics for management of the proceedings in the Court of Chancery, relative to the foundation of Downing College.

manual nominate and appoint should be the first and modern fellows of the College.

7. THAT out of the revenues of the College, there should be in the first place set apart so much as should be necessary to be applied in erecting proper buildings for the College, together with any other funds applicable for that purpose, under the direction of the Court of Chancery.

8. His Majesty reserved to himself, his heirs and successors, all visitatorial power and authority over the College.⁽¹⁾

On the 25th of October, the Vicechancellor issued the following notice:—

The University being possessed of the whole and sole jurisdiction of the Cambridge Market, I give this public notice, that the said Market (beginning with this day) will not be open to Higlrs and those who Buy to Sell again, till Twelve in the morning: and that till that time it will be open to the other inhabitants only.

W. L. MANSEL, Vice-Chancellor.

Trin. Lodge, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1800.

Dr. Gretton Vicechancellor, twelve Heads of Colleges, and thirty-nine other members of the University signed and published an agreement that during the then scarcity they would abstain from the use of pastry, and check as far as in their power every wasteful expenditure of the necessary articles of subsistence. They also agreed to limit themselves to as small a consumption of bread as their respective healths would permit, and to promote the use of such substitutes for bread-corn as might appear most beneficial to the public at large and to the poorer classes in particular. This agreement was in accordance with the exhortation of a royal proclamation issued on the 3rd of December.⁽²⁾

In December, another subscription for the relief of the poor in Cambridge and the neighbourhood was commenced. It originated at a meeting of the University, convened by Dr. Gretton the Vicechancellor, at Magdalene Lodge. Upwards of £1,200. was ultimately subscribed. The University contributed £50.; the Earl of Hardwicke, £50.; the Duke of Rutland, £31. 10s.; the Hon. and Rev. James Yorke D.D. Bishop of Ely, £30; and the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, one of the members for the county, £21. Soup shops were established and provisions were retailed to the poor at reduced prices.⁽³⁾

(1) An application was made to the Court of Chancery to set aside this charter, but after a hearing of three days, its validity was established on the 29th of June, 1802.—Cambridge Chronicle, 3 July, 1802.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 13 Dec. 20 Dec. 1800.

(3) *ibid.* 13 Dec. 1800, 19 May 1801, 23 Jan. 1802.

1801.

On the 7th of March, the price of the quartern loaf wheaten was no less than 1s. 9d.⁽¹⁾

The population of Cambridge as ascertained by the Parliamentary census taken this year was as follows :—

INHABITED

HOUSES.		FAMILIES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
127	All Saints	131	289	415	704
168	St. Andrew the Great .	229	481	601	1082
79	St. Andrew in Barnwell	79	165	87	252
110	St. Benedict	127	288	362	650
117	St. Botolph	142	279	366	645
109	St. Clement	149	298	353	651
131	St. Edward	160	276	389	665
194	St. Giles	240	420	496	916
140	St. Mary the Great .	165	324	437	761
94	St. Mary the Less . .	116	246	309	555
51	St. Michael	54	133	177	310
82	St. Peter	102	194	198	392
104	Holy Sepulchre . . .	110	208	271	479
185	Holy Trinity	274	560	654	1214
	The University		803	8	811
<hr/> 1691 <hr/>		<hr/> 2078 <hr/>	<hr/> 4964 <hr/>	<hr/> 5123 <hr/>	<hr/> 10037 <hr/>

There were 42 uninhabited houses, 92 families chiefly employed in agriculture, and 1368 in trade, manufactures or handicraft.⁽²⁾

In this and several preceding years, many burglaries were committed in Cambridge. Most of the Colleges were robbed of plate to a considerable amount. It was at length discovered that the parties concerned in these robberies were Richard Kidman, a white-smith, residing in Bell Lane, William Grimshaw, a chimney sweep, who dwelt in a lone house near Christ's College pieces, and Henry Cohen, a Jew, who disposed of the plunder. All these parties were apprehended and tried at the Lent Assizes this year, before Sir Nash Grose. Kidman pleaded guilty to two indictments and received sentence of death, which was ultimately commuted to transportation for life. Grimshaw was convicted of a burglary in the house of Alderman Butcher, and was executed at the Castle, on the 28th of March. Cohen was arraigned for being

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 8 March, 1801.

(2) Abstract of Population Returns of 1801.

an accessory before the fact to a burglary in Caius College, but being acquitted, was remanded till the Summer Assizes, when he was tried on another indictment and again acquitted.⁽¹⁾

The subscription for the relief of the poor, commenced at the close of the preceding year, was continued till the month of May, on account of the high price of food. The Committee appointed distributed at reduced prices 15,000 bushels of potatoes, 39,401 red herrings, 28,100 sprinkled herrings, 20,500 lbs. of cod, 3,652 lbs. of Scotch barley, 109 bushels of peas, 7,000 lbs. of rice, and 87½ chaldrons of coals.⁽²⁾

On the 2nd of July, the royal assent was given to an act for changing the site of Downing College,⁽³⁾ and to an act for extinguishing the rights of common and other rights in and over certain lands called Saint Thomas's Leys otherwise Pembroke Leys, in the several parishes of Saint Botolph, Saint Andrew the Great, Saint Benedict, and Saint Mary the Less.⁽⁴⁾ Downing College was subsequently erected on Saint Thomas's Leys.

The Cambridgeshire yeomanry cavalry finding upon a muster that their numbers were reduced from sixty-four to twenty-two, suspended any further muster till their number was sufficiently increased to render them of some utility in case their services were called for. They however on the 30th of July, met at the Cardinal's Cap, and declared their desire to resume their duty whenever from an increase of numbers or any other means they found themselves in a situation of being in any degree useful. Christopher Jeaffreson was Commandant, Christopher Pemberton Lieutenant, Frederick Thackeray Cornet, and Samuel Pickering Beales Quarter Master.⁽⁵⁾

On the 3rd of October, intelligence was received here that the preliminaries of peace with France had been signed. The bells of Great St. Mary's rang throughout the day. The Cambridge Loyal Association commanded by Major William Fisher, paraded the town, sang "Rule Britannia," and "God Save the King," drank in ale, "the King and Constitution," and in brandy, "His Majesty's Ministers, with thanks for their bringing about the desirable object of peace." This toast was received with enthusi-

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 7 Feb. 25 March, 4 April, 25 July, 1801.

(2) Ibid. 19 May, 25 July, 1801.

(3) Stat. 41 Geo. III. c. 140, (local and personal).

(4) Stat. 41 Geo. III. c. 145, (local and personal).

(5) Cambridge Chronicle, 1 August, 1801.

astic joy by the multitude, and accompanied with "thrice three" huzzas. In the evening there was a general illumination. On the 12th of October, there was another illumination to celebrate the ratification of the peace.⁽¹⁾

On the 27th of November, His Royal Highness Prince Adolphus Frederick the King's seventh and youngest surviving son, (born February 24, 1774), was created Duke of Cambridge.

By an act which received the royal assent on the 11th of December, it was enacted that from and after the disembodiment of the militia, the number of private militia men to serve for the county of Cambridge should be 361.⁽²⁾

1802.

On the 3rd of April, William Wright a native of Foxton, and John Bullock the son of a person of property in Bedfordshire, were executed at the Castle, for knowingly uttering forged Bank of England notes.⁽³⁾

The death of James Warwood Adeane Esq. of Babraham, occasioned a vacancy in the representation of the county, to supply which Sir Henry Peyton Bart., and Lord Charles Somerset Manners offered themselves as candidates. The former was returned after five day's polling. At the close of the poll on the 9th of May, the numbers were Peyton, 1592; Manners, 1500. The poll was taken at the Castle.

On the 17th of May, peace was proclaimed by the mayor, aldermen, common councilmen, and other members of the corporation, who attended by a considerable number of inhabitants, rode round the town preceded by a band of music and flags. The Mayor gave a dinner in the Town Hall to upwards of 200, and in the evening there was a general illumination.⁽⁴⁾

The University on the 17th of May, voted an address congratulating his Majesty on the restoration of peace. This address was presented at St. James's, on the 27th of May, by Dr. Procter Vicechancellor and a deputation from the Senate, accompanied by the Duke of Rutland, the Earls of Euston and Clonmell, Lord Primrose, the Bishops of Bath and Wells and Norwich.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 10 Oct. 17 Oct. 1801.

(2) Stat. 42 Geo. III. c. 12, s. 1.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 10 April, 1802.

(4) Corporation Cross Book, 244; Cambridge Chronicle, 22 May, 1802.

(5) London Gazette, 25 to 29 May, 1802; Cambridge Chronicle, 22 May, 5 June, 1802.

On the 5th of June, a grace passed the Senate with three dissentient voices only, authorising the Vicechancellor, the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Norrisian Professor of Divinity, and the Proctors to appoint nine Select Preachers, one for each month from October to June inclusive, and restraining those whose turn it was to preach on the Sunday afternoons at Great St. Mary's during those months, from appointing any other substitute than the Select Preacher for the month. A proviso was added, that the Select Preachers might change turns one with another.⁽¹⁾

On the 22nd of June, the royal assent was given to an act to enable certain mariners and soldiers to exercise trades in any part of the kingdom. The act contains a proviso that it should not in anywise be prejudicial to the privileges of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, or either of them, or extend to give liberty to any person to set up the trade of a vintner, or to sell any wine or other liquors within the said Universities, without license first had and obtained from the Vicechancellor of the same respectively.⁽²⁾

On the 22nd of June, the royal assent was given to an act for enclosing the open and common fields, common meadows and other open and commonable lands and waste grounds within the parish of St. Giles. It contains provisions for deciding by an issue at law conflicting claims to the ownership of the soil of the waste lands by the Corporation of Cambridge, Merton College Oxford, Jesus College, St. John's College, and Sir Charles Cotton Bart., and requires the Commissioners to make allotments for public watering places for cattle, for gravel and stone pits, and in lieu of great and small tithes. There is a proviso for preserving the right of Trinity College to an ancient watercourse used for conveying water from certain springs in the parish into the conduit within that college.⁽³⁾

On the 1st of July, the Vicechancellor and Heads decided that a Bachelor in Divinity was not eligible to the office of Taxor.⁽⁴⁾

The candidates for the county at the general election were the Right Honourable Charles Philip Yorke,⁽⁵⁾ Sir Henry Peyton Bart.

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 17 July, 1802; Gunning, Ceremonies of the Univ. of Camb. 425. In 1803, the number of Select Preachers was appointed to be eight. They were to preach not only on the Sunday afternoon (from the 10th of October to the end of June,) but also on the afternoons of Christmas Day and Good Friday.—Cambridge Chronicle, 14 May, 1803.

(2) Stat. 42 Geo. III. c. 69, s. 4.

(3) Stat. 42 Geo. III. c. 108 (private).

(4) Gunning, Ceremonies of Univ. of Cambridge, 20 n.

(5) Eldest son of the Right Hon. Charles Yorke Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, by his second wife Agneta daughter and coheirress of Henry Johnson Esq. of Great Berkhamstead, born 12th of March, 1764, educated at St. John's College, and created M.A. by royal mandate 1783. In July, 1789, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely. In 1790,

Lord Charles Somerset Manners, and the Honourable Thomas Brand⁽¹⁾ (now Lord Dacre). Sir Henry Peyton withdrew before the election, and at the close of the poll, which took place on Parker's Piece on the 12th and 13th of July, the numbers were Manners, 1942; Yorke, 1436; Brand, 559. The number of freeholders polled at this election was only 2622.

During the performances at the Theatre at Sturbridge Fair on the 27th of September, a cry of fire arose in different parts of the house which was exceedingly crowded. Although the manager and performers assured the audience that the alarm was without foundation, and tried every persuasion to obtain order, a general rush took place. Several persons scrambled down or threw themselves from the upper boxes and gallery into the pit. Some fell down the gallery stairs, and in the rush to get out, three girls and a boy⁽²⁾ were thrown down in the crowd and trampled to death. Many other persons were violently bruised. It was supposed that the cry was got up by parties whose object was plunder. J. C. Hindes the manager, offered a reward of one hundred guineas for the discovery of the miscreants, who however escaped detection.

On the 18th of October, the first stone of a new county gaol was laid in the Castle Yard.⁽³⁾ The architect was Mr. Byfield.

1803.

On the 20th of January, was tried in the Court of King's Bench, at Guildhall, London, before Mr. Justice Lawrence and a special jury, a feigned issue to determine the right of soil in the common and waste lands in the parish of St. Giles.⁽⁴⁾ The plaintiffs

he was elected for the county of Cambridge in the room of his half brother, who succeeded to the Earldom of Hardwicke. In February, 1801, he was appointed Secretary at War, which office he held till August, 1803, when he was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, and held that office till May, 1804. In March, 1810, he was appointed one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, and thereby vacated his seat for Cambridgeshire. In May, 1810, he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty and elected M.P. for St. Germans. In June, 1812, he resigned his seat at the Board of Admiralty, and at the general election in that year was chosen for Liskeard, which he represented till 1818. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Cambridgeshire Militia in 1799, and was afterwards Colonel, which situation he resigned in 1811. In April, 1811, certain freeholders of Cambridgeshire presented Mr. Yorke with three pieces of plate which cost £1618, as a testimony of their esteem for his private virtues and public conduct. He married 1st July, 1790, Harriet the daughter of Charles Manningham Esq., but had no issue by this lady who survived him. Mr. Yorke died 13th March, 1834.

(1) Son of Thomas Brand Esq. (sometime of Elsworth in this county, afterwards of the Hoo, in Hertfordshire,) by Gertrude Baroness Dacre. In February, 1805, Mr. Brand was an unsuccessful candidate for Hertfordshire, he polled 1076 votes, whilst his opponent William Baker Esq. had 1556. In 1807, he was returned for that county, and in October, 1819, succeeded to the Barony of Dacre on the death of his mother.

(2) Rose Mason, (of Waterbeach) aged 24, John Smith, aged 14, Mary Freeman, aged 13 and Esther Cook, aged 12.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 23 Oct. 1802.

(4) Vide ante, p. 473.

were the Corporation of Cambridge: the defendants Merton College, Oxford; Jesus College, and St. John's College, Cambridge; and Sir Charles Cotton Bart.; but the defence was entirely confined to the claim of Merton College. The counsel for the Corporation were Mr. Erskine,⁽¹⁾ Mr. Gibbs,⁽²⁾ Mr. Wood,⁽³⁾ Mr. Wilson,⁽⁴⁾ and Mr. Serjeant Bayley.⁽⁵⁾ Mr. Garrow,⁽⁶⁾ Mr. Dauncey, Mr. Warren, and Mr. Puller appeared for the defendants. After a lengthened investigation the jury returned a verdict in favour of the Corporation.⁽⁷⁾

On the 5th of March, the University voted an address congratulating the King upon the detection and defeat of Colonel Despard's conspiracy. It was presented at St. James's on the 16th, by Dr. Sumner Vicechancellor and delegates from the Senate, accompanied by Lord Percy, Lord Clonmel, Lord John Fitzroy, Lord Burghersh, Lord Primrose, Viscount Royston, Viscount Pollington, Lord Henry Moore, and Lord Headly residents in the University; the Earl of Euston M.P. for the University, the Earl of Westmoreland, Earl Spencer, Earl Camden, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Alvanley, Lord Brownlow, Lord Ossulston, Lord Leslie, Viscount Hinchinbrook, Lord St. Helens, the Bishops of Ely, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Chester, Rochester and Bristol, Sir William Wynne, Hon. Spencer Perceval Attorney General, Sir Thomas Manners Sutton Solicitor General, Right Hon. Charles Yorke Secretary at War, Hon. Lawrence Dundas, and about 200 other noblemen and gentlemen.⁽⁸⁾

On the 7th of March, the Corporation voted a congratulatory address on the same occasion,⁽⁹⁾ and a similar address was voted at a county meeting held on the 25th of March. When this address was presented the King knighted the sheriff, James Duberly Esq., of Gains Hall, Huntingdonshire.⁽¹⁰⁾

On the renewal of the war with France, Messrs. Robert and I. L. Marsh and Sons of this place, the London, Cambridge and Norwich carriers, offered to furnish Government in case of inva-

(1) Afterwards Lord Erskine Lord High Chancellor.

(2) Afterwards Sir Vicary Gibbs Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

(3) Afterwards Sir George Wood Baron of the Exchequer.

(4) George Wilson Esq. who died 11th of June, 1816. There are some particulars of him in the Life of Sir Samuel Romilly, 3rd edit. i. 331 n.

(5) Afterwards Sir John Bayley Bart. successively Justice of the King's Bench and Baron of the Exchequer.

(6) Afterwards Sir William Garrow Baron of the Exchequer.

(7) Cambridge Chronicle, 26 Jan. 1803.

(8) London Gazette, 15 to 19 March, 1803; Cambridge Chronicle, 12 March, 19 March, 26 March, 1803.

(9) London Gazette, 19 to 22 March, 1803.

(10) Cambridge Chronicle, 2 April, 1803.

sion, with one hundred horses, twelve broad wheel waggons with twenty-four men to drive and guard the same, twenty-four flat-bottomed boats with men and horses usually employed therewith, four blacksmiths with travelling forge, two wheelwrights, and two collarmakers with their necessary appendages. The above to be employed whenever there might be occasion for their services at an hour's notice. The offer was accepted.⁽¹⁾

On the 27th of July, a county meeting was held at the Shire Hall, when an address was unanimously voted to the King, expressive of a determination to support him in the war with France. On the same day, a general meeting of the Lieutenancy and Magistrates of the county was held at the Red Lion. There were present thirty-four deputy lieutenants and sixteen other magistrates. Sir Edward Nightingale Bart. took the chair, and Lieutenant-General Sir James Craig K.B. Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern District, and L. B. Moore Esq. Deputy Commissary General in charge of the same district attended. Resolutions were passed, having for their object the establishment of a system of communication throughout the county, and the rendering the body of the people instrumental in the general defence in case of an invasion. The county was formed into seven divisions, for each of which a lieutenant was appointed. The lieutenants with their divisions were as follow :—

Richard Greaves Townley Esq.	Town of Cambridge, Hundreds of Chesterton, Northstow, and Papworth.
Hale Wortham, Esq.	Hundreds of Armingford, Longstowe, Wetherley, and Thriplow.
John Hall, Esq.	Hundreds of Chilford, Whittleford, Staine, and Flendish, and First Half Hundred of Radfield.
Richard Eaton jun. Esq. . . .	Hundred of Cheveley, Staplowe, and Second Half Hundred of Radfield.
Thomas Page Esq.	Hundred of Ely, and South part of Hundred of Witchford.
Robert Hardwicke Esq.	Hundred of Wisbech.
William Dunn ⁽²⁾ Esq.	North part of Hundred of Witchford, Whittlesey, and Thorney.

The lieutenants of divisions were authorized to appoint inspectors for their respective hundreds who were to name superintendents of parishes.⁽³⁾

On the 29th of July, the Corporation voted an address to the

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 30 July, 1803.

(2) May 1, 1804, he had the royal license to take and use the additional surname of Gardner.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 30 July, 1803.

King, expressing their loyalty and zeal at what they termed "this important and awful crisis." This address was presented by Lord Charles Somerset Manners one of the members for the county and recorder of the town.⁽¹⁾

On the 9th of August, the University voted an address to the King, expressive of zeal and readiness to forward the means best calculated for defeating the menaces of an ambitious and inveterate foe. This address was presented at St. James's, on the 17th of August, by Dr. Sumner Vicechancellor, attended by delegates from the Senate, and accompanied by the Right Hon. William Pitt High Steward of the University, the Bishops of Norwich and Rochester, Lords Ellenborough, St. Helens, Castlereagh, and Headley, the Right Hon. Charles Yorke Secretary of State, and about fifty other members of the University.⁽²⁾

By the property tax act passed this year, the scite of any college or hall in any of the Universities of Great Britain, and all offices, gardens, walks and grounds for recreation repaired and maintained by the funds of such college or hall were exempted from the tax on lands, &c., thereby imposed,⁽³⁾ and by an assessed tax act it was enacted that the duties on servants should not be payable by any college or hall within either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge for any butler, manciple, cook, gardener or porter.⁽⁴⁾

On the 10th of August, a meeting of the inhabitants was held at the Town Hall, John Cheetham Mortlock Esq. Mayor in the chair. It was unanimously resolved to form a corps of cavalry and also of infantry. At an adjourned meeting held on the 15th, a subscription was entered into for providing uniforms and accoutrements for such members of the volunteer infantry as might require to be furnished therewith and for the support of the families of such volunteers called into service as might need assistance. Upwards of £2100. was ultimately subscribed, the principal contributions being as follow :—

The University, £200.

John Cheetham Mortlock Esq. Mayor, John Mortlock Esq., Edward Gillam Esq., Charles Finch Esq., Richard Foster Esq., Edward Lunn Esq.,

(1) London Gazette, 6 to 9 Aug. 1803. In the Gazette Lord C. S. Manners is erroneously called "one of the Representatives in Parliament for the said Borough."

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 13 Aug. 20 Aug. 3 Sept. 1803.

(3) Stat. 43 Geo. III. c. 122, sched. (A), No. iv.

(4) Stat. 43 Geo. III. c. 161, sched. (C) Exemptions.

The like clause is in the Stat. 48 Geo. III. c. 55.

Edward Ind Esq., Joseph Merrill Esq., each £105., Messrs. Hovell, Staples, and Eaden, £105.

King's College, £100.

William Ottley Esq., Richard Wallis Esq., John Haggerston Esq., Thomas Fisher Esq., Thomas Whittred Esq., Rev. Charles Simeon M.A. each £52. 10s., Messrs. Gillam and Marshall, £52. 10s.(1)

The design of forming a corps of cavalry appears to have been abandoned, but a corps of infantry consisting with officers,(2) of 450 men was soon raised and its services accepted by Government. It was placed under the command of John Cheetham Mortlock Esq. The Chesterton Volunteers(3) were afterwards incorporated with this regiment, as in 1805 were the Bassingbourn Volunteers.

In September, the lay members of the University formed a volunteer corps, who were drilled by Captain S. Bircham of the 30th

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 20 Aug. 1803—26 Oct. 1804.

(2) The following list of Officers, though perhaps incomplete, is the most perfect I have been able to procure :—

LIEUTENANT COLONEL COMMANDANT.

1804. John Cheetham Mortlock.

LIEUT. COLONELS.

1803. John Cheetham Mortlock.

1804. John Forlow, vice Mortlock promoted.

1806. Thomas Mott, vice Forlow deceased.

MAJORS.

1803. John Forlow.

1804. Robert White, vice Forlow promoted.

1805. Thomas Mott, vice White resigned.

1806. King John Haggerston, vice Mott promoted.

1808. Pearse White.

CAPTAINS.

1803. John Wright.

Richard Comings.

Robert White.

Thomas Mott.

King John Haggerston.

Pearse White.

1804. Thomas Case, vice Comings resigned.

1805. Thomas Tomson, vice Mott promoted.

Richard Brewin Coe.

1806. William Hiron, vice Haggerston promoted.

1808. John Deighton.

John Nicholson.

LIEUTENANTS.

1803. King John Haggerston.

Pearse White.

Elliot Smith.

Thomas Case.

Richard Foster jun.

Richard Brewin Coe.

1803. Thomas Tomson.

Charles Johnston.

Henry Balls, vice Haggerston promoted.

William Hiron, vice White promoted.

1804. John Murray.

John Nicholson, vice Case promoted.

David Bradwell, vice Balls resigned.

John James, vice Charles Johnston.

Thomas Tomson.

1805. Richard Beavan Turner, vice Coe promoted.

C. Scott, vice Tomson promoted.

Matthew Burbage, vice Bradwell.

1808. William Freeman Coe.

John Nicholson jun.

ENSIGNS.

1803. William Hiron.

Charles Johnston.

John Deighton.

John Nicholson.

Henry Balls.

Field Dunn Barker, vice Balls promoted.

John James, vice Hiron promoted.

John Murray.

1804. Matthew Burbage, vice Nicholson.

William Freeman Coe, vice Barker resigned.

John Nicholson jun., vice James.

1808. John Claydon.

John Deighton jun.

ADJUTANTS.

1803. David Bradwell jun.

1804. Lieut. John Murray.

QUARTER MASTER.

1803. John Claydon.

(3) The Officers of the Chesterton Volunteers appointed November, 1803, were :—

CAPTAIN.—John Brigham Wiles.

LIEUTENANT.—Thomas Hancock Johnson.

ENSIGN.—John Few.

foot.⁽¹⁾ The Heads and Tutors allowed one hour each day for this purpose and permitted a suitable dress to be worn when on duty.⁽²⁾

On the 24th of September, a general meeting of the lieutenancy and magistrates of the county was held at the Rose Inn, Benjamin Keene Esq. was in the chair, and thirty-one other deputy lieutenants and magistrates were present. It appearing that in order to suspend in this county the operation of the several acts passed for the defence of the realm, the county must furnish 2886

(1) The number in each College who were drilled by Captain Bircham up to Christmas, 1803, was as under:—

St. John's	46
Trinity	44
Jesus	21
Caius	19
Queens'	10
Clare Hall	8
Christ's	8
Sidney	6
Peterhouse	4
Emmanuel	4
Corpus	4
Kings	2
Pembroke	2
Catharine Hall	1
Magdalene	1

180

The names of some of the parties and lists of the Committee and Officers are subjoined:—

TRINITY COLLEGE:—

James Parke B.A. (now Baron of the Exchequer), Thomas Coltman B.A. (now Justice of the Common Pleas), Richard Greaves Townley (now M.P. for Cambridgeshire), William Albin Garratt (now Q.C.):

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE:—

Lord Palmerston, Sir Isaac Pennington, Henry Martin B.A. fellow.

JESUS COLLEGE:—

William Otter M.A. fellow and tutor (afterwards Bishop of Chichester), Edward Daniel Clarke M.A. fellow, Henry Tancred (now Q.C. and M.P. for Banbury).

CAIUS COLLEGE:—

William Wilkins (afterwards R.A.), John Ayrton Paris (now President of the College of Physicians).

SIDNEY COLLEGE:—

George Butler M.A. fellow and tutor (now Dean of Peterborough).

CHRIST'S COLLEGE:—

Basil Montagu M.A. (now Q.C.), John Kaye (now Bishop of Lincoln).

COMMITTEE.

William Johnson M.A. King's College.
Edward Daniel Clarke M.A. Jesus College.
George Frederick Tavel M.A. Trinity College.
Robert Wodehouse M.A. Caius College.
John Browne M.A. Sidney College.

OFFICERS.

Grenadier Company... { Samuel Hunter Christie, Trinity College.
 { John Mills C.C.C.
Second Division { Edward Daniel Clarke M.A. Jesus College.
 { Frederick Herbert Maberley, Trinity College.
Third Division { Robert Wodehouse M.A. Caius College.
 { Joseph Parsons B.A. Clare Hall.
Fourth Division { Lord Palmerston, St. John's College.
 { John Bishopp, Peterhouse.

—Cambridge Chronicle, 25 Feb. 3 March, 1804.

(2) See Otter's Life of Clarke, ii. 210.

volunteers, and that the number of volunteers in the county whose services had been accepted was 1564, it was resolved to raise the required number of 1322 additional volunteers, and a committee was appointed to settle and carry into execution a plan for raising them. A subscription in aid was entered into and ultimately upwards of £4200. was collected. The principal contributions are subjoined:—

The University, £800.

The Earl of Hardwicke Lord Lieutenant of the County, £300.

King's College, £100., Right Hon. Charles Yorke M.P., Lord Charles Somerset Manners M.P., Benjamin Keene Esq., Thomas Hall Esq., each £100.

Thomas Panton Esq., of Newmarket, £63., Richard Greaves Townley Esq., £60.

Sir Charles Cotton Bart., John Peter Allix Esq., Rev. George Jenyns, Marmaduke Dayrell Esq., Richard Eaton Esq., John Trotter Esq., Samuel Knight Esq., George Nicholls Esq., John Westwood Esq., Charles Madryll Esq., Edward Weatherby Esq., Francis Pemberton Esq., Thomas Quintin Esq., John Gardner Esq., Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, Rev. James Hicks of Wilbraham, Edward Green Esq. of Hinxton, Joseph Leeds Esq. of Croxton, George Leeds Esq. of Croxton, Hon. Percy Wyndham of Ickleton, each £50.(1)

On the 14th of October, a grace passed allowing the term to those students of the University who were absent on military service.(2)

1804.

On the 27th of January, a grace passed allowing the term to such students as were absent from the University on military service.(3)

On the 4th of March, the House of Lords dismissed an appeal by William Richardson, John Richardson, and James Richardson, against the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, complaining of an injunction awarded by the Court of Chancery restraining the appellants from printing and publishing the Holy Bible, New Testament and Book of Common Prayer, contrary to the rights and privileges of the Universities.(4) The Richardsons had sold in London Bibles, Testaments, and Common Prayer Books printed by the King's Printers in Scotland. The King's Printers in England were made defendants to the suit in Chancery.(5)

By the act for establishing and maintaining a permanent additional force for the defence of the realm (which received the royal assent on

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 1 Oct. 1803—4 Aug. 1804.

(2) Ibid. 22 Oct. 1803.

(3) Ibid. 4 Feb. 1804.

(4) Lords' Journals, xliv. 16, 47, 123, 463, 491, 495, 507, 513, 518, 528.

(5) Vesey jun., Reports, vi. 689.

the 29th of June,) the quota of the County of Cambridge was fixed at 641.⁽¹⁾

The following duties were imposed by a stamp act, to which the royal assent was given on the 28th of July:—

	£.	s.	d.
Matriculation in either of the two Universities in England	0	10	0
Register of any Entry of any Degree taken in either of the two Universities in England other than the Degree of Batchelor of Arts	6	0	0
Certificate or Testimonial of any Degree taken in either of the two Universities in England other than the Degree of Batchelor of Arts	10	0	0
Register or Entry of the Degree of Batchelor of Arts taken in either of the two Universities in England	3	0	0
Certificate or Testimonial of the Degree of Batchelor of Arts taken in either of the two Universities in England	3	0	0

Amongst the special exemptions from the stamp duty on licenses for retailing ale, beer or other exciseable liquors is the following:—

“For Licences granted to Persons duly licensed by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the two Universities in England, or by either of them for selling Wine.”⁽²⁾

In October, the King accepted Mr. Charles Humfrey's offer to raise a volunteer corps, which was called The First Company of Cambridge and Cambridgeshire Riflemen.⁽³⁾

The Reverend Claudius Buchanan Vice-President of the College of Fort William, at Bengal, and formerly of Queens' College, this year gave to the University £210. for the undermentioned prizes, of which the first and second were open to the competition of masters of arts, and the third and fourth to bachelors of arts and undergraduates. 1st. £100. for the best English dissertation “On the best means of civilizing the subjects of the British Empire in India; and of diffusing the light of the Christian religion throughout the Eastern World.”⁽⁴⁾ 2nd. £60. for the best English poem “On the restoration of Learning in the East.”⁽⁵⁾ 3rd. £25. for the best Greek ode on the following subject, “*Γεγεσθω φως*,” “Let there

(1) Stat. 44 Geo. III. c. 56, s. 1.

(2) Stat. 44 Geo. III. c. 98, sched. (A).

The above duties were repealed by 48 Geo. III. c. 149, which substituted other duties.

(3) OFFICERS.

1804. CAPTAIN.—Charles Humfrey.

1804. LIEUTENANTS.—John Merrington.

Henry Thurnall.

Arthur Deck, vice Thurnall resigned.

1805.

Richard Banks Harraden, vice Merrington resigned.

1806.

Robert Headly.

(4) Awarded to William Cockburn M.A. fellow of St. John's College now Dean of York.

(5) Awarded to Charles Grant M.A. fellow of Magdalene College now Lord Glenelg.

be light.”⁽¹⁾ 4th. £25. for the best Latin poem on the following subject, “Collegium Bengalense.”⁽²⁾ In 1806, Mr. Buchanan offered a prize of £500. to bachelors of law or physic, inceptors or masters of arts or persons of superior degrees, for the best work in English prose, embracing the following subjects, I. “The probable Design of “the Divine Providence in subjecting so large a portion of Asia to the “British dominion. II. The Duty, the Means, and the Consequences “of translating the Scriptures into the Oriental tongues; and of promoting Christian Knowledge in Asia. III. A brief Historic View “of the Progress of the Gospel in different Nations, since its first “Promulgation; illustrated by Maps of its luminous Track throughout “the World, with Chronological Notices of its Duration in particular Places.” In 1807, Mr. Buchanan gave sixty guineas for two sermons before the University, on the subject of translating the Scriptures into the Oriental languages,⁽³⁾ and in 1809, he presented to the University Library about eighty volumes of valuable Oriental MSS. In the same year, he was created D.D. of this University.

1805.

In January, a Mohawk Chief, “Teyoninhokerawen” who travelled under the assumed name of Norton, paid a visit to the University.⁽⁴⁾

On the 20th of February, being a general fast day, a sermon was preached before the University at Great St. Mary’s, by Henry Was-tell M.A. fellow of Clare Hall and senior proctor, from Isaiah lviii. 3.⁽⁵⁾

On the 10th of July, the royal assent was given to an act which repealed so much of the 9 Geo. II. c. 36, s. 5,⁽⁶⁾ as restrained colleges from purchasing or holding advowsons.⁽⁷⁾ The repealing act

(1) Awarded to George Pryme B.A. of Trinity College now Professor of Political Economy and late M.P. for the town of Cambridge.

(2) No prize awarded.

(3) The first sermon was preached at Great St. Mary’s, on Sunday, 10 May, 1807, by Francis Wrangham M.A. of Trinity College afterwards Archdeacon of Cleveland, from Acts ii. 7, 8. The other in the same church on Sunday, 28 June, 1807, by John Dudley M.A. formerly tutor of Clare Hall, from Acts xvii. 22, 23.

(4) Cambridge Chronicle, 2 Feb. 1805.

(5) Ibid. 23 Feb. 1805.

(6) Vide ante, p. 223.

(7) On the third reading of this Bill in the House of Lords, 15 May, 1805, the following Clause by way of rider was proposed to be added,
 “Provided nevertheless, That no College or House of Learning in either of the said “Universities, which doth now hold or enjoy the Advowson or Advowsons of any Ecclesiastical Benefice or Benefices, not being of the clear yearly value of two hundred “and fifty pounds, shall be capable of purchasing any Advowson or Advowsons for “valuable consideration, to be paid or satisfied out of the Real or Personal Estate or “Property of any such College or House, until all and every such Benefice and Benefices “as aforesaid, being under such clear yearly value as aforesaid, shall have been augmented “and made of the clear yearly value aforesaid, and for this Purpose it shall and may “be lawful for the Parson, Vicar, and Incumbent of every such Benefice to take and

states that the restriction referred to had been found by experience to operate to the prejudice of the colleges by rendering the succession too slow, and that the removal of such restriction would be for the benefit of the colleges and the Universities, and would tend to the promotion of learning, and to the providing a better supply of fit and competent parochial ministers.⁽¹⁾

On the 13th of October, died in his 71st year, Joseph Merrill bookseller of this town. He bequeathed above £3000. to charitable uses, viz.:—To Storey's Charity, £1667. (3 per cent. consols). To Addenbrooke's Hospital for general uses, £200.; for iron palisades in front, £300. To the Charity Schools, £200. To Hobson's Charity for general uses, £400.; for fencing and securing the watercourse, £300. To the University Library, the annual interest to be laid out in the purchase of books, £200. To the poor of Great St. Mary's, £80. To the poor of St. Michael's, £10.⁽²⁾

On the 7th of November, there was a general illumination on account of the battle of Trafalgar. The bells of Great St. Mary's rang a dumb peal for Lord Nelson.⁽³⁾

On the 5th of December, being a general thanksgiving for the victory off Trafalgar, a sermon was preached before the University at Great St. Mary's, by Edward Maltby⁽⁴⁾ D.D. Vicar of Holbeach, Lincolnshire, and Buckden, Huntingdonshire, from Psalm lx. 12. After the sermon £144. 5s. was collected for the widows and children of those who fell in the battles of the 21st of October and the 4th of November. There were also like collections in the other churches. The amount of all the collections was £299. 13s. 1½d. On the 16th of December, the University voted £200. for the same purpose.⁽⁵⁾

"purchase to him, and his Successors, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Tythes, or other Hereditaments, without any Licence of Mortmain,"

"Which being objected to;

"After Debate,

"An Amendment was proposed to be made to the said Rider, in Line 5, by inserting after ("being") the words ("in or within Five Miles of either of the said Universities respectively").

"The same was agreed to, and ordered accordingly.

"Then the question was put, 'Whether the said Rider, thus amended, shall be added to the Bill.

"The Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, and the Earl of Westmorland, were appointed to tell the number of the Votes; and upon Report thereof to the House, it appeared that the Votes were equal (videlicet)

"Nine for the Rider as amended,

and

"Nine against it,

"Whereupon, according to the ancient Rule in Law, *Semper præsumitur pro Negante*.

"It was determined in the Negative,"

—Lords' Journals, xlv. 181 b.

(1) Stat. 45, Geo. III. c. 101.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 19 Sept. 1805.

(3) Ibid. 9 Nov. 1805.

(4) Now Bishop of Durham.

(5) Cambridge Chronicle, 7 Dec. 14 Dec. 21 Dec. 1805.

1806.

On the 9th of January, being the day of Lord Nelson's funeral the great bell of Great St. Mary's was rung for one hour in the afternoon, and in the evening there was a dumb peal.⁽¹⁾

On the 25th of January, an address from the University (voted on the 6th of December, 1805,) congratulating the King on the naval victories of Viscount Nelson and Sir Richard Strachan, and deploring the death of Lord Nelson, was presented by Dr. Turner Vice-chancellor, attended by a deputation from the Senate, and accompanied by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Rutland, the Bishop of Exeter, Earls Westmoreland, Spencer, and Euston, Viscount Palmerston, Lords Boston, Ossulston, Henry Petty, and John Thynne, Sir William Wynne, Hon. Spencer Perceval Attorney General and others. A similar address (voted on the 21st of December, 1805,) was also presented by the Corporation through the Secretary of State.⁽²⁾

On the 5th of February, Philip Earl of Hardwicke K.G.⁽³⁾ was unanimously elected High Steward of the University, in the room of the Right Hon. William Pitt deceased.⁽⁴⁾

On the 7th of February, came on the election of a member of parliament for the University, in the room of Mr. Pitt. The candidates were Lord Henry Petty⁽⁵⁾ Chancellor of the Exchequer M.A. of Trinity College, John Charles Viscount Althorp⁽⁶⁾ M.A. of Trinity

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 11 Jan. 1806.

(2) Ibid. 7 Dec, 1805, 1 Feb. 1806.

(3) Only son of the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, by his first wife, Catharine daughter of the Rev. Dr. William Freeman, was born 31 May, 1757; educated at Queen's College, M.A. 1776, L.L.D. 1811. He was elected one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Cambridge at the General Election in 1780, and continued to represent the County till 1790, when he succeeded his uncle in the Earldom of Hardwicke, and the Lord Lieutenancy of Cambridgeshire. In May, 1801, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and so continued till January, 1806. In 1803 he was elected a Knight of the Garter. He married 24 July, 1782, the Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, eldest daughter of James Earl of Balcarras, by whom he had four sons and four daughters; two of his sons died in infancy. Of his other sons, Philip Viscount Royston was wrecked in the Baltic, 7th April, 1808, being in his 24th year; and Charles James Viscount Royston died at Cambridge, 13th April, 1810, in his 13th year. The Earl of Hardwicke died 18th November, 1835.

(4) Cambridge Chronicle, 8 Feb. 1806.

(5) Second son of William Marquess of Lansdowne (better known as Earl of Shelburne). Lord Henry Petty was Chancellor of the Exchequer from February, 1806, to March, 1807, In 1809 he succeeded to the title of Marquess of Lansdowne, on the death of his elder brother. In August, 1827, he was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, which office he held till January, 1828. He was Lord President of the Council from November, 1830, to December, 1834, and from April, 1835, to September, 1841, and now holds that office, having been re-appointed in July, 1846.

(6) Eldest son of George John second Earl Spencer, by Lavinia his Countess, born 30 May, 1782. In or about 1804 he was returned to Parliament for Okehampton. In 1806 he was made a Lord of the Treasury, and was returned for Northamptonshire, the numbers being Viscount Althorp, 2085; William Ralph Cartwright, Esq. 1990; Sir William Langham, Bart. 1381. In 1807 he was again elected for Okehampton. He afterwards represented Northamptonshire, being returned at the General Election in 1830, after a severe contest of 15 days' duration (the numbers at the close of the poll being Viscount Althorp, 2462; Viscount Milton, 2113; W. R. Cartwright, Esq. 1195; Sir Chas. Knightley,

College, and John Henry Viscount Palmerston M.A. of St. John's College.⁽¹⁾ The votes were Petty, 331; Althorp, 145; Palmerston 128.⁽²⁾

On the 21st of March, a grace was offered to the Senate for appointing a syndicate to consider of some mark of respect to the memory of the Right Hon. William Pitt. It was rejected by a single dissentient voice in the Caput. On the 24th of March, a meeting of the members of the Senate was held at Trinity College Lodge, when it was resolved to erect a statue of Mr. Pitt by subscription. Upwards of £7400. was accordingly subscribed, the principal contributions being as follow:—

The Earl of Hardwicke (Queen's), High Steward of the University, £200.

The Earl of Aberdeen (Joh.), £105.

Dr. Sutton Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Harrowby (Joh.), Lord Rolle (Eman.), Marquess Abercorn (Pemb.), each £100.

A. Upcher (Joh.), Earl of Altamont, Hon. Spencer Perceval (Trin.), Earl of Euston (Trin.), William Wilberforce, Esq. M.P., Duke of Montrose (Trin.), Earl Camden (Trin.), Dr. Tomline Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Porteus Bishop of London, Lord St. Asaph, Viscount Palmerston (Joh.), Earl of Clonmell (Trin.)

Bart. 1243). In November, 1830, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, which office he held till November, 1834, when he succeeded his father as Earl Spencer. After the passing of the Reform Act he sat in Parliament for the Southern Division of Northamptonshire. He died 1 Oct. 1845.

(1) Lord Palmerston was educated at St. John's College, M.A. 1806. In 1807 he was returned to Parliament for Newport, in the Isle of Wight, and was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty. In 1811 he was returned for this University, which he represented till the General Election in 1831. He then sat for Blethingley, and in 1832 was returned for South Hampshire. He lost his election for that county in 1835, and was then returned for Tiverton, which place he now represents. He was Secretary at War from October, 1809, to May, 1828. On the 8th of April, 1818, one Lieut. Davis, an insane person, shot at and slightly wounded Lord Palmerston. Lord Palmerston was Secretary of State for the Foreign Department from November, 1830, till December, 1834, and from April, 1835, to September, 1841, and now holds that office, having been re-appointed in July, 1846.

(2) ANALYSIS OF THE POLL.

VOTERS.	P.	A.	P.
19 Peterhouse	15	3	1
17 Clare Hall	5	7	5
22 Pembroke Hall	12	5	5
21 Caius College	12	4	5
11 Trinity Hall	5	3	3
13 Corpus Christi College	5	4	4
33 King's College	19	10	4
18 Queen's College	10	3	5
8 Catharine Hall	5	1	2
27 Jesus College	19	6	2
27 Christ's College	19	8	0
137 St. John's College	48	17	72
17 Magdalene College	8	5	4
166 Trinity College	113	49	4
48 Emmanuel College	25	16	7
18 Sidney College	10	4	4
7 Commorantes in Villà	4	1	2
<u>609</u>	<u>334</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>129</u>
✓ <u>Objected Votes</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Allowed Votes</u>	<u>331</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>128</u>

Viscount Lowther (Trin.), Lord Castlereagh (Joh.), Marquess Huntley (Joh.) Lord Berwick (Jes.), Hon. W. Hill (Jes.), each £52. 10s. 0d.

Lord Headley (Trin.), G. Allan (Trin. H.), Earl of Westmoreland (Eman.), Earl of Northampton (Trin.), R. F. Wilson (Trin.), Viscount Royston (Joh.), Lord De Dunstanville (King's), R. Halford (Joh.), Lord Arden (Trin.), Duke of Rutland (Trin.), each £50.⁽¹⁾

One half only of the subscriptions was required.⁽²⁾ Four models were made, two by Bacon, one by Nollekens, and one by Garard.⁽³⁾ That of Nollekens was preferred. It was executed in marble and placed in the Senate House in June, 1812. The sculptor received 3000 guineas for the statue.⁽⁴⁾

The property tax act which received the royal assent on the 13th of June, empowers the Commissioners to deduct from the duties on lands, &c., the duties on the public buildings and offices of any college or hall in any of the Universities, and for the repairs of the public buildings and offices of such college or hall, and the gardens, walks, and grounds for recreation, repaired and maintained by the funds of such college or hall, and exempts from the duty on funded property, stocks and dividends applicable to the repair of any college.⁽⁵⁾

At a public meeting of the inhabitants held at the Town Hall, on the 16th of June, it was resolved to oppose a bill then pending in the House of Commons for enclosing lands in the parish of Saint Andrew the Less.⁽⁶⁾ Petitions against this bill were also presented by the Corporation, and on the 14th of July, the bill was lost in committee, on a formal objection taken by the counsel for the Corporation.⁽⁷⁾

1807.

On the 21st of March, the University voted a petition to the House of Commons against the bill for relief of the Roman Catholics. This petition was presented on the 23rd, by the Earl of Euston M.P. for the University.⁽⁸⁾

On the 8th of April, the Senate voted an address thanking the King for his firmness in supporting the Protestant religion. This address was presented at the Queen's Palace, on the 15th of April, by Dr. Pearce Vicechancellor, and a deputation from the Senate,

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 22 March—14 June, 1806.

(2) Ibid. 19 Dec. 1807, 24 April, 1812.

(3) Ibid. 11 July, 1807.

(4) Cunningham, *Lives of British Painters*, &c. iii. 170, 173, 174.

(5) Stat. 46 Geo. III. c. 65. There are similar clauses in the Stat. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35.

(6) Cambridge Chronicle, 21 June, 1806.

(7) Corporation Common Day Book, 31 May, 14 June, 30 June, 17 July, 16 August, 1806.

(8) Cambridge Chronicle, 23 March, 1807.

accompanied by His Highness the Duke of Gloucester, the Earl Euston, and Lord Henry Petty the representatives in Parliament of the University, the Marquess of Huntley, Viscount Castlereagh, Lord Manners, the Hon. Spencer Perceval, and others.⁽¹⁾

A bill for enclosing certain lands in the parish of St. Andrew the Less, was introduced into the House of Commons and carried by forty-eight against thirty-one. It was opposed by the University, but several resident members of that body and many inhabitants of the town presented a petition in favour of the bill, which was however put an end to by the dissolution of Parliament.⁽²⁾

At the election of members of Parliament for the University, which took place on the 8th of May, the candidates were George Henry Earl of Euston M.A. of Trinity College, Sir Vicary Gibbs⁽³⁾ Knight Attorney General M.A. of King's College, John Henry Viscount Palmerston M.A. of St. John's College, and Lord Henry Petty M.A. of Trinity College. The votes were Euston, 324; Gibbs 312; Palmerston, 310; Petty, 265.⁽⁴⁾

On the 8th of May, the Corporation voted an address to the King offering the humble tribute of their grateful admiration for his firm dignified and conscientious adherence to the sacred obligations of his coronation oath. This address was transmitted by the Mayor to Lord Hawkesbury by whom it was presented.⁽⁵⁾

(1) London Gazette, 14 to 18 April, 1807.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 2 May, 1807.

(3) Sir Vicary Gibbs, a native of Exeter, was fellow of King's College, B.A. 1775, M.A. 1778. He was called to the Bar, and greatly distinguished himself by his defence of the persons accused of High Treason in 1794, in which year he was appointed King's Counsel. In 1795 he was elected Recorder of Bristol, and appointed Solicitor General to the Prince of Wales. In 1805 he was appointed Solicitor General, and in March, 1807, Attorney General. In May, 1812, he was constituted a Justice of the Common Pleas; in 1813, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and in February, 1814, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, which office he resigned in November, 1818. He died 8th Feb. 1820, in his 65th year.

(4) ANALYSIS OF THE POLL.

VOTERS.	E.	G.	PA.	PE.
20 Peterhouse	15	4	4	12
21 Clare Hall	11	8	13	9
23 Pembroke Hall	13	13	11	8
25 Caius College	14	10	11	12
12 Trinity Hall	1	11	10	1
13 Corpus Christi College	7	8	8	3
38 King's College	13	29	16	13
24 Queen's College	10	17	15	6
10 Catharine Hall	6	5	4	4
23 Jesus College	12	12	10	11
29 Christ's College	16	12	11	18
155 St. John's College	47	91	116	36
17 Magdalene College	9	8	8	9
154 Trinity College	115	48	40	97
44 Emmanuel College	24	24	22	16
16 Sidney College	8	8	8	7
7 Commorantes in Villâ	3	4	3	3
<hr/> 631	<hr/> 324	<hr/> 312	<hr/> 310	<hr/> 265

(5) London Gazette, 26 to 30 May, 1807.

On the 18th of May, the first stone of Downing College was laid by Dr. Annesley the Master, attended by the University, who went in procession from the Senate House, having previously attended Great St. Mary's, where a sermon was preached by Dr. Outram the Public Orator. The Earl of Hardwicke High Steward of the University was present on the occasion, and afterwards dined with the members of the College, who also entertained the Heads of Houses, Noblemen, Professors, Doctors, and University Officers.⁽¹⁾

On the 14th of August the royal assent was given to an Act for inclosing Lands in the parish of St. Andrew the Less, otherwise called Barnwell, and other Lands intermixed therewith, in the parishes of St. Andrew the Great, St. Mary the Great, and St. Mary the Less. The ownership of the soil of the waste lands, commons, and common balks, was claimed by Thomas Panton Esq. and the Corporation of Cambridge. The great tithes belonged to Mr. Panton, Jesus College, Corpus Christi College, Peterhouse, the Rector of St. Botolph and the Vicar of St. Andrew the Great. All the small tithes belonged to Mr. Panton. There are enactments that Mr. Panton should try his claim to the right of soil in a feigned issue against the Corporation within a given time, or that his claim should be barred. He did not try this issue, and an allotment in respect of the right of soil was consequently made to the Corporation. The Act also requires allotments to be made for public stone, gravel, and clay pits, in lieu of all the great and small tithes (except those belonging to Jesus College, which were to remain), and for a common pasture for the owners or proprietors of messuages or cottages within the several parishes of St. Mary the Great, St. Mary the Less, St. Botolph, St. Andrew the Great, St. Benedict, St. Edward, St. Michael, St. Sepulchre, St. Clement, All Saints, and Trinity. There are also clauses for protecting the channel or water-course running from the Nine Wells in Shelford to the town of Cambridge, and preserving the rights of the Lord of the Manor of Trumpington de la Pole in Trumpington, and of Emmanuel and Christ's Colleges; as also the rights of Sturbridge and Midsummer fairs.⁽²⁾ The Commissioners' award bears date the 20th April, 1811, and states the total quantity of land within the limits of the Act⁽³⁾ to be 1156A. 2R. 24P. The principal fields enclosed went by the names of Bradmoor Field, Middle Field, Ford Field, and Sturbridge Field.

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 23 May, 1807.

(2) Stat. 47 Geo. III. sess. 2, c. 60 (unprinted local and personal),

(3) Parker's Piece, Jesus Green, Midsummer Common, Butt Green, Sturbridge Fair Green, Coldham's Common, and other lands were expressly excepted from the Act.

In November, a young salmon was caught in the Cam, near Jesus Green sluice. It is said to have been the first ever caught so high up the river.⁽¹⁾

On the 23rd of November, the Court of King's Bench was moved to award a mandamus to the Bishop of Ely, as Visitor of St. John's College, to hear and decide upon the claim of the Rev. William Wood to the sinecure rectory of Aberdaron, in Caernarvonshire; but it appearing that the Bishop had given his opinion in favour of the Rev. Herbert Marsh,⁽²⁾ the Court refused the application.⁽³⁾

1808.

On the 18th of February, Mr. Lancaster gave a lecture on the education of the poor at the Town Hall, and shortly afterwards a school was established here on the plan of Dr. Bell with Mr. Lancaster's improvements. Amongst the original promoters were James Henry Monk Esq. (now Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol), Rev. Henry Pepys M.A. (now Bishop of Worcester), and Jonathan Frederick Pollock Esq. (now Chief Baron of the Exchequer).⁽⁴⁾

About this time, as it seems, the County Magistrates sold part of the materials of the Castle.⁽⁵⁾

The Stamp Act, which received the royal assent on the 2d of July, imposed the following duties:—

Admission or Matriculation of any person in either of the Universities in England	£.	s.	d.
	0	10	0

Admission of any person to the Degree of a Bachelor of Arts, in either of the Universities in England, for the register or entry thereof—

If conferred in the ordinary course of the University . .	3	0	0
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If conferred by special Grace, or Royal Mandate, or by reason of Nobility, or otherwise out of the ordinary course.	5	0	0
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Admission of any person to any other Degree in either of the Universities in England, for the register or entry thereof—

If conferred in the ordinary course of the University . .	6	0	0
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If conferred by special Grace, or Royal Mandate, or by reason of Nobility, or otherwise out of the ordinary course, conferring any Right of Election in such University	10	0	0
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(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 14 Nov. 1807.

(2) Afterwards Bishop of Peterborough.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 28 Nov. 1807.

(4) Ibid. 27 Feb. 12 March, 2 April, 1808.

(5) Ibid. 18 June, 1808.

Testimonial or Certificate of the Admission of any person to the Degree of a Bachelor of Arts, in either of the Universities in England 3 0 0

Testimonial or Certificate of the Admission of any person to any other Degree, in either of the said Universities 10 0 0(1)

This year, the Cambridge Volunteers and the Rifle Corps under the command of Charles Humfrey Esq. transferred their services to the Local Militia.

On the 19th of September, a new Theatre, situate in that part of Barnwell which is in the parish of St. Benedict, was opened. The old Theatre, at Sturbridge fair, was pulled down, in 1806, in consequence of the prevalence of an unfounded idea that it was unsafe (2)

On the 5th of October, the mortal remains of Richard Porson M.A. Regius Professor of Greek, were brought from London to Trinity College. The body lay in state in the Hall for above two hours, and was then carried round the Great Court to the Chapel, attended by Dr. Mansel Bishop of Bristol Master of the College, the Fellows, Bachelors of Arts, and Scholars of the College, other members of the University and the Choir. Greek and English verses were, according to ancient usage, placed upon the pall. After appropriate anthems, the funeral service was read by the Bishop of Bristol, in a most dignified and impressive manner, and the body was deposited in the grave at the foot of the statue of Sir Isaac Newton.(3)

On the 15th of December, a Grace passed conferring the title of Professor of Mineralogy on the Rev. Edward Daniel Clarke LL.D. of Jesus College.(4) It was carried unanimously in the Non-Regent House, and by 38 against 7 in the Regent House.(5)

1809.

An Act, which passed on the 15th of June, empowered persons who had been apprenticed to any branch of the woollen manufacture, to set up and exercise any trade in any town or place; it was however provided, that such act should not be prejudicial to the privileges of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, or either of them, or extend to give liberty to any person to set up the trade of a vintner, or to sell any wine or other liquors within such Universities, without licence

(1) Stat. 48 Geo. III. c. 149, altered by Stat. 55 Geo. III. c. 184.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 13 Sept. 1806; 19 Sept. 1807; 10 Sept. 1808.

(3) Ibid, 8 Oct. 1808.

(4) Gunning, Ceremonies of Univ. of Camb. 263.

(5) Otter, Life of Clarke, ii. 235.

first had and obtained from the Vicechancellor of the same respectively.⁽¹⁾

The 25th of October, was observed as a jubilee to celebrate the King's entering the 50th year of his reign. In the morning there was divine service in all the Churches, that at Great St. Mary's being attended by the North Lincoln Militia, who arrived in the town the day preceding. In the afternoon they fired three volleys in the great court of Trinity College, the band playing "God save the King" between each volley, and all joining in three cheers. The men were regaled with ale, and the officers afterwards dined with the members of the College. The Earl of Hardwicke and the gentlemen of the county dined together at the Rose Tavern. There were public dinners in all the college halls, and the Corporation had a dinner at the Town Hall. The colleges also gave entertainments to the poor of the several parishes, and to their servants; Emmanuel College entertained 200 inhabitants of Great St. Andrew's parish in the college cloister, and 200 boys of the Lancasterian School were regaled with beef and pudding in their school room. In the evening the North Lincoln Militia band paraded the streets playing loyal tunes—the populace singing "God save the King," "Rule Britannia," &c., and testifying their joy by frequent cheers.⁽²⁾

An Address from the Corporation, congratulating the King on his commencing the 50th year of his reign, was transmitted by the Duke of Rutland to the Earl of Liverpool, by whom it was presented.⁽³⁾

On the 1st of November, an Address from the University, congratulating his Majesty on the fiftieth anniversary of his accession to the throne, was presented at the Queen's Palace by Dr. Pearson Vicechancellor, and other delegates. "There was a numerous attendance of the Members of the University; amongst whom were "his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Camden, Earl of Dumfries, Earl of Harrowby, Bishops of Salisbury and of Bristol, "Lord Vicount Palmerston, Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Sir Vicary "Gibbs, Knight; Right Hon. Richard Ryder, Right Hon. Robert "Dundas Saunders, Right Hon. Manners Sutton, Right Hon. Sir "William Wynne Master of Trinity Hall. His Majesty received them "in the most gracious manner, and the Delegates had the honour "to kiss his Majesty's hand."⁽⁴⁾

On the 10th of November, came on the election of Public Orator, in the room of Dr. Edmund Outram, who resigned that office on his

(1) Stat. 49 Geo. III. c. 109, s. 8.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 28 Oct. 1809.

(3) London Gazette, 24 to 28 Oct. 1809.

(4) Ibid. 31 Oct. to 4 Nov. 1809.

being appointed Canon Residentary of Lichfield; the candidates were Ralph Tatham M.A. fellow of St. John's College,⁽¹⁾ and Robert Walpole M.A. of Trinity College. The votes were Tatham, 152; Walpole, 132.

On the 22nd of November, was the election of Registry of the University in the room of George Borlase B.D. deceased. The candidates were William Augustus Pemberton B.D. fellow of Emmanuel College, and Rev. Thomas Kerrich M.A. of Magdalene College, Principal Librarian of the University. The votes were, Pemberton, 171; Kerrich, 55.

On the 4th of December, died Jonathan Davies D.D. Provost of Eton. By his will he bequeathed £1,000 for founding a Classical Scholarship in the University,⁽²⁾ and £2,000 to King's College, in augmentation of a fund for the purchase of advowsons.

1810.

An action for slander having been brought in the King's Bench by Thomas Browne D.D. Master of Christ's College,⁽³⁾ against George Cecil Renouard M.A. fellow of Sidney College, Dr. Milner the Vicechancellor, claimed consuance of the case, and his claim was allowed on the 25th of January, although it was objected, 1st, that the claim was stated on the roll to be made by the attorney of the Vicechancellor, when the power which constituted the person attorney, was executed by the Vicechancellor, as Vicechancellor and deputy of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and therefore that the claim ought to have been made by the attorney in their names; 2ndly, that the claim was preferred too early, upon the mere issuing of the writ of latitat, before declaration, so that it did not appear that the cause of action arose within the town and suburbs of Cambridge; and that it was not sufficient to supply that

(1) Now Master of that Society.

(2) Gunning, Ceremonies of University of Cambridge, 445.

(3) Dr. Browne greatly complained of not being elected Vicechancellor in November, 1809, and the alleged slander had some connection with the election in question, which also gave rise to the following publications:—

1.—An Examination of the Calumnies which have been assigned as reasons for the opposition to Dr. Browne's election into the office of Vicechancellor, which took place on the 4th of November, 1809, with some Observations upon other circumstances which have followed, and with which that opposition appears to have a close connection. By the Master of Christ College.—Cambridge. 8vo. 1810.

2.—Very Concise Remarks on Dr. Browne's Pamphlet. By Isaac Milner D.D.—Cambridge. 8vo.

3.—A Plain Statement of Facts, addressed to the Members of the Senate, in reply to a pamphlet by the Master of Christ College, entitled An Examination of Calumnies, &c. By J. Proctor D.D. Master of Catharine Hall.—Cambridge. 8vo. 1810.

4.—Remarks on two pamphlets lately published at Cambridge, the first entitled An Examination of Calumnies, &c. by the Master of Christ College; the second entitled A Plain Statement of Facts, by the Master of Catharine Hall. In two parts. By A Member of the Senate.—London. 8vo. 1811.

Dr. Browne was ejected from the Mastership of Christ's College, by the Visitors, 25th August, 1814.

fact by affidavit: 3rdly, that if the claim might be preferred upon the latitat before declaration, then it ought to have been preferred in the first instance after the return of the latitat, namely, upon the day of appearance: 4thly, that it appeared by the roll on which the power of attorney and claim were entered, that the claim was made on the return-day of the writ, before the power of attorney was executed: 5thly, that taking the letter missive and significatory of the Vicechancellor to be the original and proper claim, it was defective in not alleging that the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction; and that this could not be supplied by the formal entry of the claim on the roll made by the officer of the court, in which that averment was supplied from the affidavit. The Vicechancellor appointed the 14th of February for proceeding with the cause, when Dr. Browne the plaintiff not appearing, the case was dismissed.⁽¹⁾

The Right Hon. Charles Philip Yorke vacated his seat for the county by the acceptance of the office of Teller of the Exchequer. He offered himself for re-election, but was opposed⁽²⁾ by Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne.⁽³⁾ The nomination of candidates took place on the Market Hill, on the 13th of March, when the shew of hands was decidedly in favour of Lord F. G. Osborne. The same day Mr. Yorke declined, and on the 16th of March Lord F. G. Osborne was elected.⁽⁴⁾

The Baker's Act passed on the 9th of June, contains a proviso in favour of the rights and customs of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.⁽⁵⁾

In or about July this year, William Bell D.D. Prebendary of Westminster, and late Fellow of Magdalene College,⁽⁵⁾ transferred to the

(1) East's Reports, xii. 12; Milner's Life of Dean Milner, 383—421.

(2) The Hon. Peter Robert Drummond Burrell (now Lord Willoughby d'Eresby) was a candidate, but waived his pretensions in favour of Lord F. G. Osborne.

(3) Son of Francis Godolphin, fifth Duke of Leeds. His Lordship, who was born 18th Oct. 1777, was returned to the House of Commons for Helstone, in Cornwall, 1798, and sat for that place till the General Election in 1802, when he was elected for Lewes (the votes being—Osborne, 214; Henry Shelley Esq. 179; Thomas Kemp Esq. 173). At the dissolution in 1806 he retired from Parliament until his election for Cambridgeshire, which county he continued to represent till 1831, when he was created Lord Godolphin. In 1836 he was elected High Steward of the Town.

(4) Cambridge Chronicle, 9 March, 16 March, 23 March, 1810; Cobbett's Political Register, xvii. 497.

(5) Stat. 50 Geo. III. c. 73, s. 4.

(6) William Bell was Eighth Wrangler, 1753; Member's Prizeman, 1755; M.A. 1756; D.D. by royal mandate, 1767. He became domestic chaplain to the Princess Amelia (aunt to George III.), through whose interest he obtained a prebendal stall at Westminster, in 1765. He acquired several other preferments; and made himself known to the public by various publications. That for which he was principally distinguished was "An attempt to ascertain and illustrate the Authority, Nature, and Design of the Institution of Christ, commonly called the Lord's Supper," 1780, 8vo. In this work he chiefly adopted the opinions of Hoadley on this sacrament; and it produced a letter addressed to him by Dr. Bagot. Dr. Bell followed up the subject by "An Enquiry, whether any doctrine relating to the nature and effects of the Lord's Supper can be justly founded on the doctrine of our Lord recorded in the 6th chapter of the Gospel of St. John," 1790. In 1787 he was the

University £15,200 £3 per cent. Consols, for the foundation of eight University scholarships for the sons of clergymen.⁽¹⁾

On the 24th of October, the Senate proceeded to elect a Rector of Ovington, in Norfolk. The candidates were Edward Symonds M.A. fellow of St. John's College; Charles James Blomfield, B.A. fellow of Trinity College, (now Bishop of London); and Samuel Lowe M.A. formerly fellow of Magdalene College. The votes were Symonds, 172; Blomfield, 148; Lowe, 97.

On the 11th of November, John Smith was elected University Printer, by 122 votes. The other candidate, Henry Bryer of London, polled 25 votes only.

1811.

On the 31st of January, was an election by the Senate to the vicarage of Kingery, in the county of Lincoln, (in the patronage of a Roman Catholic). The candidates were Joseph Stockdale M.A. of Corpus Christi College, who polled 91 votes, and John Hewett M.A. of Clare Hall, who had 42 votes.

The Parliamentary Census of this year shews the population of Cambridge to have been as under:—

INHABITED

HOUSES.		FAMILIES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
132	All Saints	148	311	440	751
238	St. Andrew the Great .	270	490	684	1174
95	St. Andrew the Less	102	194	217	411
142	St. Benedict	142	316	405	721
128	St. Botolph	152	274	399	673
130	St. Clement	167	304	371	675
135	St. Edward	155	268	398	666
233	St. Giles	237	515	621	1136
137	St. Mary the Great .	179	353	471	824
121	St. Mary the Less . .	141	283	388	671
53	St. Michael	64	124	164	288
97	St. Peter	170	218	268	486
109	Holy Sepulchre . . .	120	270	289	559
241	Holy Trinity	277	554	705	1259
	The University	0	814	0	814
<u>1991</u>		<u>2324</u>	<u>5288</u>	<u>5820</u>	<u>11108</u>

Sixteen houses were building, 26 were uninhabited, 80 families were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 1600 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft.⁽²⁾

editor of a curious tract by Dr. Courayer, entitled "Declaration de mes derniers sentimens sur les differens dogmes de la Religion," the manuscript of which had been given by the writer himself to the Princess Amelia, who left it to Dr. Bell. A translation of this work was published by Dr. Calder. Dr. Bell died 29 September, 1816, in the 85th year of his age.—Annual Register, for 1816.

(1) Milner, Life of Dean Milner, 391.

(2) Abstract of Population Returns of 1811.

On the 27th of March, came on the election of Chancellor of the University, in the room of the Duke of Grafton deceased. The candidates were William Frederick Duke of Gloucester K.G.,⁽¹⁾ and John Henry Duke of Rutland K.G. both of Trinity College.⁽²⁾ The poll commenced at ten in the morning, and closed at midnight, when the numbers were, for the Duke of Gloucester, 468; for the Duke of Rutland, 351.

On the 28th of March, was an election, to supply the vacancy in the parliamentary representation of the University, occasioned by the Earl of Euston's succeeding to the peerage as Duke of Grafton. The candidates were, Vicount Palmerston M.A. of St. John's College, and John Henry Smyth, Esq. M.A. of Trinity College. The votes were, Palmerston, 451; Smyth, 345.⁽³⁾

A Bill for making a canal from Bishop's Stortford to Cambridge⁽⁴⁾

(1) Third child and only son of William Henry Duke of Gloucester (brother of Geo. III.), by Maria daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, and widow of James Earl of Waldegrave. He was born at Rome, 15th January, 1776; was educated at Trinity College in this University, where he took the degree of M.A. 1790; then entered the Army, served in Flanders in 1794 and 1795; was in 1796 created LLD. here; succeeded to the title of Duke of Gloucester on the death of his father in 1805; was made a General in 1808, and a Colonel of the Foot Guards in 1809. In 1816 he married his cousin, the Princess Mary, fourth daughter of George III.; was appointed Field Marshal, and by special warrant had the title of *Royal Highness* conferred on him. He died 30th Nov. 1834 and was interred with royal honours at Windsor, on the 11th of December following.

(2) This contest gave occasion to the following publications:—

- 1.—The Question examined whether the friends of the Duke of Gloucester in the present contest, are enemies of the Church; with an Appendix, containing an extract from the Statutes, and Remarks on it, as applying to the present occasion. By Herbert Marsh D.D. F.R.S. Margaret Professor of Divinity.—Camb. 8vo. 1811.
- 2.—Remarks submitted to the consideration of the readers of Dr. Marsh's Pamphlet.—Camb. 8vo. 1811.
- 3.—Letter to the Rev. Dr. Marsh, occasioned by his Address to the Senate of the University.—Camb. 8vo. 1811.
- 4.—A Defence of the Question examined whether the friends of the Duke of Gloucester are enemies of the Church, being a reply to an anonymous Pamphlet and an anonymous Handbill.—Camb. 8vo. 1811.

(3) ANALYSIS OF THE POLLS AT THE ABOVE ELECTIONS.

G.	R.		P.	S.
19	6	Peterhouse	9	16
9	14	Clare Hall	14	7
7	13	Pembroke Hall	12	9
21	20	Caius College	27	13
4	7	Trinity Hall	9	2
14	3	Corpus Christi College	12	5
23	16	King's College	19	19
23	8	Queen's College	24	8
3	7	Catharine Hall	7	3
24	14	Jesus College	17	17
31	8	Christ College	13	26
67	126	St. John's College	161	32
17	6	Magdalene College	16	7
178	63	Trinity College	69	159
17	33	Emmanuel College	35	14
6	11	Sidney College	11	5
2	1	Downing College	1	2
5	0	Commorantes in Villa	3	3
470	356		459	347
2	5	Objected votes...	8	2
468	351		451	345

(4) Vide ante pp. 403, 432, 436.

was introduced into the House of Commons this year. It was opposed by the Corporation and many of the inhabitants. It was read a second time on the 18th of March, by 90 against 34; but on the 9th of April, it was thrown out in committee.

On the 3rd of May, the Senate voted from the University chest, £300, for relief of distressed Portuguese, and £200 for relief of British prisoners in France.⁽¹⁾

On the 7th of May, died, in the 80th year of his age, Richard Cumberland, Esq. He was born at Trinity College Lodge, 19th February, 1731-2;⁽²⁾ being son of the Rev. Denison Cumberland (afterwards Bishop successively of Clonfort and Kilmore), by Joanna, daughter of Dr. Richard Bentley, Master of Trinity College. He was educated at Bury and Westminster schools, admitted of Trinity College in his 14th year, was tenth wrangler in 1750-1, and was elected to a fellowship⁽³⁾ soon after he had taken his first degree; he became private secretary to Lord Halifax, and when that nobleman went to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, accompanied him as under secretary. He afterwards obtained an office at the Board of Trade, and ultimately became Secretary, which situation he held till the abolition of that Board under Mr. Burke's bill. In 1780, conceiving that there was an opening for a separate negotiation with the Court of Spain, he went with his family to Lisbon, and thence to Aranjuez. The negotiation was preposterously conducted and entirely failed, and on his return, he was neglected and disavowed by the ministry. He thenceforward retired into private life, residing principally at Tunbridge Wells. Mr. Cumberland was author of a great number of dramatic pieces, of these the comedies of the "West Indian," the "Jew," and the "Wheel of Fortune," may be considered as possessing considerable merit. His "Observer" occupies a respectable place amongst the British essayists; but his poems, novels, theological tracts, and fugitive and miscellaneous pieces, are now but little regarded. He published memoirs of his own life, and continued to compose for publication to nearly his last hour; for it is to be lamented, that his old age was exposed to the discomfort attending narrow and reduced circumstances. He is said to have been of a peculiarly jealous and irritable temper, and to have been the prototype of Sheridan's "Sir Fretful Plagiary." Mr. Cumberland married in early life, and had

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 10 May, 1811.

(2) Baptised at St. Michael's, 5th March, 1731-2.

(3) M.A. 1754.

several children. He was buried in the Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey.⁽¹⁾

This year, the Duke of Gloucester Chancellor of the University, notified his intention to give a gold medal, value 15 guineas, to a resident Undergraduate, for the best English poem. The first medal was given in 1813, and succeeding Chancellors have continued the prize.

On the 15th of June, an Act passed for enclosing the lands called Coe Fen Leys, in the parish of St. Mary the Less.⁽²⁾

In the evening of the 28th of June, the Duke of Gloucester Chancellor elect of the University arrived at Trinity College Lodge, where he was received by Dr. Mansell Bishop of Bristol Master of the College. Shortly afterwards the Vicechancellor, Heads of Houses, and Proctors, paid their respects to his Highness. On the following day the Installation took place in the Senate House, with the accustomed ceremonies, and amidst the acclamations of nearly 3,000 persons. The following Installation Ode, written by William Smyth Esq. M.A. fellow of Peterhouse, Professor of Modern History, and set to music by Charles Hague Mus. Doct. Professor of Music, was performed in an exquisite manner by the most celebrated vocal and instrumental performers:—

RECITATIVE.

Thou, from thy realms of brighter day,
Thou, the Bard, whose matchless lay
Once gave to deathless fame thy Fitzroy's praise;
Now, when again the festive pomp we lead,
Oh yet receive, for 'tis the Poet's meed,
The earthly homage, which the heart would raise;
The fond warm sigh, that would to life restore
The Genius loved and mourned, that must return no more.

AIR.

O thou, lost Master of the British Shell!
Pleased in the calm of Academic bowers
To win the spoils of meditative hours,
And from thy studious cell
See thy loved Arts and Virtue's gentle train
Wide round the world securely reign.
Alas! how is that world defiled,
How changed each scene that peaceful smiled,
Since in this crowded Dome thy skill divine
Did laurel wreaths round GRANTA's sceptre twine—

CHORUS.

— What countless forms, with frantic mien,
Have flitted o'er yon darkened scene—
They come—they rage—they disappear—
The Storm is Woe—the Pause is Fear—

(1) Memoirs of Richard Cumberland, written by himself; Annual Register, 1811.

(2) Stat. 30 Geo. III. c. 176 (local and personal).

RECITATIVE.

But who is He that treads the uncertain gloom,
That comes the last, nor shades the general doom?

AIR AND QUARTETT.

Vain now each mighty Name,
Thro' ages long descended:
Each Banner's storied fame,
Which conquest once attended:

RECITATIVE.

From height to height the Alpine Eagle flown,
Screams, as he finds no wild remain his own;

RECITATIVE.

With sullen march recede
The Russian's wasted train:
The high, indignant Swede
The oppressor braves in vain;
In dim eclipse the Crescent's glories fade:
And the far Indian sees the approaching shade;
Where, mid the clouds of War,
Where, now the fortune of the Austrian star?
The high-born Maid, in Bridal Garlands shewn,
Leads up the last sad pomp, that speaks a World o'erthrown.

CHORUS.

— The shout is heard on high—
Britannia! hark—they fly—they fly—
Hark—fallen is the foe, and thine the victory.—
On Alexander's plains glad sounds arise:
Vimeira loud replies;
The Conquerors of the World are conquered now—
Rise, bind the laurels on thy brow
Britannia! rise!—'tis thine—'tis thine,
To roll the thunders of the blazing line,
And bid the ruin wide the scattered foe pursue;
And thine, to rush amain
Along the embattled plain,
Pour o'er the opposing ranks, and sweep them from the view;

RECITATIVE AND AIR.

On Talavera's height,
And 'mid Barossa's fight,
High beat each English heart with triumph warm,
And England's Genius o'er the battle's storm
Rose proud, and shewed her EDWARD's laurelled form,
While near was seen the sable warrior son,
Crowned, as on Poictier's day, with wreaths from Cressy won.

AIR.

O GLOSTER! pleased to thee while Granta bends,
And gives her sceptre to thy faithful hand;

Oh think, while round the baleful storm extends,
 Why yet thy native land,
 Why yet the loved, the beauteous Isle
 In peace can rest in Virtue smile ;

RECITATIVE.

'Mid States in flames and ruins hurled,
 Why England yet survives the world !—

AIR.

From hardy sports, from manly schools,
 From Truth's pure lore in Learning's bower.
 From equal Law, alike that rules
 The people's will, the Monarch's power ;
 From Piety, whose soul sincere
 Fears God, and knows no other fear ;
 From Loyalty, whose high disdain
 Turns from the fawning, faithless train ;
 From deeds, the Historian's records shew,
 Valour's renown and Freedom's glow,
 'Tis hence, that springs the unconquered fire ;
 That bids to Glory's heights aspire :

AIR.

O GLOSTER ! hence the Sage's aim,
 The Scholars' toil, the Statesman's fame,
 The flaming sword, still ready found
 To guard the Paradise around—
 Here in their last retreat are seen
 The peaceful Arts, the Classic Muse ;
 And heavenly Wisdom here her light serene,
 Her holy calm can still diffuse ;

AIR AND CHORUS.

No common cause, no vulgar sway,
 Now, GLOSTER, claim thy generous zeal—
 In ENGLAND'S bliss is EUROPE'S stay,
 And ENGLAND'S hope in GRANTA'S weal—

AIR.

— Thee have the marshalled Hosts of FRANCE
 Seen on their firmest ranks advance ;
 Thine was the Soldier's fearless glow,
 And thine the skill that watched around ;
 Shamed and repulsed the conscious foe
 The laurel gave, though Fortune frowned ;
 And ENGLAND heard with loud acclaim,
 The promise of thy youthful fame ;

DUET.

The modest Virtues on thy steps attend—
 To thee the sons of grief and pain
 For pity turn, nor turn in vain ;
 The hapless African has called thee Friend—
 Oh ever thou the generous cause defend !

CHORUS.

Pursue thy course!—an honest fame is thine—
 And GRANTA still shall bless the day,
 GRANTA that ever lov'd a BRUNSWICK's name,
 The honoured day, that saw her thus consign
 To thee the Ensigns of her Sway,
 The Guardian of her Laws, her Rights, her Fame,
 Son of her matron Lore, Prince of her Monarch's line.

The University then accompanied the Chancellor in procession to Trinity College, where his Highness gave a sumptuous dinner to nearly 1000 persons in the cloisters of Neville's Court, a temporary awning being erected on the eastern side. In the evening he attended a concert in the Senate House, after which he gave a collation in Trinity College cloisters, the company, which exceeded 3000, being entertained with a brilliant display of fireworks. On Sunday, the 30th of June, the Chancellor attended service at Great Saint Mary's, both morning and afternoon. On Monday, the 1st of July, he held a levee at Trinity Lodge, and afterwards went in state to the Senate House, and admitted twenty honorary Doctors in Civil Law, and fifteen honorary Masters of Arts. He then returned to Trinity Lodge, and thence proceeded to Sidney College gardens, where a magnificent public breakfast was given by the University; after which he attended a grand dinner at Trinity College, given by the Master and Fellows of that Society. On Tuesday, the 2d of July, being Commencement day, his Highness presided in the Senate House, and on that and the following day visited the several colleges. On the 3rd of July, Mr. Sadler ascended in an air balloon, from the great court of Trinity College, and the Chancellor, after partaking of a public breakfast, given in Trinity College cloisters, to 1500 ladies and gentlemen, set off on his return to London.⁽¹⁾

On the 15th of October, between three and four in the morning, a fire broke out in Emmanuel College, which destroyed the interior of one side of the principal court, called the Founder's or Lord Westmoreland's building, containing eighteen sets of rooms. The fire originated in the apartments of Mr. Thomas, a fellow commoner, who generously presented the Society with £500. towards restoring the building.⁽²⁾

On the 16th of November, the Senate voted £500. from the Uni-

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 5 July, 1811; Cambridge University Calendar for 1812, 275—288.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 18 Oct. 8 Nov. 1811.

versity Chest to the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church.⁽¹⁾

The Cambridge Auxiliary Bible Society was established at a crowded and unanimous public meeting, held at the Town Hall, on the 12th of December. The Earl of Hardwicke was in the chair. Amongst the speakers were Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne M.P. for the county, Rev. Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke Professor of Mineralogy, Rev. William Farish M.A. Professor of Chemistry, William Hollick Esq. Rev. Charles Simeon M.A. fellow of King's College, Dr. Isaac Milner Dean of Carlisle and President of Queen's College, and Rev. William Dealtry fellow of Trinity College. The proceedings appear to have excited the most intense interest.⁽²⁾

1812.

A temporary Act for the more effectual preservation of the peace by enforcing the duties of watching and warding, which received the royal assent on the 20th of March, contains a proviso that it should not prejudice or affect any jurisdiction, right or privilege, claim or custom, of either of the two Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.⁽³⁾

On the 28th of March, was executed, at the Castle, William Nightingale (tried and convicted as William Bird), for forging and uttering a note purporting to be a Windsor and Berkshire Bank Note for £5.⁽⁴⁾

On the 16th of April, between eleven and twelve at night, Sidney College was discovered to be on fire in two places. Immediate assistance being rendered, the flames were extinguished before any material damage was sustained. There being reason to believe that the fire was the act of an incendiary, the Master and fellows offered a reward of £200., and the University of £300., for discovery of the offender. On the 3rd of May, about two o'clock in the morning, another fire broke out in an uninhabited room in the upper part of the south wing of the same college. Considerable damage was done, but by great exertions the flames were prevented from communicating to any other part of the building.⁽⁵⁾

On the 20th of April, the Senate voted petitions to both Houses of Parliament, against the Catholic claims.⁽⁶⁾

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 22 Nov. 1811.

(2) Ibid. 13, 20, 27 Dec. 1811; Milner, Life of Dean Milner, 463—482; Otter, Life of Clarke, ii. 260.

(3) Stat. 52 Geo. III. c. 17, s. 37.

(4) Cambridge Chronicle, 20 March, 3 April, 1812.

(5) Ibid. 24 April, 8 May, 1812.

(6) Ibid. 24 April, 1812.

On the 25th of May, Louis XVIII. King of France (who travelled under the name of Comte de Lisle) arrived at the Rose Inn. On appearing in the balcony he was received with a royal salute from the Local Militia. The following morning he proceeded to view the public buildings and colleges. He afterwards dined in Trinity College Hall. He left Cambridge on the 27th.⁽¹⁾

On the 29th of May, about nine in the evening, a fire broke out in an apartment at Trinity College. The flames however were soon extinguished. There had been no fire or light in the room for 24 hours previously.⁽²⁾

On the 9th of June, an Act passed⁽³⁾ for making a navigable canal from the Stort Navigation, at or near Bishop's Stortford, to the River Cam, near Clayhithe Sluice, with a navigable branch or cut from such canal at Sawston to Whaddon.⁽⁴⁾ The act contains clauses for protecting Hobson's Conduit, for repairing damage to the Hills Road, for protecting the tolls of the Cam, saving the rights of the Conservators of the Cam, for payments to the Corporation of Cambridge by persons erecting cranes or weighing machines upon the line of the canal between Shelford and Cherryhinton, and for compensation to the Corporation of Cambridge in case of diminution of their tolls.⁽⁵⁾ This canal was not made.

On the 12th of June the following address, signed by 13 Heads of Colleges and 91 other members of the Senate, was presented to the Prince Regent, at Carlton House, by Dr. Mansel Bishop of Bristol and Master of Trinity College, accompanied by other Members of the Senate:—

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the greater part of the Heads of Colleges, of the Doctors, Professors, and Masters of Arts, resident in the University of Cambridge.

May it please your Royal Highness,

WE, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, whose names are underwritten, being the greater part of the Heads of Colleges, of the Doctors, Professors and Masters of Arts, resident members of the Senate of the University of Cambridge, humbly beg leave to express to your Royal Highness our grief and horror at the late melancholy and afflicting event which, by the most desperate and atrocious act of assassination, within the walls of the House of

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 29 May, 1812.

(2) Annual Register for 1812, p. 80.

(3) The second reading in the Commons (25th Feb.) was carried by 84 against 34, and the third reading there (22nd May) by 93 against 28.

(4) Vide ante, pp. 403, 432, 436, 495. Ralph Dodd was the projector of this canal. Mr. William Walker was afterwards the engineer.—Cambridge Chronicle, 28 Sept. 19 Oct. 26 Oct. 1810.

(5) Stat. 52 Geo. III. c. 141 (local and personal). An Act to amend this Act received the royal assent 20 June, 1814.

Parliament, has deprived your Royal Highness and the country of the services of the late Right Honourable Spencer Perceval.

IN this expression of our feelings, we are aware how much they are in unison with those of the empire at large: but to us, as members of an University, to whom the promise of so many public and private virtues was given, and whose expectations therein have been so fully gratified, we trust that a more than ordinary concern may be allowed on this awful and melancholy occasion; and that those virtues which, while he lived, were peculiarly the objects of our exultation, may, now that he is no more, be those also of our more affectionate remembrance.

BUT, independently of all immediate connection with the subject of our regret, we still humbly hope, that in thus expressing our attachment to the memory of an eminently virtuous man, we shall not be considered by your Royal Highness as acting otherwise than in the best conformity to the duties of our situation, connected as it is with the great and important purposes of education, and founded upon the principles of religion and virtue.⁽¹⁾

The Corporation also voted an Address of Condolence to the Prince Regent on Mr. Perceval's assassination. It was presented by the Duke of Rutland High Steward, Lieut.-Gen. Finch, and Lieut.-Gen. Manners, members for the town.⁽²⁾

On the 2nd of July, Garret Hostel bridge broke down. It had been in a decayed state for a considerable time, and the passage over it had been stopped for several days previously. It was frequently called the mathematical bridge, and was erected in 1769,⁽³⁾ from a design by Mr. Essex.⁽⁴⁾

An Act for registering and securing Charitable Donations, which passed on the 9th of July, contains a clause that its provisions should not extend to either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, nor to any college or hall thereto belonging, nor to any charitable bequest, devise, gift, or foundation whatsoever belonging thereto, or under the controul, direction, superintendence, or management of those Universities, or either of them, or any college or hall therein.⁽⁵⁾

On the 8th of August, Daniel Dawson was executed at the Castle, for poisoning a horse at Newmarket, in 1809.⁽⁶⁾

In October, orders were made by Trinity and St. John's Colleges, that students appearing in hall or chapel in pantaloons or trousers, should be considered as absent.⁽⁷⁾

On the 18th of November, the Senate voted petitions to both Houses of Parliament against the Catholic claims. The votes were,

(1) London Gazette, 13 to 16 June, 1812; Cambridge Chronicle, 19, 26 June, 1812.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book; London Gazette, 20 to 23 June, 1812.

(3) Vide ante, p. 360.

(4) Cambridge Chronicle, 10 July, 1812.

(5) Stat. 52 Geo. III. c. 102, s. 11.

(6) Cambridge Chronicle, 20 March, 24 July, 14 August, 1812.

(7) Retrospective Review, xii. 35n.

Non-Regents: Placets, 53; Non-Placets, 42. Regents: Placets, 52; Non-Placets, 34.⁽¹⁾

On the 20th of November, the Court of King's Bench, in an action by the University of Cambridge against Bryer, decided that under the Copyright Act, 8 Anne,⁽²⁾ the printer of a book, composed after the passing of the act, and published for the first time after its composition, with the consent of the proprietor of the copyright, was bound to deliver a copy upon the best paper to the warehouse keeper of the Stationers' Company, for the use of the library of the University, although the title of the book and the proprietor's consent to the publication were not entered in the Company's register.⁽³⁾

1813.

On the 23rd of January, about eleven at night, Sidney College was again⁽⁴⁾ discovered to be on fire in two places, but the flames were extinguished before any material damage was sustained. Frederick Kendall B.A. of that college was committed on suspicion of being the incendiary.⁽⁵⁾

On the 25th of January, the Corporation unanimously agreed to petition both Houses of Parliament against the Catholic claims.⁽⁶⁾

On the 17th of February, the Senate voted £300. for relief of the sufferers in Russia. King's college gave 100 guineas, Trinity College 100 guineas, and Catharine Hall 25 guineas, for the same purpose.⁽⁷⁾

On the 18th of February, a Commission of Sewers was granted for certain limits in Cambridgeshire, extending from where the river Granta first runs into the parish of Little Shelford, and from Arrington Bridge to the tails or outfalls of the King's Mill, in Cambridge, including the whole of that branch of the river Cam over which Newnham Mill stands.

At the Lent Assizes, Frederick Kendall B.A. of Sidney College was tried before Mr. Serjeant Marshall for setting fire to that college on the 23rd of January. Sir William Garrow, Solicitor-General, who was specially retained, defended the prisoner, who was acquitted.⁽⁸⁾

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 20 November, 1812.

(2) Vide ante p. 98.

(3) East's Reports, xvi. 317.

(4) Vide ante, p. 501.

(5) Cambridge Chronicle, 29 Jan. 1813.

(6) Ibid. 12 Feb. 1813.

(7) Ibid. 15 Jan. 22 Jan. 29 Jan. 19 Feb. 1813.

(8) Cambridge Chronicle, 8 March, 1813; Trial of Frederick Kendall Esq B.A. for setting fire to Sidney College. (Camb. 8vo. 1813.)

At the County Sessions, on the 30th of April, the Corporation were indicted for not repairing Garret Hostel Bridge. The indictment was removed into the King's Bench, where judgment, by default was entered against the Corporation.⁽¹⁾ About the same time they were indicted and convicted for not repairing the Small Bridge, which they afterwards put in repair at the cost of £299. 10s. 0d.

In May, a person of the name of Thomas Bell was exhibited at the Hog in the Pound, Oxford-street, London, as "The Cambridge Giant." He was 36 years of age, 7 feet 2 inches high; his hands 11 inches, his middle fingers 6 inches in length. He considered himself as double jointed. He was a native of Cambridge, and apprenticed to the trade of a blacksmith, which he relinquished in order to travel the country for exhibition at fairs, &c.⁽²⁾

On the 28th of May, the Senate voted petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying that proper steps might be taken for the diffusion of Christian Knowledge in the East Indies.⁽³⁾

On the 5th of July, there was a general illumination here on account of the Battle of Vittoria.⁽⁴⁾

The Assize of Bread Act, passed 10th July, contains a proviso that its enactments should not prejudice the ancient right or custom of the two Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.⁽⁵⁾

On the 21st of July, the royal assent was given to an Act for extending and amending the Cam Navigation Act. By this act additional powers were given for recovery of the tolls and of penalties, and the Conservators were empowered to let the tolls, &c., for a term not exceeding three years.⁽⁶⁾

This year, a Classical University Scholarship, called the Pitt Scholarship, was established. £1000. was contributed by the subscribers to Mr. Pitt's statue,⁽⁷⁾ and £500. by the Pitt Club in London.⁽⁸⁾

On the 1st of December, died, in the 60th year of his age, John Bowtell bookbinder, of this town. He compiled a History of the Town, and by his will bequeathed to Trinity College £500. £3. per cent. Consols, the annual dividends to be applied in repairing the

(1) Pleas of the King in B. R. Trin. 53 Geo. III. roll 64.

(2) Kirby's Wonderful and Eccentric Museum, iv. 403, where is a portrait of Thomas Bell, in an academic gown.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 4 June, 1813.

(4) Ibid. 9 July, 1813.

(5) Stat. 53 Geo. III. c. 116, s. 12.

(6) Stat. 53 Geo. III. c. 214, (local and personal).

(7) Vide ante, p. 485.

(8) Cambridge Chronicle, 30 July, 17 Dec. 1813.

church and chancel of Saint Michael's, and £1000. £3. per cent. Consols, the dividends to be paid half-yearly to the churchwardens of the parish of the Holy Trinity (wherein he was born), for repairing and beautifying the Church and Steeple; to the Trustees of Hobson's Workhouse £500. £3. per cent. Consols, the annual dividends to be applied towards placing out poor boys, natives of Cambridge as apprentices; to the President and Governors of Addenbrooke's Hospital £7000. £3. per cent. Consols, for enlarging the Hospital; to Downing College, his books and manuscripts (including his History of the Town), and a collection of fossils and curiosities.⁽¹⁾ There is a portrait of Mr. Bowtell in the court room at Addenbrooke's Hospital, the Governors of which institution have lately erected a tablet to his memory in Saint Michael's Church.

On the 9th of December, the Senate voted an address to the Prince Regent, congratulating him on the brilliant victories obtained by the forces of his Majesty and of his allies. This address was presented at Carlton House, on the 17th, by Dr. Chafy Vicechancellor, the Caput, the Registrary, and the Esquire Bedels. There was also a numerous attendance of noblemen and gentlemen educated at the University, amongst whom were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Westmoreland, the Bishops of Salisbury and Chester, Viscount Lowther, Viscount Palmerston and J. H. Smyth Esq. Representatives in Parliament for the University, the Right Hon. Charles Mannors Sutton Judge Advocate, Lord Massy, Hon. J. Shore, and John Beckett Esq. Under Secretary of State.⁽²⁾

1814.

On the 1st of February, the Senate voted £50. for the relief of the poor of the town.⁽³⁾

The fall of Napoleon and the restoration of the Bourbons were celebrated by a general illumination on the 14th of April.⁽⁴⁾

On the 6th of June, the Corporation voted an address to the Prince Regent, congratulating him on the return of peace,⁽⁵⁾ and an address on the same occasion was voted by the Senate on the 8th of June. It was presented at Carlton House, on the 12th of July, by Dr. Chafy Vicechancellor, the Earl of Hardwicke High Steward

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 3 Dec. 17 Dec. 24 Dec. 1813.

(2) London Gazette, 21 Dec. 1813; Cambridge Chronicle, 24 Dec. 31 Dec. 1813.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 4 Feb. 1814.

(4) Ibid. 15 April, 1814.

(5) London Gazette, 6 Aug. 1814.

of the University, Viscount Palmerston and J. H. Smyth Esq. Members of Parliament for the University, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquess of Exeter, Earl Nelson, Earl Percy, the Bishops of Salisbury and Exeter, Viscount Normanby, Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, &c., &c.⁽¹⁾

On the 27th of June, Peace was proclaimed here with the accustomed solemnities, amidst the general acclamations of the people. In the evening there was a general illumination.⁽²⁾

The Duke of Gloucester the Chancellor visited the University at the Commencement, as did also the celebrated Prussian Marshal Von Blücher, who was drawn by the populace from the entrance of the town to Trinity College, and received with the loudest acclamations. The University conferred the degree of LL.D. on him, and on Lord Charles Stewart and Lord Burghersh, who accompanied him; and he attended a grand banquet at Trinity College (4th July), at which upwards of 500 were entertained. Lord Erskine was amongst the noble and distinguished persons who visited Cambridge on this occasion.⁽³⁾

In a congregation held on the 4th of July, in which the Duke of Gloucester presided as Chancellor of the University, the Senate voted petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying for the adoption of measures for the complete annihilation of the African slave trade.⁽⁴⁾

On the 8th of July, at a public meeting of the inhabitants, convened by the Mayor, it was unanimously agreed to petition both Houses of Parliament expressive of disapproval of that article in the Treaty of Peace which guaranteed to France the continuance of the slave trade for five years, and praying that they would use such measures as they thought most likely to procure its repeal at the ensuing congress.⁽⁵⁾

On the 11th of July, a county meeting, convened by the Sheriff, in pursuance of a requisition, was held at the Shire Hall. Resolutions were unanimously carried expressive of regret and disappointment that, in the recent Treaty of Peace with France, no stipulation had been made for the immediate abolition of the African slave trade. An address to the Prince Regent, and petitions to both Houses of Parliament, grounded on the resolutions were agreed to. The resolutions were moved and supported by George Milner Esq., E. Hol-

(1) London Gazette, 16 July, 1814.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 1 July 1814.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 8 July, 1814; Full and True Account of the late Rejoicings at Cambridge. 8vo. 1814.

(4) Cambridge Chronicle, 8 July, 1814.

(5) Ibid. 8 July, 15 July, 1814.

lick Esq., Lord F. G. Osborne M.P. for the County, Edward King Fordham Esq., and Mr. Wedd.⁽¹⁾

In celebration of the return of Peace, there was a general public dinner to the poorer classes on Parker's Piece, on the 12th of July. Nearly 6000 persons partook of the entertainment, which consisted of plain substantial English fare.⁽²⁾ The tables were twenty-four in number, diverging from an octagonal orchestra, in which was a numerous and excellent band of vocal and instrumental performers. Each table was 156 feet long, and was decorated with banners having appropriate devices. At these tables the principal gentry of the University and town presided. It was computed there were 15,000 spectators. After dinner the company adjourned to Midsummer Green, where there were rural sports and pastimes. In the evening, there was a bonfire on Parker's Piece. On the following day the fragments of the feast were distributed amongst the aged and infirm, to each of whom half-a-crown was given. The prisoners in the Gaol and the inmates of Addenbrooke's Hospital were also furnished with provisions to celebrate the occasion. On the 13th and 14th of July, there were public tea parties and dancing in various parts of the town. The expence was defrayed by a public subscription, amounting to £998. 3s. 4d.; but after paying all charges there remained a surplus of £102. 8s. 1d., out of which £90. was voted to the widows and orphans of soldiers slain in the war.⁽³⁾

On the 29th July, the royal assent was given to a Copyright Act, which contains a clause for the delivery to the warehouse-keeper of the Stationers' Company, for the use of the public library at Cambridge, of a copy of every printed book, and of every volume thereof, upon the paper upon which the largest number of such book should be printed for sale, together with all maps and prints belonging thereto, under the penalty of £5. for each copy, and full costs of suit, to be recovered by action of debt in any Court of Record.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 8 July, 15 July, 1814.

(2) The following provisions, &c., were supplied—
 Beef (including 700 lbs. of suet for puddings) 5,338 lbs.
 Plum puddings, of 6 lbs. each, 700.
 Bread, 5820 penny loaves.
 Gloucester cheese, 485 lbs.
 Sallads, 2640.
 Onions, 220 bunches.
 Vinegar, 528 half-pint cruets.
 Salt, 480 saucers.
 Mustard, 480 pots.
 Ale, 56 barrels.
 Pipes, 1728.
 Tobacco, 52 lbs.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 15 July, 22 July, 1814; Full and True Account of the late Rejoicings at Cambridge. 8vo. 1814.

(4) Stat. 54 Geo. III. c. 156, s. 2, repealed by Stat. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 45.

On the 19th of September, a new Theatre in the parish of St. Andrew the Less was opened, the former theatre, situate in the parish of St. Benedict, being thenceforth disused.⁽¹⁾

On the 19th of October, the Senate voted £300. from the University chest, for the distressed Professors of the University of Wittenberg.⁽²⁾

This year, Trinity Hall contributed £100. from their Causeway fund towards rebuilding Garret Hostel Bridge.⁽³⁾

On the 23rd of November, was the election to the Professorship of Anatomy, vacated by the death of Sir Busick Harwood M.D. The candidates were, John Haviland M.A. and Licentiate in Physic, fellow of St. John's College; William Clark M.A. fellow of Trinity College;⁽⁴⁾ and John Thomas Woodhouse M.D. fellow of Caius College. The votes were, Haviland, 150; Clark, 135; Woodhouse, 60.

1815.

At a County Meeting, held at the Shire Hall, on the 2nd of January, it was agreed to petition the House of Commons against the renewal of the Property Tax. Jonathan Page Esq. High Sheriff was in the chair, and the resolutions were supported by Ebenezer Hollick Esq., Robert Jones Adeane Esq., Henry Gunning Esq., Rev. George Adam Browne, and Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne M.P. The Rev. Frederick Herbert Maberley of Chesterton opposed the petition.⁽⁵⁾

The existence of fever in several colleges and in the town created considerable alarm. At a meeting of the Vicechancellor and Heads on the 11th of April, it was, on the report of the medical gentlemen of the University and town, determined not to be expedient that the undergraduates should return to their colleges before the 20th of May. On the 3rd of May, a Grace to the following effect passed the Senate, but not without opposition:—

SINCE an opinion exists in some parts of the country that the students of the university cannot with safety return immediately to their colleges, on account of a fever being prevalent in this place: MAY IT PLEASE YOU, that (although there is great reason to hope such opinion is groundless, yet in order to prevent the anxiety of parents and friends) their term be allowed to all undergraduates who, having kept the last Lent Term, are absent during the present Easter Term.

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 16 Sept. 1814.

(2) Ibid. 21 Oct. 1814.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book,

(4) Now Professor of Anatomy, elected to the office in 1817.

(5) Cambridge Chronicle, 6 Jan. 1815.

On the 24th of May, the following declaration was made by the Physicians of Addenbrooke's Hospital:—

CAMBRIDGE, May 24, 1815.

WE, the undersigned, hereby declare, we do not know of any fever now prevailing in Cambridge:

And as far as we have been able to observe, the feverish complaint which has sometime back prevailed here, was not of a contagious nature.

I. PENNINGTON, M.D.

Regius Professor of Physic.

T. INGLE, M.D.

J. T. WOODHOUSE, M.D.

Physicians to
Addenbrooke's Hospital.(1)

By the Stamp Act, which received the royal assent on the 11th of July, the duty on admission or matriculation in the Universities was increased from 10s. to £1. The former duties upon admission to degrees and testimonials, or certificates of admission thereto,(2) were reimposed.(3)

The Apothecaries' Act, passed on the 12th of July, contains a clause recognizing the right of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to grant licenses for the practice of physic, and by another clause it is enacted that the act shall not lessen, prejudice, or defeat the rights, authorities, privileges, and immunities theretofore vested in, exercised, and enjoyed by either of those Universities.(4)

On the 14th of July, the Senate voted £300. in aid of the fund for relief of the Widows and Orphans of those who fell at Waterloo, and of the wounded sufferers of the British army in that engagement.(5)

An address from the University to the Prince Regent, congratulating him on the victory at Waterloo, was unanimously voted by the Senate on the 14th of July; and on the 27th, it was presented at Carlton House by Dr. Thackeray Vicechancellor and delegates from the Senate, accompanied by the Earls of Westmoreland and Harrowby, Earl Percy, the Bishop of Gloucester, Viscount Palmerston M.P., and other members of the University.(6)

A proposal was this year made to enclose Coe Fen, Coldham's Common, and Christ's College Pieces; but the Corporation, on the 24th of August, refused their assent,(7) and the scheme was abandoned.

On the 13th of November, the Prince Regent and the Duke of

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 31 March, 14 April, 5 May, 2 June, 1815; Otter, Life of Dr. Clarke, ii. 338. Mr. Thomas Verney Okes, surgeon, this year published a tract, entitled "Observations upon the Fever lately prevalent in Cambridge."

(2) Vide ante, p. 489.

(3) Stat. 55, Geo. III. c. 184.

(4) Stat. 55 Geo. III. c. 114, s. s. 5 & 29.

(5) Cambridge Chronicle, 14 July, 21 July, 1815.

(6) London Gazette, 29 July, 1815; Cambridge Chronicle, 21 July, 4 Aug. 11 Aug. 1815.

(7) Corporation Common Day Book.

Clarence (afterwards King William IV.) passed through Cambridge, on their way from Huntingdonshire to Newmarket. They did not stop here, relays of horses being ready, by order, at Barnwell.⁽¹⁾

1816.

This year, was first instituted an examination of students in civil law.

On the 5th of February, died Richard Viscount Fitzwilliam,⁽²⁾ whose will⁽³⁾ contains the following bequest:—

I GIVE AND BEQUEATH unto the Chancellor masters and scholars of the University of Cambridge, all my capital stock in the New South Sea Annuities [£100,000], to be had and held by them the said Chancellor, masters, and scholars, and their successors for ever, upon the trusts, and to and for the intents and purposes hereinafter expressed and declared, touching and concerning the same; and as to all my pictures, portraits, prints, drawings and engravings, whether framed, glazed, or otherwise, and also the frames and glass thereof respectively, all my books, printed, engraved, or manuscript, bound or unbound, all my music, bound and unbound, all my busts, statues, medals, gems, precious stones, and bronzes whatsoever, which shall belong to me at the time of my decease, I give and bequeath the same unto the said Chancellor, masters, and scholars of the said University of Cambridge, and their successors for ever, upon the trusts and for the intents and purposes hereinafter expressed, declared and contained, touching and concerning the same: and I do hereby declare my will to be, and hereby direct, that they the said Chancellor masters and scholars, do and shall with all convenient speed after my decease, by and out of the dividends and annual proceeds of my said New South Sea Annuities so directed to be transferred to them as aforesaid, cause to be erected and built a good substantial and convenient Museum, Repository, or other building, within the precincts of the said University, for the reception and preservation of the said pictures, books, and other articles, or to purchase one or more erections or buildings for that purpose; and in the meantime and until such a Museum, Repository, or other building, shall be erected, built, or purchased as aforesaid, to procure a proper building for their temporary reception, and to pay rent and taxes for the same, and also to pay and defray all the costs, charges, and expences attending the removing and depositing the said respective articles: and I do hereby direct, that William Sheldon and Edward Roberts, or the survivor of them, do cause a regular schedule or inventory to be made of the said several articles, and shall cause two fair copies of such schedule or inventory to be made, one of which copies I direct shall be signed by them the said William Sheldon and Edward Roberts, or the survivor of them, and that the other copy shall be signed by the Vicechancellor of the said University for the time being, and that the copy so to be signed by the said William Sheldon and Edward Roberts, or the survivor of them, shall be delivered to the said Vicechancellor, and deposited in the place where the said several articles are kept, and that the copy to be signed by the said

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 17 Nov. 1815.

(2) Sometime of Trinity Hall, Hon. M.A. 1764.

(3) Dated 18th August, 1815.

Vicechancellor shall be delivered to the said William Sheldon and Edward Roberts, or one of them, to be kept by them, or one of them: and it is my will, and I hereby direct, that none of my said pictures, books, or other articles before mentioned, shall be taken or removed from the Museum or Repository for the time being, by any person or persons whomsoever, or on any account, or upon any pretence whatsoever, except only in case of fire happening, and then only during the time the necessity continues: and I do hereby declare my will to be, and hereby direct, that the expense of keeping such pictures, books, and other articles before mentioned, and the salaries of officers and other persons to be employed in or about the same, shall be discharged with and out of the dividends and annual proceeds of the said New South Sea Annuities so given and bequeathed as aforesaid: and I do hereby declare, that the bequests so by me made to the said Chancellor masters and scholars of the said University, are so made to them for the purpose of promoting the increase of learning, and the other great objects of that noble foundation; but the particular arrangement, economy, and disposition of the property comprised in the said legacies and bequests I have made and given, I commit (subject to the several trusts hereinbefore expressed) to the direction and management of the said Chancellor masters and scholars, in such manner as is provided by the laws and usages of the said University.

On the 9th of February, the Senate voted an address to the Prince Regent, congratulating him on the re-establishment of Peace. It was presented at Carlton House on the 30th of April, by Dr. Kaye Vicechancellor, and a deputation from the Senate, accompanied by many noblemen and gentlemen educated at the University.⁽¹⁾

On the 24th of February, a County Meeting, convened by John Whitby Quintin Esq. High Sheriff (in compliance with a requisition), was held at the Shire Hall, to take into consideration the depressed condition of the Agricultural Interest. Henry Gunning Esq. proposed, and Jonathan Page Esq. seconded certain resolutions, which (with an additional resolution proposed by Sir George Leeds Bart. and seconded by the Rev. George Adam Browne) were carried unanimously. Lord F. G. Osborne expressed himself favourable to the objects of the meeting, and a letter was read from Lord C. S. Mannors, intimating that he could not support a renewal of the Property Tax. The resolutions affirmed overwhelming taxation to be the main cause of the distress then existing, and intimated that considerable alleviation might be derived from protecting duties at higher rates on the importation of foreign wool, seeds, and other agricultural produce, and particularly by a recurrence to the system of drawbacks on the exportation of corn and malt. The Malt Tax and the Income Tax were condemned, and the proposed remedies of the Chancellor of the Exchequer declared utterly inefficient. It

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 16 Feb. 3 May, 10 May, 1816; London Gazette, 4 May, 1816. [The Gazette erroneously enumerates the Earl of Liverpool, Viscount Sidmouth, and other Oxford men, amongst the noblemen and gentlemen educated at this University.]

was declared that no certain and adequate remedy was to be found but in the ample reduction of the general expences of the country.⁽¹⁾

The Mayor being requested to convene a meeting of the inhabitants to petition against the renewal of the Property Tax declined to do so, twenty-three inhabitants then convened a public meeting, which was held at the Shire Hall, on the 26th of February. Mr. William Hollick took the chair, and Messrs. Thomas Hovell and Charles Humfrey proposed resolutions, strongly condemning the renewal of the tax. These were carried unanimously, as was a petition to the House of Commons, framed upon the resolutions.⁽²⁾

On the 1st of April, a meeting of the owners and occupiers of land in the County of Cambridge and Isle of Ely was held at the Rose Tavern: Sir George Leeds Bart. in the chair. Resolutions were passed, affirming the depressed state of agriculture; that the Poor Laws fell with undue weight on the occupiers of land, and needed revision; that the prevalent distress required much further aid than the cessation of the war duty on malt; that the provision of the late Corn Bill allowing the bonding of foreign corn, was highly detrimental, and that the importation of articles of foreign production similar to those grown in our own country, unless accompanied with high protecting duties, could not fail of being most injurious to the agricultural interest of the United Kingdom; that the late depreciation of money was one cause of the then distress; that Government ought to reduce taxes, and give a strict attention to economy and retrenchment in every branch of public expenditure. A committee⁽³⁾ was appointed to communicate from time to time with the members of Parliament for the county, and the agriculturists were recommended to support the institution of benefit clubs and savings' banks.⁽⁴⁾

On the 4th of May, the Corporation voted an address of congratulation to the Prince Regent, on the marriage of his daughter the Princess Charlotte of Wales with Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg. This address was presented at Carlton House on the 5th of July, by John Cheetham Mortlock Esq. Mayor, who received the honour of knighthood on the occasion.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 23 Feb. 1 March, 1816.

(2) Ibid.

(3) Sir George Leeds Bart. Sergeant Frere, Thomas Quintin Esq. Rev. Townley Clarkson, Henry Gunning Esq. Mr. J. Whitechurch, John Hemington Esq. Wedd William Nash Esq. Henry Thurnall Esq. Ebenezer Foster Esq. Joseph Patteson Wedd Esq. Samuel Pickering Beales Esq.

(4) Cambridge Chronicle, 5 April, 1816.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book; Cambridge Chronicle, 12 July, 1816.

On the 15th of May, the Senate voted an address to the Prince Regent, congratulating him on the marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Wales. It was presented at Carlton House on the 21st, by the Duke of Gloucester Chancellor, Dr. Kaye Vicechancellor, and a deputation from the Senate, accompanied by the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishops of Chester, Ely, Salisbury, Bristol, Exeter, Bangor, St. Asaph, and Clogher, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Earl Spencer, Earl Compton, Viscount Sidney, Earl Percy, Lord Calthorpe, Viscount Bernard, Lord Weymouth, Sir Thomas Liddell, Hon. J. Villiers, William Wilberforce Esq. and others.⁽¹⁾

In consequence of serious riots at Littleport and Ely, the magistrates of this town, as a measure of precaution, on the 25th of May swore in a great number of special constables, and appointed stations for their assembling, in the event of any appearance of disturbance here.

On the 22d of June, the Court of King's Bench gave judgment on a presentment against the inhabitants of St. Giles for not repairing that part of the Arrington road which is situate in their parish, to which they had pleaded, that the road in question had been repaired by the inhabitants of Great St. Mary from time beyond memory until the passing of the Arrington Turnpike Act,⁽²⁾ whereby it was enacted, that that part of the road should be repaired by the Turnpike Trustees, and that the inhabitants of Great St. Mary's should be exempted from repairs on contributing £150. The prosecutor having demurred to this plea, the Court held it bad, as not shewing a consideration whereby to subject the inhabitants of Great St. Mary's to the reparation of a highway in alienâ parochiâ.⁽³⁾

The following grace passed the Senate on the 26th of June:—

CUM Senatus Consultum Jan. 24, 1766,⁽⁴⁾ concessum, omnino taceat de iis qui gradum suscipiant nullis terminis completis: *CUMQUE* haud æquum videatur ut majora privilegia iis concedantur quo neque in hac neque in alia quavis Academia commorati sunt, quam nostris Alumnis qui omnibus exercitiis Academicis perfuncti nomina sua tabulis collegiorum subdlexerint, aut quam iis qui ab Oxonio vel Dublinio huc se contulerunt: *PLACEAT* VOBIS, ut in posterum nemo Gradum quemque suscipiens ad jus suffragii admittatur, qui non, vel ante vel post gradum susceptum, tres saltem terminos compleverit, nisi qui in Officium Academicum vel Lecturam Publicam, vel in Fundationem alicujus Collegii electus fuerit.⁽⁵⁾

(1) London Gazette, 25 May, 1816; Cambridge Chronicle, 10 May, 24 May, 31 May, 1816.

(2) See Order of Sessions, 14 April, 1656 (in Vol. iii. p. 465) wherein this road is denominated as beyond Newnham Bedford way.

(3) Maule and Selwyn's Reports, v. 260.

(4) Vide ante, p. 341 (where date of this grace is erroneously given as 21st January).

(5) Gunning, Ceremonies of Univ. of Camb. 216 (where the above grace is erroneously stated to have passed in 1826).

At the Summer Assizes was tried before Lord Chief Justice Gibbs, an action wherein William Anderson lessee of Jesus College was plaintiff, and Thomas Broadbelt defendant. The question at issue was the liability of the lands held by the defendant as tenant to Rev. J. W. Geldart to the tithes called St. Rhadegund's tithes. The plaintiff had a verdict.⁽¹⁾

On the 13th of August, the Vicechancellor and Public Orator presented to the Duke of Gloucester the Chancellor a congratulatory letter on his marriage with the Princess Mary.⁽²⁾

On the 24th of October, came on the election of Registry of the University. The candidates⁽³⁾ were William Hustler Esq. M.A. fellow of Jesus College, who had 159 votes, and Thomas Turton⁽⁴⁾ M.A. fellow of Catharine Hall, who had 104 votes.⁽⁵⁾

Doubts having arisen respecting the persons to whom the right of nominating in the election of Lecturers and other officers belongs, the Vicechancellor and Heads having considered the words of the statute and Lord Burghley's letter thereon,⁽⁶⁾ declared the intention and meaning thereof to be that no person can exercise the right of nominating as representative of any Head of a House excepting the Viceprovost, Vicemaster, President, or Locum-tenens regularly appointed, according to the statutes of the college to which he belongs.⁽⁷⁾

By a deed, dated the 27th of November, Charles Burney D.D. and the Rev. John Cleaver Banks M.A., surviving trustees of a fund raised by the friends of Professor Porson and appropriated to his use in his lifetime, transferred to the University £400. Navy £5. per cents. upon trust, that the interest should be annually employed in the purchase of one or more Greek books, to be given to the resident undergraduate who should make the best translation into Greek verse of a proposed passage in Shakspeare, Ben Johnson, Massinger or Beaumont and Fletcher.

The Cambridge and Cambridgeshire Savings' Bank was established at a meeting held at the Rose, on the 13th of December, over which the Earl of Hardwicke presided.⁽⁸⁾

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 9 August, 1816.

(2) Ibid. 16 August, 1816.

(3) There were no less than 11 candidates previously to the nomination.

(4) Now Bishop of Ely.

(5) Cambridge Chronicle, 18 Oct. 25 Oct. 1816.

(6) Vide Vol. ii. p. 309.

(7) Gunning, Ceremonies of Univ. of Camb. 28.

(8) Cambridge Chronicle, 20 Dec. 1816.

1817.

An attack having been made upon the Prince Regent, when returning from opening the Parliament, an Address of congratulation on his escape was voted by the University, which was presented at Carlton House on the 18th of February, by the Duke of Gloucester Chancellor, the Earl of Hardwicke High Steward, Dr. Wood Vice-chancellor, the Representatives of the University in Parliament, the Marquess Camden, the Marquess of Huntley, Earl Spencer, Earl Percy, Earl St. Germans, the Marquess Graham, the Earl of Brecknock, Lords Townsend, Bridport, Boston, Sydney, St. Helen's, Bernard, and Clive; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Ely, Salisbury, Exeter, Cloyne, St. Asaph, Chester, and Llandaff, and about 250 other members of the University.⁽¹⁾ On the 21st of February, an Address of congratulation on the same occasion was voted by the Corporation.⁽²⁾

The Union Society, comprising a large proportion of the Undergraduates and younger members of the University, and established (in or about February, 1815, by the union of several similar societies, some of which had existed for many years,) for the discussion of literary and political questions, was interrupted by Dr. Wood the Vicechancellor and the Proctors, who, in March, this year, went to one of the society's meetings at the Red Lion, and commanded the members to discontinue their discussions as inconsistent with academic discipline. A petition, complaining of this interference, signed by several Masters of Arts and noblemen, members of the society, was presented to the Duke of Gloucester Chancellor of the University. The members of the society also presented a remonstrance to the Vicechancellor, in which they demonstrated that each member on an average did not bestow more than ten hours per annum in attendance on the society's meetings, and that none could bestow more than forty hours. They denied that the society interfered with the studies of the members, and for proof stated that they had amongst them three University Scholars, seven Chancellor's Medallists, twelve Browne's Medallists, and several who had attained the highest mathematical honours.⁽³⁾ They alledged that the union tended to diminish attendance on other clubs and meetings, whose conduct was likely to be less orderly as their objects were less intellectual. They

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 21 Feb. 28 Feb. 1817.

(2) London Gazette, 27 Feb. 1817,

(3) At the time of the dissolution Mr. Whewell (now Master of Trinity College) was President, Mr. Rose of Trin. Coll. Treasurer, and Mr. Thirlwall of Trin. Coll. (now Bishop of St. David's) Secretary.

agreed (if the society could not be tolerated on other terms) to exclude political as they had ever done theological subjects, and they prayed that the society might not be put down at that particular period when the suppression of societies bearing accidentally the same name might induce those unacquainted with the University to suppose it was suppressed from political motives, and that its members had been guilty of seditious or treasonable language. To this remonstrance the Vicechancellor declined any answer as unnecessary. Ultimately the society was allowed to resume its meetings on the understanding that there should be no discussion on political questions except such as fell "within a floating period of twenty years anterior to the time of discussion."⁽¹⁾

On the 25th of March, died, at Jesus College, aged 82, the Rev. Robert Tyrwhitt M.A. formerly fellow of that Society. By his will he gave to the University £4000. Navy £5 per cents. for the encouragement of Hebrew Learning.⁽²⁾

On the 26th of April, the University voted a petition to the House of Commons, against a bill for enabling ecclesiastical persons and others having qualified interests to make leases of tithes so as to bind their successors.⁽³⁾

On the 14th of May, the University voted a petition to the House of Lords, against further concessions to the Roman Catholics.⁽⁴⁾

This year, £20,000 was presented to St. Peter's College, by a gentleman, who concealed his name.⁽⁵⁾ He afterwards turned out to be the Rev. Francis Gisborne M.A. formerly fellow of the Society, and his benefaction was applied in founding two fellowships and four scholarships, and in erecting new buildings.

The Magna Congregatio was this year revived, after being discontinued for several years.⁽⁶⁾

(1) This restriction was abolished in or shortly after 1830.

(2) In 1818, the Senate decreed the foundation of three Hebrew scholarships. In 1826, the number was increased to six. On the 29th of April, 1836, new regulations were made as to the scholarships.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 2 May, 9 May, 1817.

(4) Ibid. 16 May, 1817.

(5) Ibid. 30 May, 1817.

(6) The following letter from the Vicechancellor to the Mayor explains the object of the revival:—

" July 1st, 1817.

" Dear Sir,

" I beg to inform you that I intend to hold the Magna Congregatio on Friday next at Ten o'clock, and request your attendance in the Chancel of St. Mary's Church at that hour, with two Aldermen, four Burgesses, and two respectable householders from each parish, to enter into the engagements required by our Charters and the Ancient Customs of the University.

" I am induced to call your particular attention to this business at the present moment on account of the extraordinary influx of Beggars and Vagrants, who constantly

In consequence of the Shire Hall having been recently painted, the smell was so offensive that the Judges refused to hold the Summer Assizes there, and the Nisi Prius Court was held at St. John's College Hall before Lord Chief Justice Gibbs, and the Crown Court in Jesus College Hall before Mr. Justice Abbott.⁽¹⁾

On the election of an Alderman on the 16th of August, the sixteen electors chose James Burleigh and the Aldermen John Willimott, but the Mayor declared Mr. Burleigh duly elected, and he was afterwards sworn into office.⁽²⁾

On the 19th of November, being the day of the funeral of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, there was service in all the churches and meeting-houses. The University went in procession to Great St. Mary's, where a sermon was preached by Dr. John Kaye Master of Christ's College and Regius Professor of Divinity, from Psalm cxix. 71. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council went in procession to Great St. Andrew's, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Walter Gee fellow of Sidney Coll. from Ecclesiastes vii. 4. In the evening, a dumb peal was rung at Great St. Mary's. On the following Sunday, funeral anthems were sung at King's, Trinity, and St. John's Chapels.⁽³⁾

On the 4th of December, the Corporation voted an Address of Condolence to the Prince Regent on the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales. They also sent a letter to the Baron Hardenbrock Private Secretary to Prince Leopold, desiring him to assure the Prince of their sympathy.⁽⁴⁾

"infest the streets, walks, and colleges, and give serious cause of alarm lest some outrage should be committed by them. I beg further to remind you, that the University has for many years distributed considerable sums of money to the several parishes in the town on the express stipulation that the streets and colleges shall be kept free from beggars and vagrants, and I feel it my duty to declare expressly that until our Charter, which is calculated to give most effectual assistance to the police of the town, is complied with on the part of the parishes, I must withhold any further benefactions to them.

"The Charter to which I refer was granted to the University by Richard the Second and confirmed by his Successors, a circumstance the simple mention of which will I am sure induce you to assist in its enforcement in conformity with the Mayor's engagement when he enters upon his office.

"I am, my dear Sir,

"Your very faithful humble servant,

"J. WOOD, Vicechancellor.

"To the Worshipful the Mayor of Cambridge."

Dr. Wood, in the foregoing letter, states that the Charter, establishing the Magna Congregatio, was granted by Richard II., whereas it was granted by Henry III., and one does not clearly perceive why its being granted by Richard II. or confirmed by his successors, was a circumstance the simple mention of which should induce the Mayor to assist in its enforcement.

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 1 August, 1817.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 21 Nov. 28 Nov. 1817.

(4) London Gazette, 20 Dec. 1817; Corporation Common Day Book.

1818.

On the 6th of February, a petition from the University against the Tithe Regulation Act was presented to the House of Commons.⁽¹⁾

On the 3rd of March, Sir Egerton Brydges obtained leave in the House of Commons to introduce a bill to amend the Copyright Act of the 54th Geo. III.⁽²⁾ This bill proposed that the libraries entitled to demand copies of books should pay part of the retail price thereof to the publisher. A petition against the bill was presented by this University, and petitions in favour of the bill by the following London publishers: Messrs. Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, Messrs. Cadell and Davies, Messrs. Rodwell and Martin, and Mr. Valpy; Mr. Cooke and Mr. Daniell engravers; and the Rev. Rogers Ruding author of *Annals of the Coinage*. There were also petitions in its favour from the booksellers and publishers of London and Westminster, and from certain artists and engravers. The bill was supported by Sir Egerton Brydges, Mr. Hudson Gurney, Lord Althorp, Mr. Lambton, Sir Samuel Romilly, and Sir James Mackintosh; and opposed by Mr. Smyth, Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Peel, Lord Palmerston, Sir William Scott, Mr. John Peter Grant, Mr. Forbes, Lord Archibald Hamilton, and Mr. Croker. On the 17th of April, the bill was read a second time, on the understanding that it would be referred to a select committee, which was accordingly appointed; and on the 5th of June (five days before the dissolution of Parliament) this Committee presented a report, in which they recommended, 1st. the repeal of so much of the Act of 54 Geo. III. as required the gratuitous delivery of eleven copies except in so far as related to the British Museum, and that a fixed allowance should be granted in lieu thereof to such of the other public libraries as might be thought expedient. 2dly. That if it should not be thought expedient to comply with the first recommendation, the number of libraries entitled to claim delivery should be restricted to the British Museum, and the libraries of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Dublin Universities. 3dly. That books of prints, wherein the letter-press should not exceed a certain very small proportion to each plate, should be exempted from delivery, except to the Museum, with the exception of all books

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 13 Feb. 1818.

(2) Vide ante, p. 508.

of mathematics. 4thly. That all books in respect of which claim to copyright should be expressly and effectually abandoned should be also exempted.⁽¹⁾

On the 27th of March, the Vicechancellor promulgated certain regulations for the better conduct of lodging houses for students, and all persons letting lodgings to students were required to subscribe to these regulations, and to take out a licence from the Vicechancellor and Proctors. The number of such licences granted this year was 215.⁽²⁾

At the Town Sessions held on the 2nd of April, immediately after Serjeant Blossett the Deputy Recorder had charged the Grand Jury, Dr. Webb Vicechancellor came into court, attended by Mr. Pemberton his solicitor, preceded by the Esquire Bedels, and followed by the Proctors, and approaching John Purchas Esq. the Mayor on the bench, demanded the seat he then occupied as Chairman of the Sessions. The Mayor stated that he conceived the Mayor had a right to the chair by long usage, that it would be an abandonment of his duty if he quitted it, and he should therefore refuse to resign it. The Vicechancellor then asked the Mayor if he were to understand that he positively refused him the chair. The Mayor replied, "most positively, most unequivocally." The Vicechancellor, after saying that he did not come to have words, retired from the court. At a Common Day, held on the 7th of April, the thanks of the Corporation were unanimously voted to the Mayor "for his firm and independent conduct in supporting the rights of his office as Mayor." It was also agreed to defray all expences which might be incurred by the Mayor by reason of any legal proceedings against him by the Vicechancellor.⁽³⁾

In consequence of Mr. Martyn the Professor of Botany being unable, from advanced age, to deliver lectures, he empowered Sir James Edward Smith M.D. President of the Linnæan Society to deliver a course of Botanical Lectures in the University, and he having obtained the assent of the Vicechancellor, announced his first lecture for the 6th of April. In the meantime eighteen Tutors of Colleges intimated to the Vicechancellor that they decidedly disapproved of

(1) Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, xxvii. 756, 1190, 1212, 1226, xxviii. 154, 1257; Christian, Vindication of the right of the Universities of the United Kingdom to a copy of every new publication. 3rd edit. 177.

(2) List of persons licensed by the Vicechancellor and the Proctors to receive students as lodgers, &c. Camb. 8vo. 1818.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book, 7 April, 1818; Cambridge Chronicle, 3 April, 1818.

their pupils attending the public lectures of any person who was neither a member of the University, nor a member of the Church of England,⁽¹⁾ and in consequence Sir James E. Smith, at the suggestion of his friends, abandoned his intention of lecturing here.⁽²⁾

On the 8th of April, the University voted £1000. to the Society for building Churches. Trinity College also voted £500. to the Society about the same time.⁽³⁾

On the 29th of April, a grace passed for the annual appointment of two Proproctors, to assist the Proctors in the enforcement of discipline, on account of the great increase of the students, and the necessity of their lodging in the town. Bachelors in Divinity, as well as Masters of Arts, are eligible to this office.⁽⁴⁾

On the 21st of May, came on the election of Woodwardian Professor. The candidates were, Adam Sedgwick M.A. fellow of Trinity College, and George Cornelius Gorham M.A. fellow of Queen's College. The votes were, Sedgwick, 186; Gorham, 59.

The Act for appointing Commissioners to inquire concerning

(1)

" April 4th, 1818.

" We, the undersigned Tutors of Colleges, beg leave respectfully
" to express to the Vice-Chancellor, that we decidedly disapprove of our Pupils attending
" the Public Lectures of any Person, who is neither a Member of the University, nor a
" Member of the Church of England.

" Samuel Berney Vince,	King's College.
" John Brown,	} Trinity College.
" James Henry Monk,	
" James Devereux Hustler, ..	
" Thomas Calvert,	
" Tho. Waldron Hornbuckle, ..	} St. John's College.
" Ralph Tatham,	
" Samuel Tilbrook,	Peterhouse.
" William French,	Pembroke Hall.
" Benedict Chapman,	Caius College.
" James William Geldart,	Trinity Hall.
" Thomas Shelford,	Bene't College.
" William Mandell,	Queen's College.
" Thomas Turton,	Catharine Hall.
" William Hustler,	Jesus College.
" Joseph Shaw,	Christ College.
" William Yeung,	Emmanuel College.
" Walter Gee,	Sidney College.

(2) These circumstances occasioned the publication of the following Pamphlets:—

- 1.—Considerations respecting Cambridge, more particularly relating to its Botanical Professorship. By Sir James Edward Smith M.D. F.R.S. &c. President of the Linnæan Society.—Lond. 8vo. 1818.
- 2.—A Vindication of the University of Cambridge from the reflections of Sir James Edward Smith President of the Linnæan Society, contained in a Pamphlet entitled Considerations respecting Cambridge, &c. By the Rev. James Henry Monk B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College and Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge.—Lond. 8vo. 1818.
- 3.—A Defence of the Church and Universities of England against such injurious advocates as Professor Monk and the Quarterly Review for January, 1819. By Sir James Edward Smith M.D. F.R.S. &c. President of the Linnæan Society.—Lond. 8vo. 1819.
- 4.—Appendix to a Vindication of the University of Cambridge from the reflections of Sir James Edward Smith &c. &c. By James Henry Monk B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College and Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge.—Camb. 8vo. 1819.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 10 April, 17 April, 1818.

(4) Gunning, Ceremonies of Univ. of Cambridge, 33.

Charities, contains a clause that its provisions should not extend to either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, nor to any College or Hall within the same, nor to any schools or other endowments of which the said Universities, Colleges, or Halls are Trustees.⁽¹⁾

At the General Election, there was a contest for the town, the candidates being General Robert Manners, General the Hon. Edward Finch, and Henry John Adeane Esq. The election took place on the 18th of June, when the votes were, Manners, 76; Finch, 76; Adeane, 56.

William Whittred Esq. Barrister at Law claimed the freedom of the town by birth. It appeared that he had an elder brother (born after his father's admission) who died a minor, and it was therefore contended that Mr. Whittred was not entitled to the freedom, inasmuch as he was not the "filius natu maximus." Being refused admission, he obtained a mandamus from the King's Bench, and having traversed the Mayor's return, the case was brought down for trial at the Summer Assizes this year, but was made a remanet.⁽²⁾ It was never tried, Mr. Whittred dying at Rome on the 13th of March, 1819.

On the 2nd of September, His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex arrived at Cambridge, and visited the various colleges, libraries, and other public buildings. He took the degree of LL.D., and the Corporation presented him with the freedom of the town. He was entertained at Trinity College, Clare Hall, and Downing College, and by the School of Plato Lodge of Freemasons. He left Cambridge on the 5th of September.⁽³⁾

An attempt of the ruling party in the Corporation to make forty additional non-resident freemen was warmly opposed. On the 18th of September, the proposition was carried by 35 against 25. On the 24th, a public meeting of the inhabitants was held, to petition Parliament on the subject. Ultimately, in consequence of the opposition in and out of the Corporation, the names of the non-residents were withdrawn.⁽⁴⁾

At the Town election, one Charles Harvey tendered his vote as a freeman, having been admitted by birth (29th September, 1816). His vote was objected to, and it appeared he was not born in Cambridge

(1) Stat. 58 Geo. III. c. 91, s. 12. There are similar clauses in the Statutes 59 Geo. III. c. 81; 1 & 2 Gul. IV. c. 34; and 5 & 6 Gul. IV. c. 71.

(2) Mr. Whittred published here this year, in 8vo., "A Letter to the Freemen of the Corporation of Cambridge."

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 4 Sept. 11 Sept. 1818.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book; Cambridge Chronicle, 25 Sept. 2 Oct. 1818.

but at Bagshot. Serjeant Blossett the Mayor's Assessor allowed the vote. Afterwards, however, a Quo Warranto Information was filed against Harvey, who disclaiming, judgment of ouster was given.⁽¹⁾

The Church Missionary Association for the Town, County, and University, was established at a meeting held in the Theatre at Barnwell, on the 18th of November.⁽²⁾

An Address of Condolence, from the University on the death of the Queen,⁽³⁾ was presented at Carlton House, on the 4th of December, by the Hon. and Rev. George Neville M.A. Vicechancellor;⁽⁴⁾ and on the 9th of December, a similar Address was voted by the Corporation.⁽⁵⁾

On the 31st of December, was published the first number of the Cambridge and Hertford Independent Press, with which, in April, 1819, was incorporated the Huntingdon, Peterborough and Bedford Weekly Gazette, which had been published in London, by Weston Hatfield, the same proprietor. The Cambridge Independent Press and Huntingdon, Bedford and Peterborough Gazette is still published. It advocates liberal principles, and has a large circulation.

1819.

At a Town Meeting, held on the 4th of January, a Committee was appointed to confer with the County Magistrates, as to the procuring an Act for a Court of Requests, and a petition from the inhabitants of the town, praying for the establishment of such a Court was presented to the House of Commons, by General Manners, on the 21st of April.⁽⁶⁾

At a County Meeting, held at the Shire Hall, on the 9th of January, Thomas George Apreece Esq. High Sheriff in the chair, an Address of Condolence to the Prince Regent, on the death of the Queen, was unanimously agreed to.⁽⁷⁾

(1) Tancred, Treatise on Quo Warranto, 263.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 20 Nov. 1818.

(3) On the Sunday following the Queen's funeral a sermon was preached before the University at Great St. Mary's, by Dr. Marsh Bishop of Llandaff, from James iv. 9. Funeral anthems were also introduced into the evening service at King's, Trinity, and St. John's College chapels.

(4) London Gazette, 5 Dec. 1818.

(5) Ibid. 19 Dec. 1818.

(6) Cambridge Chronicle, 8 Jan. 23 April, 1819.

(7) Ibid. 15 Jan. 1819.

On the 23rd of April, a grace passed the Senate, by a considerable majority, for presenting petitions to both Houses of Parliament against further concessions of political power to Roman Catholics.⁽¹⁾

At the election of Schoolkeeper of the University, on the 31st of May, the votes were, John Taylor, 67; J. Tollworthy, 30.⁽²⁾

The Bread Act, which received the royal assent on the 14th of June, contains a similar proviso as to the rights of the Universities, as the Stat. 3 Geo. III. c. 11.⁽³⁾

On the 3rd of July, the Duke of Gloucester Chancellor of the University, accompanied by his Duchess and the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester, arrived at Trinity College Lodge. On Sunday, the 4th of May, they attended divine service at Great St. Mary's, were entertained at dinner at Magdalene College Lodge, by the Hon. and Rev. George Neville Vicechancellor and Lady Charlotte Neville, went from thence to the service at Trinity College Chapel, and afterwards walked on Clare Hall Piece. On the 5th, the Chancellor held a levee at Trinity College Lodge, and then presided at a Congregation in the Senate House. At this Congregation, Thomas Babington Macaulay of Trinity College recited his poem on Pompeii, which had gained the Chancellor's gold medal. After the Congregation, the Corporation presented, at Trinity Lodge, an address congratulating the Duke on his arrival. The Duke, Duchess and Princess attended the performance of Judas Maccabeus at Great St. Mary's, dined in Trinity College Hall, and afterwards attended a concert in the Senate House. On the 6th, being the Commencement day, the Duke presided in the Senate House, and he, his Duchess and the Princess visited the Public Library, the Fitzwilliam Museum, and the Botanic Garden, attended a public breakfast in Trinity College Cloisters (at which upwards of 1000 persons were present), and were entertained at an evening party at Downing Lodge. On the 7th, the royal party visited Clare Hall, and after attending divine service at King's College Chapel, took their departure for Audley End.⁽⁴⁾

On the 6th of August, Thomas Weems was executed at the Castle, for the murder of his wife, Mary Ann Weems, at Wendy. After his body was cut down it was conveyed to the Lecture Room in

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 30 April, 1819.

(2) Ibid. 4 June, 1819.

(3) Stat. 59 Geo. III. c. 36, s. 25; Vide ante, p. 325.

(4) Cambridge Chronicle, 9 July, 16 July, 1819.

the Botanic Garden, where it was subjected to various galvanic experiments. It was then dissected, and on the following day was exhibited to the populace.⁽¹⁾

On Sunday, the 29th of August, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex arrived at the Sun Hotel in this town, from Holkham. He dined at Trinity College with the Rev. George Adam Browne, one of his chaplains, and passed the evening at Downing College. The following day after breakfasting with Mr. Browne, and spending upwards of an hour in Trinity College Library, his Royal Highness took his departure for Kensington Palace.⁽²⁾

The Cambridge Philosophical Society was established at a meeting of the Graduates of the University, held at the Lecture Room, under the Public Library, on the 2nd of November, Dr. John Haviland Regius Professor of Physic in the chair. William Farish M.A. Jacksonian Professor was elected the first President of the Society.⁽³⁾

On the 11th of November, the Corporation voted a loyal Address to the Prince Regent, expressing their detestation and horror at the daring machinations of desperate and abandoned men, who, under the maddening impulse of their infidel and revolutionary frenzy, stopped not to undermine but openly avowed their flagitious designs to overthrow, with the altars of religion, the venerable fabric of the Constitution.⁽⁴⁾

On the 24th of November, the Senate voted an Address to the Prince Regent, expressive of attachment to the Constitution, and apprehension of the dangers by which the civil and ecclesiastical establishments were assailed. This address was presented at Carlton House, on the 7th of December, by the Duke of Gloucester Chancellor, Mr. Serjeant Frere Vicechancellor, six other Heads of Houses, the Public Orator, the Proctors, Registrary and Esquire Bedels, the Duke of Northumberland, Earl of Harrowby, Viscount Palmerston, the Bishops of Lincoln, Bangor, Exeter, Ely, Salisbury, Chester, and Peterborough, Lord Hervey, Lord Calthorpe, Hon. Berkeley Noel, Right Hon. John Beckett, and other noblemen and gentlemen educated at the University.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 6 Aug. 13 Aug. 1819.

(2) Ibid. 3 Sept. 1819.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 5 Nov. 19 Nov. 26 Nov. 1819; Otter, *Life of Clarke*, ii. 332, 477; Cambridge Portfolio, 121.

(4) London Gazette, 20 Nov. 1819; Cambridge Chronicle, 12 Nov. 26 Nov. 1819.

(5) London Gazette, 11 Dec. 1819; Cambridge Chronicle, 19 Nov. 10 Dec. 1819.

In November, the Haymarket, which had been held near St. Clement's Church, was removed to a piece of ground near the National School, in the parish of St. Peter.⁽¹⁾

On the 3rd of December, came on the election of a member of Parliament for the town, in the room of General Finch, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. The candidates proposed were Lieut.-Col. Frederick William Trench and Henry John Adeane Esq. The votes were, Trench, 56; Adeane, 2. In the evening a mob made a riotous attack on the Hoop Inn, where Colonel Trench was dining with a party of his friends.⁽²⁾

On the 15th of December, the Duke of Rutland High Steward of the Town sent to the Mayor £50., to be expended in coals, for distribution amongst the poor of the town.⁽³⁾

On the 16th of December, the Senate voted £250. to the National Society for Education, and £250. to the Society for building and enlarging Churches and Chapels.⁽⁴⁾

A temporary Act for more effectually preventing seditious meetings and assemblies, which passed on the 24th December, contains a clause that nothing therein contained should extend or be construed to extend, to any lectures or discourses to be delivered in any of the Universities of the United Kingdom by any member thereof, or any person authorised by the Chancellor, Vicechancellor, or other proper officers of such Universities respectively.⁽⁵⁾

1820.

At the Town Sessions held on the 14th of January, Mr. Weston Hatfield, printer and editor of the Cambridge Independent Press, and seven other persons were indicted for a riot after the Town Election, on the 3rd of December, 1819. Mr. Hatfield was acquitted. The other parties were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from five to ten months.⁽⁶⁾

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 26 Nov. 1819; Corporation Common Day Book, 3 Nov. 15 Dec. 1819; see Corporation Common Day Book, 3 Dec. 1790, 10 May, 6 July, 1791.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 10 Dec. 17 Dec. 1819.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book, 15 Dec. 1819.

(4) Cambridge Chronicle, 17 Dec. 1819.

(5) Stat. 60 Geo. III. & 1 Geo. IV. c. 6, s. 31.

(6) Cambridge Chronicle, 21 Jan. 1820.

GEORGE THE FOURTH.

1820.

King George the Fourth was proclaimed by the University authorities on the 3rd of February, by the Mayor and Corporation on the 4th, and by John Hall Esq. High Sheriff of the County on the 5th.⁽¹⁾

On the 15th of February, the University voted an Address to the King, congratulating him on his accession. It was presented at Carlton House, on the 28th of April, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester Chancellor, the Earl of Hardwicke High Steward, Mr. Serjeant Frere Vicechancellor, eleven other Heads of Colleges, and a deputation from the Senate, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Marquess Camden, the Marquess Huntley, the Earl of Westmoreland, Earl Nelson, Viscount Palmerston M.P., Lords Brecknock, Bridport, Compton, Grey, and Hervey, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Bangor, Chester, Ely, Exeter, and Salisbury, Hon. C. J. Shore, Hon. and Rev. Gerard Noel, Sir J. R. Eustace, Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley, and about 500 other members of the University.⁽²⁾

On Wednesday, the 16th of February, being the day of the funeral of King George the Third, all the shops were closed, and there was divine service in all the churches and other places of worship. The University went in procession to Great St. Mary's, where, after the Litany had been read by the Junior Proctor, a sermon was preached by Dr. John Kaye Regius Professor of Divinity, from Prov. xx. 8. The Mayor and Corporation went in procession to Great St. Andrew's, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. Walter Gee fellow of Sidney College, from Deut. xxxii. 29. In the evening a dumb peal was rung at Great St. Mary's.⁽³⁾

On the 17th of February, the Corporation voted a congratulatory Address to the King on his accession.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 4 Feb. 11 Feb. 1820.

(2) London Gazette, 2 May, 1820; Cambridge Chronicle, 18 Feb. 5 May, 1820.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 18 Feb. 1820.

(4) London Gazette, 25 April, 1820.

At the Town Election, on the 9th of March, the candidates were Lieut.-Col. Frederick William Trench, Charles Madryll Cheere Esq. Henry John Adeane Esq. and George Pryme Esq. The admitted votes were, Trench, 37; Cheere, 37; Adeane, 18; Pryme, 16. Thirty-three inhabitant householders also tendered their votes for Adeane and Pryme. Mr. Pryme, on the 11th of May, presented a petition against Mr. Cheere's return, but this petition was not proceeded with.

An Address to the King on his accession, was voted at a County Meeting, held on the 17th of March. It was moved by the Earl of Hardwicke, and seconded by the Earl De La Warr.⁽¹⁾

On the 10th of April, a numerous meeting of the inhabitants was held at the Shire Hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the general state of the borough, and for the discussion of the question of the right of voting. Samuel Pickering Beales Esq. took the chair, and resolutions were passed expressive of sorrow and indignation at the continuance of a corrupt system which had for a long period usurped the administration of the affairs of the town by the exclusion of the greater number of the inhabitants, and declaring that, through the secret and unconstitutional influence of a noble family, the inhabitants were deprived of their just and natural rights, and more especially of the power to vote in the election of representatives for the town, a considerable number of the electors being aliens, under illegal and improper influence. A committee was appointed to take steps for procuring from the House of Commons a recovery of the ancient rights and privileges of the inhabitant householders. The Mayor having refused to convene this meeting, a vote censuring his conduct was agreed to. The resolutions were proposed and supported by Ebenezer Foster Esq. Mr. Charles Claydon, John Finch Esq. William Scarle Esq. Mr. William Swann, George Pryme Esq. Mr. R. Bevan Turner, Mr. William Barsham, Mr. Weston Hatfield, and W. G. Ashton, Esq.⁽²⁾

On the 16th of July, the Duke of Sussex again visited Cambridge.⁽³⁾

In September, five fine ormolu chandeliers for lighting the Town Hall, were given to the Corporation; the larger one by the Duke of Rutland High Steward of the Town; of the smaller, one pair by Lieut.-Col. Trench M.P., and the other pair by Charles Madryll Cheere Esq. M.P.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 24 March, 1820.

(2) Ibid. 14 April, 1820.

(3) Ibid. 21 July, 1820.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book, 18 Sept. 1820.

On the 13th of November, the town was partially illuminated on account of the abandonment of the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the Queen. Two hundred and fifty special constables were sworn in. There were several town and gown riots in the neighbourhood of the Market Hill. None of the colleges were illuminated.⁽¹⁾

On the 24th of November, the University voted a loyal Address to the King, in which they avowed their utter detestation of the principles and practices of infidelity and faction, and declared that it was to the wisdom and energy of his Majesty's counsels that they looked for rescue, under Providence, from impending dangers. This address was presented at Carlton House, on the 7th of December, by Dr. Wordsworth Vicechancellor, eight other Heads of Colleges, and a deputation from the Senate, accompanied by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Ely, Viscount Palmerston M.P., the Earl of Mountcharles, Lord Grey, Lord Gray, Lord Thomas Hay, Right Hon. John Beckett, Hon. W. Cust, Hon. Mr. Temple, Sir Henry Russell, Sir R. Anstruther, Sir William Congreve, and Sir John Singleton Copley Solicitor General.⁽²⁾

On the 5th of December, the Corporation voted an Address to the King, expressive of loyalty and attachment to his person and government, and stating that in the aspect of the times they recognized the workings of the same factious spirit of anarchy which, long since engendered by infidel philosophy, deluged Europe with its poison, and devoted the fairest kingdoms to the sanguinary desolation of revolution.⁽³⁾

1821.

On the 16th of January, a County Meeting convened by the Sheriff, in compliance with a requisition from the Duke of Bedford, the Marquess of Tavistock, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord F. G. Osborne, Lord Dacre, Sir George Leeds Bart. and twenty-seven other freeholders, was held at the Shire Hall, but that building being unable to hold the large numbers assembled, an adjournment took place to the Market Hill, the speakers addressing the meeting from the balcony of the Rose. Lord Dacre proposed and Earl Fitzwilliam seconded an Address to the King, expressive of zealous attachment to his royal person and family, the throne, and the constitution, but stating that his ministers, on account of their unwillingness to adopt mea-

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 17 Nov. 1820.

(2) London Gazette, 9 Dec. 1820; Cambridge Chronicle, 1 Dec. 15 Dec. 1820.

(3) London Gazette, 9 Dec. 1820; Cambridge Chronicle 8 Dec. 1820.

asures for relieving the national distress, and their sanctioning the proceedings against the Queen, had lost the confidence of the people, and could no longer be useful or effective advisers of the crown. Mr. Fordham jun. proposed a resolution, affirming the necessity of Parliamentary Reform, but the Undersheriff decided it could not be put, the subject not being mentioned in the requisition. Mr. Merest (formerly M.P. for Ilchester) supported the address. The Rev. F. H. Maberley moved an amendment, expressive of the greatest regret and abhorrence at the King's conduct. This amendment, being received with violent disapprobation, was not pressed. Thomas Bridge Littel Esq. opposed the address, which was however carried by a large majority, and on the motion of Francis Pym jun. Esq. of Kneeworth, it was agreed that it should be presented by the Lord Lieutenant and the County Members. A counter address, signed by a considerable number of the nobility, gentry, clergy, and freeholders, was presented to the King, on the 23rd of February, by the Duke of Rutland and Earl De La Warr.⁽¹⁾

On the 22d of January, a meeting of the inhabitants was held at the Auction Mart, in the Rose Yard. S. P. Beales Esq. in the chair. Addresses were voted to the King and Queen, as also a petition to the House of Commons, praying for the restoration of the Queen's name to the Liturgy, and an inquiry into the conduct of ministers with respect to the Milan Commission. The address to the Queen was presented at Brandenburgh House, by Mr. Beales and a deputation, on the 26th of February.⁽²⁾

On the 12th of March, the Senate, by considerable majorities, voted petitions to both Houses of Parliament against the Roman Catholic Relief Bills.⁽³⁾

A County Meeting, convened by the Sheriff, on the requisition of fifty-three freeholders, was held on the Market Hill, on the 13th of March. The Marquess of Tavistock proposed and George Pryme Esq. seconded resolutions, which affirmed that the existing distress was occasioned by excessive taxation; that the taxes, grievous as they were, were rendered still more intolerable by the unconstitutional and corrupt purposes to which they were applied; that the then House of Commons did not fully and fairly represent the people; that the real representatives of the people would not have become the willing instruments of an overwhelming taxation; would not

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 5 Jan. 19 Jan. 2 March, 1821.

(2) Ibid. 26 Jan. 9 Feb. 2 March, 1821.

(3) Ibid. 16 March, 1821.

have maintained a large standing army in time of peace; would not have passed over the barbarous outrages committed at Manchester; would not have restricted the right of petition and the liberty of the press; and would not have sanctioned the exclusion of the Queen's name from the Liturgy, in direct opposition to the earnest wishes and religious feelings of the nation; that a reduction of taxation and the redress of other grievances could not be expected without a complete and effectual reform of the representation of the people; that the rights of the Queen ought to be fully acknowledged, and particularly that her name ought to be inserted in the Liturgy. Sir Charles Wale moved an amendment, that the resolutions were useless, ill-timed, and inexpedient. This was seconded by Dr. Chafy Master of Sidney College. The resolutions were supported by the Rev. F. H. Maberley, Mr. Fordham jun. Henry Gunning Esq. Edward King Fordham Esq. and the Duke of Bedford. The amendment was negatived, and the resolutions were carried by a large majority. A petition to the House of Commons, founded on the resolutions, was proposed by Samuel Wells Esq. seconded by Ebenezer Hollick Esq. and carried.⁽¹⁾

The population of Cambridge, according to the census of this year, was as follows :—

INHABITED

HOUSES.		FAMILIES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
172	All Saints	175	389	549	938
272	St. Andrew the Great	321	563	704	1267
385	St. Andrew the Less	393	1062	1149	2211
156	St. Benedict	174	462	505	967
132	St. Botolph	136	290	426	716
148	St. Clement	179	375	397	772
146	St. Edward	156	391	419	810
314	St. Giles	393	772	863	1635
137	St. Mary the Great	148	414	466	880
110	St. Mary the Less	132	298	350	648
57	St. Michael	58	152	227	379
111	St. Peter	130	234	247	481
127	Holy Sepulchre	143	291	354	645
327	Holy Trinity	416	815	978	1793
<u>2594</u>		<u>2954</u>	<u>6508</u>	<u>7634</u>	<u>14142</u>

There were 95 families chiefly employed in agriculture, 2123 families chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, or handicraft; 67 houses were building, and 21 were uninhabited.⁽²⁾

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 9 March, 16 March, 1821.

(2) Abstract of Population Returns for 1821.

In March, Lord Eldon Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, acting on behalf of the King as Visitor, gave judgment on two petitions complaining of the election of Henry Godfrey B.D. as President of Queens' College. The principal points decided were, 1st. The statutes directing that the President on his election should be admitted, and prescribing an oath to be taken by him and some other ceremonies to be performed, held upon evidence of a particular form of admission, besides the oath and ceremonies mentioned in the statutes, having been used; and upon the ground, that in such offices the admission is generally a distinct act; that the admission did not consist in taking the oath and going through the ceremonies mentioned in the statutes, but in the observance of that particular form. 2ndly. That consequently the President elect did not forfeit his office by taking the oath and going through the statutable ceremonies without having previously subscribed the declaration required by the act of uniformity. 3rdly. That a practice having long prevailed of electing two fellows of a county for which the statutes allowed only one, a dispensation from the crown authorizing that practice was to be presumed. The election of Mr. Godfrey was declared valid, but the costs of all parties and of the Attorney General were directed to be paid out of the funds of the College.⁽¹⁾

On the 16th of May, the Court of King's Bench gave judgment on a presentment against the parish of St. Benedict, for not repairing the road now called the Tennis Court Road, which had been set out as a private way under the local act for inclosing St. Thomas's Leys, but had for many years been used by the public generally without interruption. The Court held the parish not liable to repair it.⁽²⁾

An Act relative to Attornies and Solicitors, which received the royal assent on the 8th of June, after reciting the statutes 2 Geo. II. c. 23, and 22 Geo. II. c. 46, and an Irish Act, 7 Geo. II. enacts,

THAT from and after the passing of this Act, in case any person who shall have taken or who shall take the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Law, either in the University of Oxford or in the University of Cambridge, or in the University of Dublin, shall, at any time after he shall have taken or shall take such Degree, be bound by contract in writing to serve as a Clerk, for and during the space of three years, to an Attorney or to a Solicitor, or to a Six Clerk duly and legally sworn and admitted under the provisions and directions of the said recited Acts of the second year and seventh year of the

(1) Jacob's Reports, 1; The Case of the President of Queen's College, Cambridge: By Charles Bowdler Esq.—London. 8vo. 1821.

(2) Barnewall and Alderson's Reports, iv. 447; See Cambridge Chronicle, 19 March, 1819; 17 March, 1820.

reign of King George the Second, or of this Act, or of any other Act or Acts in force for the regulation of Attornies and Solicitors, in some or one of the Courts of Law or Equity in the said recited Acts mentioned, and during the said term of three years shall continue in such service, and during the whole time of such three years' service, shall continue and be actually employed by such Attorney or Solicitor, or Six Clerk, or his or their Agent or Agents, in the proper Business, Practice or Employment of an Attorney or Solicitor, and shall also cause an Affidavit, or being one of the people called Quakers, a solemn Affirmation of himself, or of such Attorney, or Solicitor, or Six Clerk to whom he was bound as aforesaid, to be duly made and filed, that he hath actually and really so served and been employed during the said whole term of three years, in like manner as is required by the said recited Acts of the second year, and of the seventh year, and of the twenty-second year of the reign of King George the Second, with respect to Persons by the said Acts required to serve for the term of five years, shall and may be qualified to be sworn, or to take his solemn Affirmation, and to be admitted and enrolled as an Attorney or Solicitor respectively (according to the nature of his service) in the several and respective Courts of Law or Equity, as fully and effectually to all Intents and Purposes, as any Person having been bound and having served five years is qualified to be sworn or to take his solemn Affirmation, and to be admitted or inrolled under or by virtue of the said recited Acts, or any other Act or Acts for the Regulation of Attornies or Solicitors in England; any thing in the said Acts, or any of them, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

This Act also contains the subjoined clauses,

AND WHEREAS an Act was made in the Forty First year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled An Act for the better Regulation of Public Notaries in England; BE IT ENACTED, That nothing in the said Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to the Registrars or Solicitors of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, or to the Steward or Solicitor of any College or Hall within the said Universities, or to the Chapter Clerk of any Cathedral or Collegiate Church, acting only as such Registrars, Solicitors, Stewards or Chapter Clerks.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, and be it enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend, to any Person who shall have taken or shall take such Degree of Bachelor of Arts, unless such Person shall have taken or shall take such Degree within six years next after the day when such Person shall have been or shall be first matriculated in the said Universities respectively; nor to any Person who shall take or shall have taken such Degree of Bachelor of Law⁽¹⁾ within eight years after such Matriculation; nor to any Person who shall be bound, by contract in writing, to serve as a Clerk to any Attorney, Solicitor or Six Clerk, under the provisions of this Act unless such Person shall be so bound within four years next after the day when such person shall have taken such Degree.⁽²⁾

(1) The word "unless such person shall take or shall have taken such Degree of Bachelor of Law" were here omitted by mistake. The error was rectified by Stat. 3 Geo. IV. c. 16.

(2) Stat. 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 48, ss. 1, 3 & 4. This Act so far as relates to Attornies and Solicitors in England is repealed by Stat. 6 & 7 Vict. c. 73, but its provisions are re-enacted by the 7th section of that Act, which extends the same privileges to Bachelors of Arts and Bachelors of Law of the Universities of Durham and London.

The Sale of Bread Act, which received the royal assent on the 8th of June, contains a proviso in favour of the privileges of the University, to the like effect as the proviso in the statute 3 Geo. III. c. 25.⁽¹⁾

On the 15th of July, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex again visited Cambridge, which he left on the 17th.⁽²⁾

On the 19th July, being the day of the Coronation, the University and Corporation attended service at Great St. Mary's, where a sermon was preached by Dr. Wordsworth Vicechancellor, from Psalm lxxxiv. 9, after which Handel's Coronation Anthem was performed. Upwards of one hundred of the inhabitants dined together at the Town Hall. The poor of All Saints had a dinner in Jesus College Cloisters, and there were dinners to the poor in several other parishes. In the afternoon, there were rustic sports on Parker's Piece, and in the evening the colleges and town were illuminated. On the 20th, there was a Coronation Ball at the Town Hall.⁽³⁾

This year, Garret Hostel Bridge was once more rebuilt with timber, at the expence of the Corporation.

On the 12th of December, was tried in the King's Bench, Westminster, a traverse of a return to a mandamus commanding the Mayor of Cambridge to admit Thomas Nash to the freedom of the town. Mr. Nash rested his claim to admission on an immemorial custom, that all the sons of a freeman born subsequently to their father's admission were entitled to be admitted freemen on attaining the age of 21 years, but it appearing that the right of admission by birth had been from time to time regulated by bye laws, Lord Chief Justice Abbott directed a verdict for the defendant.⁽⁴⁾

1822.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex arrived at Trinity College in the evening of the 2nd of January, and left Cambridge for Holkham at an early hour on the following morning.⁽⁵⁾

On the 18th of February, the Vicechancellor and twelve other Heads of Colleges decreed that George Busby White (the Town Clerk) should be discommuned for a year, in consequence of its

(1) Stat. 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 50, s. 24. Vide ante, p. 325.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 20 July, 1821.

(3) Ibid. 20 July, 27 July, 1821.

(4) Ibid. 14 Dec. 1821, 4 Jan. 1822.

(5) Ibid. 4 Jan. 1822.

appearing from certain proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas⁽¹⁾ and from his own acknowledgment that he did, in 1818, procure for two students of this University, being then minors, certain sums of money upon securities entered into by themselves, or others acting on their behalf. In publishing this decree, the Vicechancellor and Heads intimated that they had not proceeded with more severity in consequence of a considerable time having elapsed since the transaction occurred, and from their having reason to believe that during that interval Mr. White had uniformly refused to take any part in other transactions of a similar kind.

A County Meeting was held on the Market Hill on the 28th of February, Robert Jones Adeane Esq. High Sheriff presided. The meeting had been convened, in compliance with a requisition, to take into consideration the disastrous state of the agricultural interest, and the propriety of petitioning Parliament for relief. Certain resolutions having been proposed by George Pryme Esq. and seconded by Jonathan Page Esq. the Rev. George Adam Browne addressed the meeting on the necessity of Parliamentary Reform, but was called to order by the Sheriff, who intimated that the subject was irrelevant, though he should be happy to convene another meeting to consider the question of reform. After the Rev. F. H. Maberley had spoken upon the necessity of petitioning for reduction of rent, Francis King Eagle Esq. proposed an amendment, expressive of the inutility of petitioning the House of Commons, as then constituted, for relief. This amendment, being seconded by Samuel Wells Esq. supported by S. P. Beales Esq. and opposed by Mr. Fordham, was carried by a considerable majority.⁽²⁾

On the 13th of March, a Grace passed establishing what is termed a previous examination of candidates for the degrees of B.A. LL.B. and M.B. The first of these examinations took place in Lent Term 1824, for undergraduates who had commenced their residence in 1822.

The election of Librarian of the University, in the room of the Rev. Edward Daniel Clarke LL.D., deceased, took place on the 26th of March. The candidates were, the Rev. John Lodge M.A. fellow of Magdalene College, and the Rev. James Clarke Franks M.A. Chaplain of Trinity College. The votes were, Lodge, 139; Franks, 113.

A County Meeting was held on the Market Hill on the 4th of April. Robert Jones Adeane Esq. High Sheriff presided. J. D.

(1) See *Mence v. Hammond*, Moore's Reports, vi. 491.

(2) *Cambridge Chronicle*, 1 March, 1822.

Merest Esq. proposed and the Rev. George Adam Browne seconded resolutions, affirming the necessity of Parliamentary Reform as the only means of effectually relieving the existing distress, and procuring a reduction of exorbitant taxation. The Duke of Bedford supported the resolutions. The Rev. F. H. Maberley, George Pryme, Thomas Hovell, F. K. Eagle, Samuel Wells S. P. Beales, George John Fordham, Henry Gunning, and Ebenezer Foster Esquires, also addressed the meeting, and the resolutions, with a petition to the House of Commons, founded thereon, were unanimously agreed to.⁽¹⁾

On the 15th of May, the Senate passed the following Grace:—

CUM per mortem Edvardi Danielis Clarke, nuper Professoris Mineralogici, munus istud jam vacans existit; PLACEAT VOBIS, ut alius ad idem munus exequendum a vobis eligatur.

A few days afterwards it became known that the Heads of Colleges intended to insist on a right to nominate to this professorship. On the 24th of May, seventy-four resident members of the Senate⁽²⁾ signed a memorial to the Vicechancellor and Heads, objecting to the right of nomination to this professorship, and expressing a hope that the intention of asserting that right would be abandoned. On the 27th, the Vicechancellor published a paper, stating that it having been represented to him that many members of the Senate consented to the grace of the 15th, under the impression that the election would proceed without a previous nomination by the Heads, a grace to rescind that of the 15th would be offered at the Congregation on the following day. Such grace was accordingly proposed, but negatived by forty-three against seven. The Heads then nominated John Stevens Henslow M.A. and Francis Lunn M.A., both of St. John's College, and the election was fixed for the 29th, when, after a written protest against the mode of election by Professor Sedgwick and A. J. Carrighan B.D. of St. John's College, a great majority of the members of the Senate tendered their votes for Thomas Jephson B.D. of St. John's College, but Mr. Henslow, having more votes than Mr. Lunn, was declared duly elected, and notwithstanding the protest of a great many members of the Senate, was admitted by the Vicechancellor, who, of course, refused Mr. Jephson's application for admission. On the 21st of June, the Court of King's Bench granted a rule, calling on the Vicechancellor to shew cause why a mandamus should not issue

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 5 April, 12 April, 1822.

(2) Amongst them were Dr. Monk now Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Mr. Musgrave now Archbishop of York, Mr. Whewell now Master of Trinity College, and Mr. Peacock now Dean of Ely.

to admit Mr. Jephson to the Professorship. The case was argued⁽¹⁾ on the 25th and 28th of November, 1822, and on the 28th and 29th of April, 1823. In May, 1823, circumstances occurred which rendered the further discussion of the case in a court of law highly inexpedient, and on the 22nd of December, 1825, the question with respect to the mode of electing to the Professorships of Mineralogy,⁽²⁾ Botany, and Anatomy, was referred by the Senate to Sir John Richardson, formerly one of the Justices of the Common Pleas.⁽³⁾

On the 16th of May, the Senate voted a petition to the House of Lords, against the Roman Catholic Peers Bill.⁽⁴⁾

On the 22nd of May, the Senate voted £200. towards the relief of the distress in Ireland. Upwards of £2000. was subscribed for this purpose in the University, County, and Town.⁽⁵⁾

On the 22nd of May, the Senate voted £200. towards establishing a clerical seminary at Lampeter, in the diocese of St. David's.⁽⁶⁾

On the 25th of May, the subjoined notice was circulated throughout the town:—

ZACHARIAH WHITMORE of Philadelphia, North America, begs to inform the inhabitants of Cambridge that he intends starting from Lynn on his Water Velocipede at 12 o'clock, and will arrive at Cambridge between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening on Whit Monday next.

On Whit Monday (27th May), about 2000 persons assembled on the banks of the Cam, but after waiting several hours they discovered they had been hoaxed, and returned home without being gratified with the sight of Mr. Whitmore or his Water Velocipede.⁽⁷⁾

(1) The Counsel engaged were, for the mandamus, Sir J. S. Copley Solicitor General (now Lord Lyndhurst), Mr. Scarlett (afterwards Lord Abinger), Mr. Tindal (afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas), Mr. Starkie, and Mr. Amos; against the mandamus, Mr. Serjeant Lens, Mr. Littledale (afterwards a Justice of the King's Bench), and Mr. Alderson (now a Baron of the Exchequer).

(2) The dispute as to the mode of election to this Professorship gave rise to the following Publications:—

- 1.—The Law of Elections in the University of Cambridge, especially in the case of successors to the Professors. By Professor Christian.—Camb. 8vo. 1822.
- 2.—An Address to the Senate. By Dr. French Master of Jesus College.—Camb. 8vo. 1823.
- 3.—A Reply to an Address to the Senate (published by the Master of Jesus College). By the Rev. Adam Sedgwick M.A. F.R.S. &c. Woodwardian Professor, and fellow of Trinity College, in the University of Cambridge.—Camb. 8vo. 1823.
- 4.—Observations upon Professor Sedgwick's Reply to Dr. French's Address to the Senate. By Dr. French.—Camb. 8vo. 1824.
- 5.—Remarks on the Observations of Dr. French; with an Argument on the Law of Election to Offices created by the Senate. By the Rev. Adam Sedgwick M.A. F.R.S. &c. Woodwardian Professor, fellow of Trinity College, in the University of Cambridge.—Camb. 8vo. 1824.
- 6.—The King v. The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge. A Report of the above cause in the Court of King's Bench, with the Proceedings in the University, in opposition to the right of nominating to the Professorship of Mineralogy, claimed by the Heads of Colleges. By Henry Gunning Esq. M.A.—Camb. 8vo. 1824.

(3) See under the year 1827.

(4) Cambridge Chronicle, 17 May, 1822.

(5) Ibid. 17 May, 7 June, 28 June, 5 July, 12 July, 19 July, 26 July, 1822.

(6) Ibid. 24 May, 1822.

(7) Ibid. 31 May, 1822.

On the 28th of May, a grace passed the Senate, for establishing an annual voluntary classical examination of those persons who obtain mathematical honours at the examination for the degree of B.A.

On the 24th of June, the royal assent was given to an Act to authorize the sale and conveyance of ground for the enlargement of the Public Library and Lecture Rooms in this University, and for the erection of an Astronomical Observatory in or near the University, and of a Museum for the preservation of the pictures, books, and other articles, bequeathed to the University by Richard Viscount Fitzwilliam.⁽¹⁾

The Alehouse Licensing Act of this year contains a proviso that it should not extend to alter or in any manner to affect any of the rights or privileges of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or the powers of the Chancellors or Vicechancellors of the same as by law possessed, under the respective charters of the said Universities.⁽²⁾

This year was commenced the erection of the Observatory on a piece of land, containing upwards of seven acres, near the Madingley road, in the parish of St. Giles, purchased of St. John's College. The total cost of and incidental to the building appears to have been upwards of £19,000,⁽³⁾ of which £5,644. 15s. 0d. was raised by subscription.⁽⁴⁾ The architect was John C. Mead.

(1) Stat. 3 Geo. IV. c. 17, (private).

(2) Stat. 3 Geo. IV. c. 77, s. 25.

(3) Report of Observatory Syndicate, May 17, 1824. The Syndicate appear to have been little satisfied with some of the charges brought under their consideration. The gates alone cost £652. 14s.

(4) The University voted £5,000 for the Observatory in 1820, in which year the subscription was commenced. Subjoined are the names of the principal contributors:—

His Royal Highness William Frederick Duke of Gloucester Chancellor of the University, Viscount Palmerston M.P. for the University, John Henry Smyth Esq. M.P. for the University, Hugh Duke of Northumberland, and John Hutton Esq. M.A. of Christ's College, £105. each.

Dr. Charles Manners Sutton Archbishop of Canterbury, George Henry Duke of Grafton, John Henry Duke of Rutland, William Earl of Lonsdale, and Sir Henry Fitzherbert Bart. £100. each.

Philip Earl of Hardwicke High Steward of the University, John Marquess of Bute, Thomas Earl of Clarendon, Dr. Bowyer Edward Sparke Bishop of Ely, Hon. Charles Manners Sutton Speaker of the House of Commons, John Lens Serjeant at Law, and Rev. Dr. Pearson F.R.S. of East Sheen, £52. 10s. each.

Henry Fitzmaurice Marquess of Lansdowne, Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Dr. William Stuart Archbishop of Armagh, Robert Saunders Viscount Melville, Dr. William Lort Mansel Bishop of Bristol, Dr. Herbert Marsh Bishop of Peterborough, George Gough Lord Calthorp, Sir Richard Sutton Bart. of Trin. Coll. Thomas de Blanc LL.D. Master of Trinity Hall, William Hyde Wollaston M.D. of Caius College, William Lax M.A. Lowndes's Professor of Astronomy, Robert Woodhouse M.A. Lucasian Professor, Thomas Catton B.D. President of St. John's Coll. John Barber Scott Esq. M.A. of Emmanuel Coll. William Portal Esq. M.A. of St. John's Coll. Thomas Penny White M.A. of Queen's Coll. and Henry Horatio Hayes M.A. of Trin. Coll. £50. each.

From the Report of the Observatory Syndicate, 17 May, 1824, it appears the receipts were,

University.....	£5000	0	0
Subscriptions	5664	15	0
Dividends and Profits upon sale of Stock	1100	13	2

£11,765 8 2

This year the University gave £1000, and lent £600. at £2. per cent., for improving the drainage of the town.(1)

On the 21st of October, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex again visited Cambridge, where he continued till the 24th.(2)

On the 8th of November, was the election of an Under Library Keeper. The votes were, Thomas Short, 91: Richard Rowe, 63.(3)

The election of a Representative in Parliament for the University to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of J. H. Smyth Esq.(4) took place on the 26th and 27th of November. The candidates(5) were, William John Bankes Esq., Lord Hervey,(6) and James Scarlett Esq.,(7) all of Trinity College. The votes were, Bankes, 419; Hervey, 281; Scarlett, 219.(8)

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 9 Aug. 1822.

(2) Ibid. 25 Oct. 1822.

(3) Ibid. 15 Nov. 1822.

(4) Mr. Smyth died at Hastings, 20 Oct. 1822.

(5) The following also offered themselves but withdrew before the election: Hon. Charles John Shore, Spencer Perceval Esq. Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton Speaker of the House of Commons (afterwards Lord Canterbury), Sir John Singleton Copley Knt. Solicitor General (now Lord Lyndhurst), and Robert Grant Esq.

(6) Eldest son of the Earl of Bristol. On his father being created Marquess of Bristol Lord Hervey took the title of Earl Jermyn. He is now M.P. for Bury St. Edmund's.

(7) Mr. Scarlett, who was a native of Jamaica, was, at the early age of 17, entered as a fellow commoner of Trinity College, where he took the degree of B.A. 1790, and M.A. 1794. He was called to the Bar by the Society of the Inner Temple, 8th July, 1791. At the General Election, in 1812, he was an unsuccessful candidate for Lewes, the votes being, T. R. Kemp Esq. 318; George Shiffner Esq. 164; Scarlett, 154. In March, 1816, he again contested Lewes, without success, the votes being, Sir John Shelley, 219; Scarlett, 200. On the 10th Feb. 1819, he was elected for Peterborough, which city he represented till 1830 (with the exception of a brief interval occasioned by his taking the Chiltern Hundreds in order to become a candidate for this University). In 1815 he was appointed a King's Counsel. In 1827 he was made Attorney-General, and received the honour of knighthood on the 30th of April in that year. In January, 1828, he retired from the office of Attorney-General, but again held the office from May, 1828, to November, 1830. At the General Election, in 1830, he was returned for Malton; in 1831, for Cockermouth; and in 1832, for Norwich. In December, 1834, he was made Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Abinger. He died on the circuit, at Bury St. Edmund's, 7th April, 1844, aged 75.

(8) ANALYSIS OF THE POLL.

VOTERS.	B.	H.	S.
26 St. Peter's College	12	3	11
43 Clare Hall	36	4	3
26 Pembroke Hall	19	3	4
44 Caius College.....	17	15	12
10 Trinity Hall	8	0	2
22 Corpus Christi College	15	5	2
42 King's College	29	4	9
33 Queen's College	20	8	5
21 Catharine Hall	14	3	4
45 Jesus College.....	22	10	13
28 Christ's College.....	6	15	7
206 St. John's College.....	79	103	24
17 Magdalene College	8	5	4
262 Trinity College	79	73	110
53 Emmanuel College	31	19	3
24 Sidney Sussex College	15	8	1
7 Downing College	5	1	1
10 Commorantes in Villa	4	2	4
<u>919</u>	<u>419</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>219</u>

1823.

On the 14th of February, a County Meeting, convened⁽¹⁾ in pursuance of a requisition, signed by 1024 freeholders, was held on the Market Hill. William Rayner Esq. High Sheriff presided. Charles Beales Esq. proposed and Francis King Eagle Esq. seconded five resolutions. Of these, four are subjoined, the fifth contained a petition to the House of Commons, framed in literal accordance with the other four.

1. THAT the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Cambridge and Isle of Ely, anxious to fulfil the purposes for which they have been convened, in a manner worthy of the character of a free, liberal and enlightened people, professing and acknowledging one common interest, declare to their fellow-countrymen, that although in common with other agricultural counties, they are labouring under peculiar and extraordinary hardships, they desire no advantages inconsistent with the general welfare, and in particular they disclaim the vain and delusive projects which are still in agitation for relieving the landed interest at the expence of the industrious part of the community, and that they are ready to co-operate with their fellow-countrymen at large in rescuing the nation from the sordid tyranny of the borough faction, and restoring to the people the exercise of their undoubted right of being fully represented in Parliament.

2. THAT excessive taxation is the great and paramount grievance of this kingdom, and the immediate cause of the present unparalleled distress, and that the taxes which previously to the late change of the currency consumed so vast a proportion of the annual income of the nation, have been so enormously increased in their real amount, by the operation of that incomplete and ill-digested measure, that they are now rapidly devouring the capital and fee-simple of the estate of every one who does not in some degree live upon the public revenue; and that the Parliament, by restoring cash payments, without making suitable provisions, has established a legalized system of confiscation of property throughout the kingdom.

3. THAT the Landed Interest, besides the general Parliamentary imposts, is almost exclusively burthened with the maintenance of the poor, with numerous prisons crowded beyond all precedent, and other grievous charges. That the enormous revenues of the Clergy are almost wholly derived from the partial tax, amounting to many millions, which, under the denomination of tithes, consumes so large a portion of the fruits of the soil, and the agricultural industry of the country. That the ecclesiastical establishment of England and Ireland is supported at an expence, which there is reason to believe exceeds that of all the other Christian churches collectively throughout the world, and absorbs far too great a portion of the public wealth.

4. THAT this meeting, rejecting all temporary expedients as inapplicable and inadequate to the nature and extent of the present distress, and tending to aggravate the existing evils, is of opinion, that it is absolutely necessary to have recourse to the following, amongst other decisive remedies:—1st. An effectual reform in the Commons House of Parliament. 2nd. A repeal of part

(1) By Christopher Pemberton and William Woodcock Hayward Esquires, who executed the office of Sheriff from the death of Robert Jones Adeane Esq. (10th January, 1823) till February in this year.

of the Assessed Taxes, particularly the House and Window Taxes, and the whole duties on Malt, Hops, Salt, Leather, Soap, and Candles. 3d. The abolition of all sinecure places and offices, and unmerited pensions, and the retrenchment of every unnecessary branch of the Public Expenditure, including a very considerable reduction of the standing army. 4th. A reduction of the salaries, pensions, and emoluments of all necessary public functionaries, in proportion to the increase in the value of money. 5th. The abolition of Tithes in ecclesiastical hands, and appropriation of their produce to the liquidation of the Debt, and an equitable commutation thereof in all other cases, with a due regard to the provision of an adequate and ample remuneration for the Clergy, and to the vested interests of the rights of private patrons in advowsons. 6th. A more equitable distribution amongst the efficient Clergy, of the revenues of those immense landed estates, which are the undoubted property of the public, but are enjoyed by Ecclesiastical individuals and Corporations. 7th. A sale of the National Estates, called the Crown Lands, and an appropriation of their produce to the liquidation of the Debt. 8th. After all the above measures have been had recourse to, a reduction of the Interest of the National Debt in proportion to the increased value of the currency, and an assessment of Funded Property towards the maintenance of the Poor.⁽¹⁾

The Rev. F. H. Maberley proposed, as an amendment, 1st. A petition to the King, to dismiss the Ministers: 2ndly, A petition to the House of Commons for reform, reduction of taxes, reduction of the army, abolition of sinecures, and the repeal of oppressive acts against liberty: 3rdly, A petition to the House of Lords, to blot from their Journals all proceedings against the Queen. George Fordham Esq. supported the original resolutions. Mr. Maberley's amendment being negatived, George Pryme Esq. proposed, and Henry Gunning Esq. seconded, that the 3rd and 4th resolutions should be omitted. Samuel Wells Esq. supported the resolutions. Mr. Pryme's amendment was negatived, and the original resolutions carried by a large majority. The Sheriff declining to sign the petition, it was resolved that five freeholders should do so on behalf of the meeting. Lord F. G. Osborne agreed to present the petition, but said his duty would be a painful one, as he regretted, for the honour of the county, that the meeting had thought proper to pass resolutions sanctioning an interference with property, as well secured by law as was his own or that of any gentleman around him.⁽²⁾

On the 19th of February, the Senate, by a considerable majority, voted a petition to the House of Commons, against admitting the Roman Catholics to political power.⁽³⁾

(1) These resolutions were in a great measure founded upon the petition carried on the motion of William Cobbett at the Norfolk Meeting, 3d January, 1823.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 31 Jan. 21 Feb. 23 Feb. 7 March, 1823.

(3) Ibid. 21 Feb. 18 April, 1823.

At the election of an Under Library Keeper on the 14th of March, the votes were, Richard Rowe, 120; Richard Hutt, 17.⁽¹⁾

On the 16th of April, the Senate unanimously voted petitions to both Houses of Parliament, for the gradual extinction of slavery in the West Indies.⁽²⁾

On the 24th of April, a Grace offered to the Senate for petitions against the Irish Tithe Commutation and Composition Bills was negatived by a large majority.⁽³⁾

On the 7th of May, a petition was presented to the House of Commons, from the inhabitants of Cambridge, praying for the total abolition of slavery in the British dominions.⁽⁴⁾

This year the Great Bridge was rebuilt by a subscription, which exceeded £2400. Amongst the contributions were the Conservators of the Cam, £400; the University, £200; Magdalene College, £200; the Corporation, £150; Hobson's Feoffees, £75; the Duke of Rutland High Steward of the Town, £75; Messrs. Richard, Ebenezer, and Richard Foster bankers, £75; His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester Chancellor of the University, the Earl of Hardwicke Lord Lieutenant of the County and High Steward of the University, and Lord Braybrooke, £50. each; Trinity Hall, £50; Dr. Sparke Bishop of Ely, £40; Lord C. S. Manners M.P., Lieut.-Col. Trench M.P., and C. M. Cheere Esq. M.P. £35. each; Thomas Hovell Esq. £30; Messrs. Charles Finch and Son, £30; King's College, £25; Clare Hall, £21; Christ's College, £21; Corpus Christi College, £21; Trinity College, £21; Catharine Hall, £21; Sidney College, £21; Hon. and Rev. George Neville M.A. Master of Magdalene College, John Finch Esq. and W. J. Bankes Esq. M.P. £21. each; Earl De La Warr, Thomas Mortlock Esq. £20 each; Messrs. Hollick, Nash, and Searle bankers, £20. The new bridge, which was of iron, was designed by Arthur Brown, and erected under the superintendence of the County Magistrates.

On the 2d of July, the first stone of the new buildings of Corpus Christi College was laid by Philip Earl of Hardwicke High Steward of the University, attended by the Vicechancellor, Heads of Houses, Noblemen, Doctors, Professors, Proctors, and other officers and members of the University, who walked in procession from the Senate House, and the Master, Fellows, and other members of the Society. The

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 21 March, 1823.

(2) Ibid. 18 April, 1823.

(3) Ibid. 25 April, 1823.

(4) Ibid. 25 April, 9 May, 1823.

new buildings were designed by William Wilkins Esq. M.A. of Caius College. They consisted of a Hall, Chapel, Library, Master's Lodge, and numerous apartments for the fellows and scholars. In short, the College was almost entirely rebuilt in this and the four following years, at an expence of £71,000., principally arising from the benefactions of Dr. Thomas Herring Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Matthias Mawson Bishop of Ely, and Dr. John Green Bishop of Lincoln, the interest on which had been allowed to accumulate for many years.⁽¹⁾

On the 3rd of July, at a public meeting of the inhabitants, held at the Shire Hall, resolutions were passed, expressive of sympathy with the people of Spain in their efforts for constitutional freedom, and a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions for the Spanish cause.⁽²⁾

On the 12th of August, being the King's birth day, the first stone of a new court at Trinity College was laid by the Right Honourable Charles Manners Sutton Speaker of the House of Commons (deputed by his Majesty to represent him on the occasion), attended by the Vicechancellor, High Steward, Noblemen, Heads of Houses, Doctors, Professors, Proctors, and other officers and members of the University, who came in procession from the Senate House, and the Master, Fellows, Scholars, and others of the Society. This new court, called the King's Court, was designed by William Wilkins Esq. M.A. of Caius College. The King contributed £1000. in aid of the funds for its erection.⁽³⁾

This year, the Town was lit with gas. Oil gas was at first used, but a few years afterwards coal gas was substituted.

On the 7th of October, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex again visited Cambridge, which he left the following morning for Holkham.⁽⁴⁾

This year, two wings were added to Addenbrooke's Hospital, and the colonnade in front was erected from a design of Charles Humphrey Esq.

At an election, on the 24th of November, by the parishioners of the Holy Sepulchre, of a perpetual curate of that parish, the votes were, Hastings Robinson M.A. fellow and tutor of St. John's College, 36; Richard Rowland Faulkner B.D. of St. John's College, 34; Francis Russel Hall B.D. fellow of St. John's College, 14.⁽⁵⁾ Mr.

(1) Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. ed Lamb. 261-266.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 4 July, 1823.

(3) Ibid. 15 Aug. 1823.

(4) Ibid. 10 Oct. 1823.

(5) Ibid. 28 Nov. 1823.

Faulkner afterwards instituted proceedings in the Court of King's Bench with reference to this election, and that Court held it to be void in consequence of the votes having been taken by ballot. It was also decided that certain persons who had not paid church-rates were not thereby disqualified from voting.⁽¹⁾ Ultimately Mr. Faulkner was appointed curate.

1824.

This year, a petition from the inhabitants of the town was presented to the House of Commons, praying for its prompt and powerful influence in behalf of the slave population in the colonies.⁽²⁾

At a public meeting of the inhabitants, convened by the Mayor, and held at the Shire Hall, on the 27th of February, it was unanimously agreed to present two petitions to the House of Commons, one for repeal of the duties on sea-borne coals, the other in favour of a bill for extending the jurisdiction of County Courts.⁽³⁾

The Cambridgeshire Horticultural Society was established at a meeting held at the Red Lion, on the 10th of March; the Earl of Hardwicke K.G. in the Chair.⁽⁴⁾

On the 26th of March, George Henry Storie LL.B. of Trinity Hall, was adjudged by the Vicechancellor and Heads, to be suspended from his degree for a year, for using gross and abusive language to Richard Duffield B.D. of St. John's College.⁽⁵⁾

On the 3rd of April, John Lane was executed at the Castle, for a rape at Cheveley.⁽⁶⁾

In or about May, this year, the new buildings at King's College, designed by William Wilkins Esq. M.A. of Caius College, were commenced. They were completed in 1828.

On the 19th of May, a Grace passed, rescinding graces of 25 January, 1781,⁽⁷⁾ and 9 April, 1807, by which persons having private tutors during the last year and a half preceding the time of taking their degree of B.A. were precluded from taking Honors: and to preclude those persons from taking Honors in future who should have private tutors in the University during the last six months preceding their admission "*ad respondendum quæstioni.*"⁽⁸⁾

(1) Barnewell & Cresswell's Reports, iv. 449.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 13 Feb. 1824.

(3) Ibid. 5 March, 1824.

(4) Ibid. 12 March, 1824.

(5) Ibid. 2 April, 1824.

(6) Ibid. 9 April, 1824.

(7) Vide ante, p. 400.

(8) Cambridge Chronicle, 21 May, 1824.

The Sale of Bread Act, passed on the 3rd of June,⁽¹⁾ contains a proviso for the privileges of the Universities, to the like effect as that in the Act of the 3rd George III.⁽²⁾

The Beer Act, passed on the 5th of June, empowering brewers and others to retail and sell beer on taking out a licence for that purpose, contains a proviso that within the limits of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, all persons applying for such licences should apply to the persons theretofore granting common ale licences, who should or might grant the same, in the same manner and according to the same rules and usages by which they had been accustomed to grant the said last-mentioned licences; any thing in that or any other act or acts of Parliament to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.⁽³⁾

In this and the following year, a steam packet plied between Cambridge and Lynn, making two voyages either way each week.⁽⁴⁾

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex visited Cambridge on the 8th of November, and remained here till the 10th.⁽⁵⁾

On the 10th of December, about ten in the morning, a fire broke out in the unfinished buildings of the King's Court, at Trinity College. The flames were speedily subdued, but not until property worth about £250. had been destroyed.⁽⁶⁾

A Grace to exempt persons of sixty years of age from being compelled to serve the office of Vicechancellor, was, on the 15th of December, rejected in the Non-Regent House by 24 against 7.

1825.

On the 9th of February, the Court of King's Bench discharged a rule obtained by the Rev. Dr. Geldart and others, calling on the Churchwardens of St. Andrew the Less to shew cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue, commanding them to repair the church of that parish.⁽⁷⁾

(1) Stat. 5 Geo. IV. c. 50, s. 2.

(2) Vide ante, p. 325.

(3) Stat. 5 Geo. IV. c. 54, s. 6.

(4) Cambridge Chronicle, 30 July, 1824; 17 June, 1825.

(5) Ibid. 12 Nov. 1824.

(6) Ibid, 17 Dec. 1824.

(7) Ibid. 11 Feb. 25 Feb, 1825.

A Grace, to confirm the report of a Syndicate in favour of the purchase, by the University, of Mr. Dodwell's collection of Drawings,⁽¹⁾ was, on the 23rd of February, rejected in the Non-Regent House by 49 against 13.

On the 8th of March, the Senate voted petitions to both Houses of Parliament against any further concessions to the Roman Catholics. The votes were: Non-Regents, Placets, 47; Non-Placets, 23: Regents, Placets, 23; Non-Placets, 15.

On the 18th of March, the following Grace passed, requiring noblemen to be examined before admission to any degree:—

QUUM in capite 21^{mo} Statutorum Reginae Elizabethae anno 12^{mo} editorum Nobilibus et Nobilium Filiis concedatur ut eorum admissio stet iis pro completis gradu et formâ, adeo tamen ut penes Vos arbitrium sit admissionis conditiones illis præscribendi, ET QUUM plurimum tam ad Academiæ honorum, quam ad Juvenum ipsorum apud Vos commorantium utilitatem intersit, ut nemo ad gradum prius admittatur, quam de ejus progressu in studiis Academicis Vobis constiterit: PLACEAT VOBIS, ut neque Nobilibus, neque Nobilium Filiis, neque iis qui pro Nobilibus habendi sint secundum Interpretationem die Maii 31^{ma} 1786⁽²⁾ datam, stet in posterum ipsorum admissio pro completis gradu et formâ, nisi prius eodem modo examinati fuerint atque approbati, quo alii qui admittantur ad respondendum quæstioni. PROVISIO TAMEN, ut illis post novem terminos completos (primo et ultimo exceptis) examinationem subire liceat. PROVISIO QUOQUE, ne hæc vestra Gratiâ vel ad examinationem subeundam astringantur Juvenes isti quorum nomina in Album Collegii alicujus jam relata sunt, vel tollatur laudabilis ista, quæ semper apud Vos invaluit, consuetudo viros maturioris ætatis, et quum natalibus tum meritis vel in rempublicam vel in bonas literas illustres, gradu Academico ornandi, nullâ terminorum atque exercitiorum ratione habitâ.

At a meeting of owners and occupiers of land, held at the Red Lion, on the 9th of April, Mr. Robert Moyse in the chair, resolutions condemnatory of suggested alterations in the Corn Laws were proposed by Mr. William Thurnall, seconded by Mr. Nash, and carried unanimously.⁽³⁾

In consequence of several members of the University having been in the practice of horse racing in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, Dr. Le Blanc Vicechancellor, on the 16th of May, published a cautionary notice, that persons, in statu pupillari, found guilty of riding any such race, or betting upon, or being present at any such race, would be proceeded against and punished with the utmost severity.

(1) This collection was formed by Mr. Dodwell in Greece, in 1801, 1805, and 1806. The drawings were 67 in number, 57 were coloured, the remainder executed by the pen. 30 had been engraved. They were mostly executed by an Italian artist named Pomardi, who accompanied Mr. Dodwell; those which were designed by Mr. Dodwell were afterwards filled up and finished either by Pomardi, or by an artist at Rome named Giuntatardi. The price required was £500, which the Syndicate were assured by artists and travellers was much below their intrinsic value.

(2) Vide ante, p. 418.

(3) Cambridge Chronicle, 15 April, 1825.

On the 1st of June, a Grace passed, in pursuance of the recommendation of a Syndicate, regulating the fees on matriculations, which were (including the stamp duty) fixed as follows: Nobleman, £10; Fellow Commoner, £5; Pensioner, £2. 10s.; Sizar, £1. 5s.

On the 3rd of June, the labourers employed in digging under the site of an old house in Benet-street, taken down to make additions to the Eagle Inn, discovered two earthen vessels, containing great numbers of gold and silver coins, principally of the reign of James the First and Charles the First. On the 4th of February, in the following year, these coins were presented as treasure trove, by an inquisition taken before Aaron Chevell one of the coroners for the town. The Corporation laid claim to them, but did not prosecute the claim in the Court of King's Bench, into which court the inquisition was moved by certiorari. The Lords of the Treasury ultimately presented them to Corpus Christi College, on condition of their paying the law expences, and giving gratuities to the mason and his labourers. The coins produced, clear of auction expences, £192. 11s. 2d. According to the inquisition there were 195 pieces of gold coin, weighing, in all, 34 oz. 5 dwt.; and 3510 pieces of silver coin, weighing, in all, 289 oz. 15 dwt.⁽¹⁾

This year was established The University Life Assurance Society, for effecting assurances on the lives of persons whose names are or have been on the boards of any college at either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge. The Society was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1826.

On the 16th of June, died Gilbert Ives, of St. Benedict's, barber and bookseller. By his will⁽²⁾ he gave to the Churchwardens and Overseers of St. Benedict's (after the decease of certain annuitants) £800., for the erection and endowment of four almshouses for aged and infirm persons of either sex, and £100., the interest of which, together with the interest of the like sum, given by him in his lifetime, to be distributed about St. Thomas's Day, to the necessitous and deserving poor of that parish, the sexton to have 10s. annually for keeping up his grave. He had given to that parish, in 1806, £30., as a stock for the use of the acting overseer; and in 1818 a piece of freehold ground, at Barnwell, for the erection of a work-house for the parish of St. Benedict. By his will he also gave to the Master and fellows of Corpus Christi College £500., in trust,

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 10 June, 1825; 10 Feb. 1826; Jervis, Office and Duties of Coroners, 302; Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll, ed. Lamb, 266.

(2) Dated 24th December, 1821; Codicil dated 9th of February, 1825.

that they apply the interest thereof to such charitable purposes as, in their opinions, will relieve the greatest sum of human wretchedness; to Addenbrooke's Hospital, £100.; to St. Edward's parish, £200.; to the Literary Society at the Black Bull, in aid of their benevolent fund, £200.; to the Benevolent Society of Cambridge, for the relief of the sick and aged poor, at their own habitations, £100.; "to Mr. Thomas Case, of St. Andrew's-street, taylor, towards supporting his Asylum for destitute animals," £19. 19s.; to the Norwich Hospital, £200.; to the parish of St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich, £200.⁽¹⁾

The Excise Licence Act, passed 27th of June, contains a proviso that nothing in that Act contained should in any wise prejudice the privileges theretofore used and enjoyed by any University in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the respective Chancellors or Scholars of the same respectively, but that they might use and enjoy such privileges as they had theretofore lawfully used and enjoyed the same.⁽²⁾

On the 5th of July, the royal assent was given to "An Act for the better Preservation of Peace and good Order in the Universities of England," which (with the exception of the 3rd section, relating exclusively to Oxford) is subjoined:—

WHEREAS it is expedient to add to the means anciently provided for maintaining Peace and good Order in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; BE IT ENACTED by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall be lawful for the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the said Universities respectively, to appoint such number of able men as he shall think fit to be Constables in and for the said Universities respectively, who shall continue in Office either during good behaviour or during pleasure, or for such period of time, either defined or dependent on future circumstances, as such Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall direct; and to every man so appointed such Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall administer an oath well and faithfully to execute the Office of Constable, within the precincts of the University for which he shall be appointed, during his continuance in Office, and shall deliver to every such man a certificate of his having been so sworn, expressing the duration of his continuance in Office, which certificate shall be evidence of his having been duly appointed; and every man so sworn shall have full power to act as a Constable within the precincts of the University for which he shall be appointed, and four miles of the same University, for the time expressed in the certificate, unless he shall be sooner dismissed therefrom by the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor for the time being; and shall, within the precincts of the University, and four miles of the same, and during his continuance in Office, be

(1) Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. ed. Lamb, 435; Reports of Charity Commissioners, xxxi. 46, 47, 50.

(2) Stat. 6 Geo. IV. c. 81, s. 30.

subject to the like powers and authorities of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, as other Constables are subject to, and have and enjoy all such powers and authorities, privileges, immunities, and advantages as any Constable hath or shall have within his constableness: PROVIDED ALWAYS, that every such Constable, for any act done by him in the execution of his Office, shall be liable to be sued or indicted in the Courts of Common Law, notwithstanding such Constable may be a Member of the University, and notwithstanding any claim of cognizance or privilege whatsoever.

II. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, it shall be lawful for any Pro-Vice-Chancellor, or Deputy Vice-Chancellor, to execute the powers given by this Act.

IV. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall be deemed to be a Public Act; and shall be judicially taken Notice of as such by all Judges, Justices, and other Persons whomsoever, without being specially pleaded.⁽¹⁾

On the 20th of August, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex visited Cambridge, where he continued till the 23rd, when he left for Newstead Abbey. His Royal Highness, on the 7th of November, passed through Cambridge on his way from Holkham to Kensington Palace.⁽²⁾

On the 31st of August, the first stone of the Gisborne Court of St. Peter's College was laid by William M^cIntosh Brookes, the architect.⁽³⁾

This year the Corporation voted an Address to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, thanking him for his firm, patriotic, and constitutional resistance to Catholic Emancipation, evinced by his speech upon that subject in the House of Lords.⁽⁴⁾ They also voted him the freedom of the town. The address was presented at Cheveley, the seat of the Duke of Rutland High Steward of the town, on the 7th of October, the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, and a number of the Burgesses proceeding to that place in twelve carriages, and partaking there of an elegant cold collation.⁽⁵⁾

On the 16th of September, died, in St. Edward's workhouse, aged 63, "the eccentric and well-known James Gordon, of this town. In "early life this extraordinary character had a fair prospect of excellence in his profession of an attorney; he was an excellent scholar, and possessed considerable attainments; a strong and ardent "mind procured him the esteem of many friends, while his convivial "talents, his wit and eloquence rendered him the delight of the "social board—when severe disappointment crossed his path, and

(1) Stat. 6 Geo. IV. c. 97.

(2) Cambridge Chronicle, 26 Aug. 11 Nov. 1825.

(3) Ibid. 9 Sept. 1825.

(4) 25 April, 1825

(5) Cambridge Chronicle, 14 Oct. 1825.

"destroyed the hopes of his youth—the bottle unfortunately became his fatal resource. Then how rapid was his fall to the lowest state of misery and desolation. Although the inmate of a work-house for the last few months, he owed not his sustenance to parochial relief; a small annuity bequeathed him by a relation having saved him from that degradation."⁽¹⁾

On the 10th of October, Dr. Le Blanc Vicechancellor published a notice, desiring all persons in statu pupillari strictly to attend to the existing regulation of the University, that they were at all times to appear in their proper academical dress.

On the 7th of December, a Grace passed for appointing Professor Starkie, Mr. Tindal of Trinity College (afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas), and Mr. Alderson of Caius College (now Baron of the Exchequer), Counsel to the University. There was a division in the Non-Regent House, but the grace was carried there by 29 against 7.⁽²⁾

On the 7th of December, a Grace passed to increase the funds for the purchase of books for the Library, by a contribution of 1s. 6d. from each member of the University, except Sizars. In the Non-Regent House there were, Placets, 31; Non-Placets, 12.

1826.

On the 17th and 18th of January, was tried before Lord Tentenden and a Special Jury, in the King's Bench, Westminster, an action by Joseph Brett Lessee of the Corporation of Cambridge against Samuel Pickering Beales, Charles Beales, and Patrick Beales, to recover tolls alledged to be due for loaded carts and waggons coming into and going out of the town, at the rate of twopence each cart or waggon. The verdict was for the defendants. A new trial being afterwards applied for, the rule was enlarged till after the trial of another action brought by Brett against Messrs. Fisher.⁽³⁾

On the 22nd of February, the Senate voted petitions to both Houses of Parliament for the gradual abolition of colonial slavery. In the Non-Regent House there were Placets, 20; Non-Placets, 4.

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 23 Sept. 1825. See also Cambridge Chronicle, 2 Feb. 13 April, 1793, Sir E. Lytton's Pelham and Hone's Every Day Book, 697, 1294. [In the latter work, at p. 1294, for "St. Leonard's" read "St. Edward's," and at p. 1295, for "Mr. Gordon" read "Mr. Goode."]

(2) Graces for appointing Mr. Tindal and Mr. Alderson had been thrown out in the Caput on the 23rd of February and the 4th of May. On the latter day a grace in favour of Professor Starkie was also thrown out in the Caput.

(3) See under the years 1827 and 1829.

On the 7th of March, a County Meeting, convened by Thomas Skeels Fryer Esq. High Sheriff, and over which he presided, was held at the Shire Hall, to consider the propriety of petitioning both Houses of Parliament to carry into effect the measures respecting the mitigation and ultimate abolition of colonial slavery, which were proposed by Mr. Canning, and unanimously adopted by Parliament in May, 1823. In consequence of the pressure of the crowd into the Shire Hall, it became necessary to adjourn to the Town Hall. Resolutions in favour of the mitigation and abolition of slavery were proposed by Francis Pym Esq. seconded by the Reverend James Scholefield M.A. Regius Professor of Greek, and supported by Major-General Sir Charles Wale and the Rev. F. H. Maberley. Samuel Wells Esq. proposed, and Mr. John Headly, of Stapleford, seconded an amendment, expressive of an opinion that the distressed and degraded state of the people of the United Empire had prior claims on the sympathy and exertion of all classes of the kingdom. The Sheriff declined to take the sense of the meeting upon this amendment, as it introduced a topic not included in the requisition. Mr. Wells then left the Hall, and the original resolutions were carried unanimously. The Rev. William Farish M.A. Jacksonian Professor proposed and Charles Mortlock Esq. seconded petitions in accordance with the resolutions. These were carried. Lord F. G. Osborne M.P., Ebenezer Foster Esq., Rev. Samuel Thodey, E. K. Fordham Esq., and R. Foster, jun. Esq. also addressed the meeting.⁽¹⁾

On the 5th of May, the Senate voted £500. in aid of the distressed manufacturers. Trinity College also voted £100. for the same purpose, and about £450. was collected in the town.⁽²⁾

On the 17th of May, the Senate voted a sum not exceeding £1350. for building a vicarage house at Burwell.

An Act of Parliament, passed on the 26th of May, enacted that the proviso in the Attornies' Act of 1 and 2 Geo. IV. c. 48,⁽³⁾ should not apply to persons who had taken the degrees of B.A. or LL.B. before the passing of the last-mentioned act.⁽⁴⁾

At the Election for the Town on the 9th of June, George Pryme Esq. was proposed in opposition to the former members, Colonel Trench and the Marquess Graham. The votes were, Graham, 24; Trench, 23; Pryme, 4.

(1) Cambridge Chronicle, 10 March, 1826.

(2) Ibid. 12 May, 26 May, 2 June, 1826.

(3) Vide ante, p. 532.

(4) Stat. 7 Geo. IV. c. 44, s. 5.

At the election of Representatives in Parliament for the University, the former members, Viscount Palmerston and Wm. John Bankes Esq. were opposed by Sir John Singleton Copley⁽¹⁾ Knt. Attorney-General, and the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn,⁽²⁾ both of Trinity College. The poll was taken on the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th of June. The votes were, Copley, 772; Palmerson, 631; Bankes, 508; Goulburn, 437.⁽³⁾

At the Election for the County, the old members, Lord Charles Somerset Manners and Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, offered themselves as candidates; but on the day of election two freeholders proposed Henry John Adeane Esq. of Babraham, who positively refused to become a candidate, and declared his resolution not to serve if elected. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Adeane and Lord F. G. Osborne, but at the close of the poll, taken on Parker's Piece (on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of June), the numbers were, Manners, 1394; Osborne, 897; Adeane, 627.

(1) Son of John Singleton Copley, a painter of celebrity, was second wrangler in 1794 was elected fellow of Trinity College, and called to the bar. In 1813 he was made Serjeant-at-Law. In 1818 he was elected member for Ashburton, being then, or soon afterwards, Chief Justice of Chester. In 1819 he was appointed Solicitor-General and knighted. In 1824 he succeeded to the office of Attorney-General. In 1826 he was made Master of the Rolls, and elected Recorder of Bristol. In April, 1827, he became Lord Chancellor, and was created Baron Lyndhurst. He resigned the great seal in Michaelmas Term, 1830, and in Hilary Term, 1831, he was constituted Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, which office he vacated in December, 1834, when he again received the great seal, which he resigned in Easter Term, 1835. In September, 1841, he received the great seal a third time, and held it till July, 1846. He was elected High Steward of this University in 1840.

(2) Mr. Goulburn, who was born in 1784, was educated at Trinity College, B.A. 1805, M.A. 1808. During Lord Liverpool's and the two preceding administrations he was successively Chief Secretary for Ireland and Under Secretary for the Colonies, being returned to Parliament for St. Germans, West Looe, and other boroughs. He was made a member of the Privy Council in 1821. In 1826 he was returned to Parliament for Armagh, which city he represented till 1831, when he was elected for this University, which he has ever since represented. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer from January, 1828, to November, 1830, and Secretary of State for the Home Department from December, 1834, to April, 1835. On the 27th of May, 1839, he was proposed as Speaker of the House of Commons but was not successful, the votes being, Charles Shaw Lefevre, 317; Goulburn, 299. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer from September, 1841, to July, 1846.

(3) ANALYSIS OF THE POLL.

VOTERS.	C.	F.	B.	G.
39 St. Peter's College	27	14	19	9
50 Clare Hall	31	9	39	14
37 Pembroke Hall	34	12	12	13
64 Caius College	49	24	30	17
22 Trinity Hall	16	5	11	3
29 Corpus Christi College ..	20	9	12	14
47 King's College	28	17	29	10
48 Queen's College	25	14	27	25
25 Catharine Hall	18	9	9	10
53 Jesus College	39	28	18	9
42 Christ's College	23	17	16	20
308 St. John's College	165	193	94	98
24 Magdalene College	9	15	8	9
385 Trinity College	203	224	110	156
76 Emmanuel College	59	19	44	22
31 Sidney Sussex College	20	12	29	7
8 Downing College	4	5	5	0
5 Commorantes in Villa	2	3	2	1
1293	772	631	508	437

On the 8th of July, was established the Philo-Union or Cambridge Literary Society, for the discussion of all topics except those of a theological nature. The members are, with few exceptions, inhabitants of the town. The number of members has fluctuated at different periods, but has greatly increased since a news room has been opened in connection with the society.

At the Summer Assizes, John Simpson Redhead, Charles Willmott, Samuel Bowman, James How, William Glover, Robert Burrows, Charles Edwards, and James Raby, were tried before Lord Chief Justice Best, for having, in company with others, on the 5th of November preceding, assaulted the Proctors and other officers of the University, in the execution of their duty. Charles Willmott was acquitted; the others were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment, varying from one to twelve months.

On the 15th of November, the Senate voted £50. towards rebuilding the English Church at Amsterdam. In the Non-Regent House there were, Placets, 12; Non-Placets, 2.

On the 2nd of December, Dr. Wordsworth Vicechancellor published a notice that no licence to receive unmarried lodgers would, in future, be granted to occupiers of houses situate beyond the Ely and the St. Neots roads, on the north side of the town; on the east, beyond the extremity of Rhadegund Buildings; and on the south, beyond the road leading from Trumpington-street to Regent-street.

1827.

Saturday the 20th of January, being the day appointed for the funeral of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the market was closed at twelve o'clock, when many of the shops were closed, and the minute bells of the several churches were tolled. In the evening a dumb peal was rung at Great St. Mary's. On the 23rd, the Corporation voted an Address of Condolence to the King on occasion of the Duke's death.

Petitions were, this year, presented to both Houses of Parliament, from owners and occupiers of land, in the county of Cambridge, praying for protection to agriculture in case any alteration were made in the Corn Laws.

A Grace, to extend the grace for Select Preachers at Great St. Mary's to the morning as well as the afternoon sermons, was offered to the Senate on the 7th of March, and rejected in the Non-Regent House by 15 against 8.

By the South Level Act, which received the royal assent on the 28th of May, the Vicechancellor of the University of Cambridge for the time being, or a deputy, to be appointed by writing under his hand, and the Mayor of Cambridge for the time being are (with others) appointed Navigation Commissioners.⁽¹⁾

A vacancy in the Parliamentary representation of the University having been occasioned by the elevation of Sir John Singleton Copley to the Peerage, as Baron Lyndhurst, Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal⁽²⁾ Solicitor General, the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, and William John Bankes Esq., all of Trinity College, offered themselves as candidates, but Mr. Goulburn retired before the day of election. The poll was taken on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of May, and at its close the numbers were, Tindal, 479; Bankes, 378.⁽³⁾

On the 23rd of June, the royal assent was given to an Act for building a new Gaol for the town of Cambridge. It contains a clause exempting the buildings of the University and Colleges from the rates thereby authorised to be levied if legally exempted from liability to be rated towards the repair and maintenance of the existing gaol, and a general saving of the rights, liberties, immunities, exemptions, franchises, and privileges of the University, or any of

(1) Stat 7 & 8 Geo. IV. cap. xlvii. (local and personal).

(2) Son of Robert Tindal, a solicitor of Chelmsford, at the Grammar School of which town he received his early education. He was entered at Trinity College in 1795, was eighth Wrangler and Senior Chancellor's Medallist in 1799, and Member's Prizeman in 1801, in which year he was elected fellow of Trinity College. Soon after taking his M.A. degree (1802) he became a student of Lincoln's Inn, and entered upon practice as a special pleader. In Trinity Term, 1809, he was called to the bar. He was one of the Counsel for Queen Caroline, in the proceedings relative to the Bill of Pains and Penalties against her. In 1824 he was returned to Parliament for the Wigton burghs, and at the General Election in 1826 was elected for Harwich. In September, 1826, he was appointed Solicitor General, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He continued Solicitor General till 1829, when he was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He died at Folkestone, 6th July, 1846, in his 70th year.

(3) ANALYSIS OF THE POLL.

VOTERS.		T.	B.
26	St. Peter's College	17	9
43	Clare Hall	15	28
17	Pembroke Hall	8	9
43	Caius College.....	22	21
13	Trinity Hall	7	6
27	Corpus Christi College	12	15
24	King's College	10	14
28	Queen's College	10	18
14	Catharine Hall	6	8
35	Jesus College.....	20	15
36	Christ's College.....	27	9
182	St. John's College.....	91	91
18	Magdalene College	9	9
269	Trinity College.....	191	78
53	Emmanuel College	20	33
15	Sidney Sussex College	5	10
9	Downing College	7	2
5	Commorantes in Villâ	2	3
857		479	378

the Colleges or Halls, and of the privileges of the Corporation.⁽¹⁾ A new gaol was soon afterwards erected on a piece of ground near Parker's Piece, from the designs of William M'Intosh Brookes Esq. The above Act was amended in 1839.⁽²⁾ The total expence of erecting the gaol, and of obtaining and executing the Acts, including interest on loans, was little short of £25,000.⁽³⁾

This year, was commenced the erection of a new Court at St. John's College, from the designs of Rickman and Hutchinson. It is situate on the western side of the Cam, being connected with the older portion of the college by a covered bridge.

On the 19th of October, Mr. C. Green ascended in his balloon from a close at the back of the Manor House, opposite Jesus College. He was accompanied by G. W. Scott Esq. of Trinity College. The balloon descended in a meadow three miles west of Chatteris.

On the 1st of December, Sir John Richardson made the subjoined award with respect to the mode of electing the Professors of Mineralogy, Botany, and Anatomy.⁽⁴⁾

TO THE VICECHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Sir,

IN PURSUANCE of the Letter, addressed to me by the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge in Senate assembled, sealed with their common seal, and bearing date the 22d day of December, 1825, (wherein, after reciting that a difference of opinion had arisen in their body respecting the Election of Professors of Mineralogy, Botany, and Anatomy, they requested me to determine, after having heard Counsel, the manner in which these Professors should in future be elected,) I have accepted the reference thereby made to me, and have been attended by Mr. Alderson and Mr. Amos, the Counsel of the several parties, and have heard such arguments, and perused and examined such papers and evidences, as they thought proper to lay before me respecting the matters in difference; and now having maturely considered the same, I request you to make known to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, this my opinion and determination on the premises, that is to say:

FIRST. I am of opinion, and so determine, that although the University has from time to time appointed several Professors of Anatomy, Botany, and Mineralogy, and in several instances has in so doing apparently assumed that such offices continued to exist after the death of the last Professor, yet in

(1) Stat. 7 & 8 Geo. IV. cap. cxi. (local and personal).

(2) Stat. 2 & 3 Vict. cap. ix. (local and personal).

(3) Although the first Gaol Act was watched in its progress through Parliament by a committee of the inhabitants, it is observable that it contains no clause for the audit or publication of the accounts. The provisions for raising money by a separate rate entailed great additional charge on the Town without the slightest perceptible equivalent, and the Act ought to have been so framed as to have thrown the burthen pretty equally over a long series of years. However, from 1839, when the amended Act passed, till 1847, when the debt was finally paid off, the charge on the Town did not, on the average, exceed £550. per annum.

(4) Vide ante, p. 537.

fact, whatever has been hitherto done on each and all of these occasions has amounted to no more than to temporary provisions, each made for the particular appointment at that time contemplated, and which had not the effect of binding the University to continue the office, or to appoint another Professor after the next vacancy; consequently, that the University has not yet founded or established any permanent Professorship, either of Anatomy, Botany, or Mineralogy; and that no such permanent offices do at this time exist.

SECONDLY. I am of opinion, and so determine, that either strangers, with the previous or subsequent consent of the University, or the University itself by Grace or By-Law, may, ad Eruditionis amplificationem, found and establish permanent Professorships in Anatomy, Botany, or Mineralogy, or in any other branch of Science or liberal Learning, and may, by the terms of the foundation prescribe any reasonable mode of Election, which they may deem most proper; and that by so doing they would not infringe the Statutes of the University made in the twelfth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

THIRDLY. I am of opinion, and so determine, that if the University, or any Stranger, should found any new Professorship, and should not by the terms of the foundation provide any particular mode of Election, the case would then fall within the provisions of the fortieth Chapter of those Statutes, (that "*De nominatione et electione Lectorum et aliorum officiariorum*,") and that the Elections must be made in conformity therewith, according to the mode prescribed by the thirty-fourth chapter of the same statutes (that "*De electione Pro-Cancellarii*").

FOURTHLY. I am of opinion, and so determine, that the words "*a vobis eligatur*," or other equivalent words, used in a Grace submitted to the Senate, are not sufficient to prescribe any particular mode of Election; such words being in my judgment equally satisfied by an Election made with, or without, previous nomination; which election is in neither case made by the Senate assembled in houses, but by the members of the Senate voting individually; and therefore, that in cases where an election is made in pursuance of a Grace so worded, and where no particular mode of Election is otherwise prescribed, the mode of Election must be governed by the fortieth chapter of the Statutes before cited.

IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand this first day of December, 1827.

JOHN RICHARDSON.(1)

On the 12th and 14th of December, was tried, before Lord Tenterden and a special jury, in the King's Bench, at Westminster, an action brought by Joseph Brett lessee of the Corporation of Cambridge, against Thomas Fisher, Thomas Hall Fisher, and George Fisher, for recovery of a toll of twopence on carts coming into and going out of the town. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff. A new trial being applied for, the application was ordered to await the result of a second trial in *Brett v. Beales*.(2)

(1) Gunning, Ceremonies of the Univ. of Cambridge, 506.

(2) See under the years 1826 and 1829.

1828.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex arrived at Cambridge on the 18th of January, and was present on the following day in the Senate House, at the B.A. Commencement. He left Cambridge on the 22nd of January.

On the 26th of March, the Senate voted petitions to both Houses of Parliament against certain clauses in the Tithe Commutation Bill.

On the 3rd of May, the Vicechancellor and nine other Heads of Colleges published a decree, prohibiting persons in statu pupillari from associating or holding communication with Bryan-Edward Duppa B.A., late of St. John's College, he having been convicted of being concerned in a gambling transaction with a person in statu pupillari, of having afterwards challenged such person to fight a duel, and subsequently upon his refusal to accept the challenge, of publicly and violently assaulting him.⁽¹⁾

On the 10th of May, died, at his residence in Freeschool Lane, aged 80, the Rev. Thomas Kerrich M.A., F.S.A., Principal Librarian of the University. He was deeply versed in antiquities, was a skillful draughtsman, and etched well. He contributed several papers to the *Archæologia*, and was the author of a Catalogue of the Prints engraved after Martin Heemskerck. He bequeathed a curious collection of paintings in panel to the Society of Antiquaries, and his extensive manuscript collections and sketches for a History of Gothic Architecture and on Ancient Costume to the British Museum. These are contained in forty-eight volumes, of various sizes.⁽²⁾ Mr. Kerrich also drew the following portraits of persons connected with Cambridge and its vicinity (all of which are engraved by Facius) Dr. Glynn, Rev. James Bentham the Historian of Ely, Rev. Robert Masters the Historian of Corpus Christi College, Rev. William Cole, Rev. Dr. Milner President of Queen's College, and Mr. Wale.⁽³⁾

On the 14th of May, the Senate voted petitions to Parliament, to take measures for the amelioration of the condition of the slaves in our West Indian Colonies.

On the 21st of May, a Grace passed conferring the title of Professor of Political Economy on George Pryme Esq. M.A. late fellow of Trinity College, he having for many years previously read lectures

(1) Mr. Barnard the party assaulted, brought an action against Mr. Duppa. Judgment passed by default, and at the Cambridgeshire Lent Assizes, 1829, the damages were assessed at £50. The assault took place at a horse race at Six-Mile Bottom.

(2) Additional MSS. 6728 to 6773 inclusive. The volumes 6760 to 6773 are architectural MSS. of Mr. Essex.

(3) Nichols, Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century, vi. 807—829.

on that science in the University. The votes in the Non-Regent House were, Placets, 18; Non-Placets, 9.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants, held at the Town Hall, on the 2nd of June, petitions were adopted to both Houses of Parliament, praying for the amelioration and ultimate abolition of Negro slavery in the West Indies. The Mayor took the chair, and the resolutions were proposed and seconded by Charles Mortlock Esq., Dr. Lamb Master of Corpus Christi College, Rev. Professor Scholefield, and the Rev. Temple Chevallier.

On the 22nd of June, Lord Lyndhurst Lord Chancellor gave judgment on a petition from certain fellows of Queen's College to the King as Visitor. The judgment was, that by the statutes of the college the concurrent voice of the President is necessary in all college elections.⁽¹⁾ The petitioners' case was argued by Mr. King, then fellow and now President of the college.⁽²⁾

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester Chancellor of the University visited Cambridge at the Commencement. There was a musical festival on the occasion.

By the Corn Importation Act, passed on the 15th of July, the appointment and removal of the Inspector of Corn Returns for the Town of Cambridge, is vested in the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University, and their successors.⁽³⁾

The Alehouse Licensing Act passed on the 15th of July, contains a proviso that nothing therein contained should extend to alter or in any manner to affect any of the rights or privileges of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or the powers of the Chancellors or Vicechancellors of the same, as by law possessed under the respective charters of the said Universities, or otherwise.⁽⁴⁾

On the 3rd of December, Graces were brought forward for consolidating the offices of Principal Librarian and Librarian, and to admit Bachelors of Arts to the privilege of access to the Public Library. Both graces were rejected in the Caput. On the 16th a grace passed constituting Mr. Lodge the Principal Librarian the

(1) In 1788, the Duke of Grafton Chancellor of the University, with the advice of Peter Calvert LL.D. and William Wynne LL.D. his assessors, decided that by the statutes of CLARE HALL, a valid election of a fellow might be made without the concurrent voice of the Master.

In 1617, the Earl of Suffolk Chancellor of the University, decided that in CAIUS COLLEGE, an election of a fellow was valid although the Master refused to concur in it. There was a similar decision by the Visitor in 1714.

In 1802, Lord Eldon Lord Chancellor, decided that in CATHARINE HALL no election was valid in which the Master did not concur.

(2) Russell's Reports, v. 64.

(3) Stat. 9 Geo. IV. c. 60, s. 21.

(4) Stat. 9 Geo. IV. c. 61, s. 36.

sole Librarian, at the salary of £210., being the amount of the two salaries formerly paid.

On the 6th of December, died, at Hatfield Wood Side, Hertfordshire, aged 74, Mr. Joshua Kirby Baldrey, who resided for some years in this town, and established his reputation as an artist by an accurate engraving of the eastern window of King's College Chapel. He published "A Dissertation on the Windows of King's College Chapel, Cambridge,"⁽¹⁾ from which it appears he was engaged on an engraving of one of the south windows. This ingenious man died in indigence, leaving a widow and eleven children totally unprovided for.

1829.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex came to Cambridge on the 13th of January. On the 14th, he visited the Senate House during the examination for the degree of B.A., and on the 15th he left for Kensington Palace.

On the 11th of February, a Grace for petitioning Parliament against the admission of Roman Catholics to the legislature and the high offices of state, was rejected in the Non-Regent House by 52 against 43.

On the 27th of February, a Grace passed that no person who has degraded should after the 10th of October, 1830, be permitted to become a candidate for University Scholarships or any other academical honors during his undergraduateship, or for honours in the mathematical tripos, unless by special permission of a standing Syndicate appointed to examine into all applications for such permission. This grace was grounded on the recommendation of a Syndicate appointed to inquire into the practice of degrading, but was opposed, the votes being, Non-Regents, Placets, 19; Non-Placets, 12: Regents, Placets, 10; Non-Placets, 5.

On the 27th of February, the Senate passed a Grace requiring candidates for the degree of M.B. in addition to the examination of the Regius Professor of Physick, to be examined by the Professors of Anatomy, Chemistry, and Botany, and to attend the lectures of those Professors, and of the Downing Professor of Medicine; also a grace that no person should proceed to the degree of M.B. who, having been admitted of any college after that date, should during the time of his being in statu pupillari, have been engaged in the practice of Pharmacy or Midwifery, or in any trade whatsoever.⁽²⁾

(1) Camb. 8vo. 1818.

(2) These graces were brought forward on the recommendation of a Syndicate appointed 3rd December, 1828.

This latter grace was opposed in the Non-Regent House, Placets, 21 ; Non-Placets, 6.

On the 18th of March, a Grace passed on the recommendation of the Library Syndicate, allowing resident Bachelors of Arts to take books from the Public Library under certain restrictions.

About 600 Bachelors of Arts and Undergraduates signed petitions to both Houses of Parliament against any further concessions to the Roman Catholics. The petition to the Commons was presented by Mr. George Bankes on the 23rd of March, and that to the Lords on the following day by Dr. Law Bishop of Bath and Wells.

On the 27th of March, the Corporation voted a petition to the House of Lords against the Roman Catholic Relief Bill.

On the 31st of March, a public meeting of the inhabitants, convened by the Mayor, and over which he presided, was held at the Town Hall. The Rev. Temple Chevallier proposed and R. M. Fawcett Esq. seconded a resolution, expressive of the expediency of petitioning the King to prevent the Roman Catholic Relief Bill from passing into a law. Henry Gunning Esq. opposed this resolution, and Ebenezer Foster Esq. proposed and Francis John Gunning Esq. seconded an amendment, that the meeting saw no necessity for interfering with the measures pending in Parliament. This amendment being negatived, and the original resolution carried by a large majority, Mr. Thomas Stevenson proposed the petition, which was seconded by Mr. Joseph Truslove, and carried. An addition proposed by Samuel Pickering Beales Esq. against the disfranchisement of the Irish forty shilling freeholders was negatived. On the motion of George Joseph Twiss Esq. seconded by Mr. Alexander Watford, it was agreed that the petition should be presented by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

In or about April this year, the University received a legacy of £5000. bequeathed by the Rev. John Manistre M.A. fellow of King's College, to purchase books for the Public Library.

The High Sheriff declined to comply with a requisition for a County Meeting against the Roman Catholic Relief Bill. Before his answer was given, the Rev. Frederick Herbert Maberley published the subjoined letter:—

TO THE FREEHOLDERS AND INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.
Gentlemen,

What may be the fate of your Requisition to our Sheriff I cannot say. Upon that for the County of Huntingdon he has declined to call a Meeting of the said County, on the ground, a Meeting for the purposes stated in the Requisition is not desired by the County, or an object of general anxiety in the same. A like reason may be assigned relative to your Requisition.

In order, therefore, to the satisfaction of the Sheriff should it be thus, I shall appear (D.V.) on Saturday, the 11th inst., a little before one o'clock, at the Castle, the place of the execution of the unfortunate Malefactor now under sentence of death, and shall there put this simple question: "Is it your wish that the High Sheriff should be requested to call a Public Meeting of the County, to consider the best means of staying the unconstitutional efforts now making to give Roman Catholics seats in our Houses of Lords and Commons, and to place in their hands the highest Offices of the State?" which should your answer be Yes, I shall be glad you would signify it by holding up your hats. I shall then put another: "In case the High Sheriff should not accede to your expressed wish, to call a Public Meeting for the above purpose, is it your desire a Petition be presented to the House of Lords, that the Duke of Wellington be impeached, and one to the House of Commons, that the Right Hon. Robert Peel be so likewise; and another to his Most Gracious Majesty, that both be dismissed his councils, and he dissolve the Commons House of Parliament, and that I sign them in your name and get them presented accordingly?" and again if your answer be Yes, that you would signify it the same as before. The Legislature has in view in its public executions to deter others from the offences of the offenders, and with this view I invite the County generally to attend the execution alluded to, while I entreat your prayers be offered up for the unfortunate Culprit, that repentance and faith and so forgiveness may be granted him. In complying with the above, you will oblige,

Gentlemen,

Your humble and unworthy Servant,

F. H. MABERLY.

Kingston, near Caxton, Cambridgeshire,

2d April, 1829.

This extraordinary letter attracted the attention of the magistracy, who communicated with the reverend writer, and he subsequently abandoned his intention, and published the following letter:—

TO THE FREEHOLDERS AND INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Gentlemen,

In compliance with the wishes of the Magistrates of the County, I am induced to inform you that it is not my intention to be present at the Execution at Cambridge on Saturday next, the 11th of April instant, or in any way to interfere with the proceedings on that occasion.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your humble and obedient Servant,

FREDERICK HERBERT MABERLY.

Cambridge, April 9, 1829.

On the 9th of April, a great number of Undergraduates, who had taken offence at the Senior Proctor, assembled in front of the Senate House, and on his coming out assailed him with groans, hisses, and offensive missiles. They followed him to the gates of his college, and continued assembled for several hours. Some of the individuals concerned were convened before the Heads of Houses

and punished. On the following day the Proctors and Pro-Proctors addressed this letter to the Vicechancellor:—

Sir,

We beg leave respectfully to state that yesterday the Proctors in the execution of their duty were resisted and most grossly insulted by a large body of the Undergraduates of this University.

Certain individuals, actively concerned in that disturbance, were in consequence convened before the Heads of Houses. And we cannot but think that the punishment adjudged affords no adequate security against the recurrence of a similar outrage.

We therefore feel that the Proctors have not sufficiently the confidence or support of the Heads of Houses to enable them to maintain that discipline which they have engaged to uphold.

Under these circumstances we beg leave respectfully to resign the several offices which have been entrusted to us.

ALEXANDER M. WALE, Sen. Proc.

HENRY MELVILL, Jun. Proc.

R. TWOPENY, Proprocur.

FREDERIC SMITH, Proprocur.

April 10, 1829.

To the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor.

On the 13th of April, the Vicechancellor and nine other Heads of Colleges published the subjoined notice:—

Pembroke Lodge, April 13th, 1829.

Whereas on Thursday last the 9th instant, a great number of Undergraduates assembled together in a tumultuous manner, and, as it has been represented to us, with a premeditated design of insulting certain of the University Officers:

We the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges hereby give notice, that if any persons in statu pupillari shall hereafter meet together in such manner and with such design, and, being so met, shall offer any insult to any University Officer, or, being warned to disperse, shall not immediately comply, they shall, on being duly convicted, be expelled from the University.

G. AINSLIE, Vice-Chan.

J. LINCOLN.

FRAS. BARNES.

R. T. CORY.

CHR. WORDSWORTH.

M. DAVY.

W. CHAFY.

W. FRENCH.

H. GODFREY.

W. FRERE.

Other Proctors were elected on the 22nd of April.

On the 11th of April, William Osborne was executed at the Castle for a highway robbery, in the parish of Elsworth.

The Roman Catholic Relief Bill passed on the 13th of April, contains a proviso that nothing therein contained should be construed to enable any persons, otherwise than as then by law enabled, to hold, enjoy, or exercise any office, place, or dignity, of, in or belonging to any of the Universities of this realm, or any office or place whatever, and by whatever name the same may be called, of

in or belonging to any of the Colleges or Halls of the said Universities; or to repeal, abrogate, or in any manner to interfere with any local statute, ordinance, or rule, which is or shall be established by competent authority within any University, College, or Hall, by which Roman Catholics shall be prevented from being admitted thereto, or from residing or taking degrees therein.⁽¹⁾

The following Graces were passed on the 6th of May, the latter being carried in the Regent House by 9 to 6:—

QUUM æqui rectique rationes minime postulare videantur, ut Advenæ privilegiis et honoribus vestris ornentur sub levioribus conditionibus quam quibus Alumni vestri teneantur adstricti: ET QUUM nihil magis Academicæ Juventutis rectæ et sanæ institutioni inserviat, quam debita eorum intra ipsius Academicæ limites commoratio: PLACEAT VOBIS, ut nemo, qui ex Academia sive Oxoniensi sive Dubliniensi in hanc Academiam in posterum commigraverit, ad gradum Baccalaureatus sive in Artibus sive in Jure Civili sive in Medicina admittatur, priusquam coram Capite vestro Literas Certificatorias exhibuerit, se, terminis singulis, quorum in computo vestro rationem haberi petat, per id temporis spatium apud suos commoratum esse, quod Statutis vestris et consuetudinibus vel saltem Academicæ Oxoniensis, requiritur.

PLACEAT VOBIS, ut nemo post gradum quemlibet in Academia sive Oxoniensi sive Dubliniensi susceptum in eundem ordinem apud vos cooptetur, priusquam coram capite vestro literas certificatorias exhibuerit se idem temporis spatium complevisse, quod a vobismet ipsis exigatur totidemque terminos vel apud vos vel apud suos commoratum esse, quot sint vobismet ipsis ad gradum istum assequendum necessarii, per eam scilicet uniuscujusque termini partem, quæ Statutis vestris et consuetudinibus vel saltem Academicæ Oxoniensis requiritur.

On the 19th of May, Mr. C. Green, accompanied by two members of the University, ascended in a balloon from Warwicker's Yard, Barnwell. The balloon descended in the parish of Grendon, near Wellingborough.

Colonel Trench, one of the members for the Town, having vacated his seat by accepting the office of Storekeeper of the Ordnance, offered himself for re-election, but was opposed by Samuel Wells Esq. who, at the election on the 9th of June, proposed himself, but although he had the shew of hands declined to go to the poll, whereupon the Colonel was declared duly elected.

The appointment of Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal to the office of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, having occasioned a vacancy in the parliamentary representation of the University, the following offered themselves as candidates: Edward Hall Alderson Esq. M.A. of Caius College (now Baron of the Exchequer), George

(1) Stat. 10 Geo. IV. c. 7, s. 16.

Bankes Esq.⁽¹⁾ LL.B. of Trinity Hall, and William Cavendish Esq.⁽²⁾ M.A. of Trinity College. Mr. Alderson retired before the day of election, and at the close of the poll (taken 16th, 17th, and 18th of June), the numbers were, Cavendish, 609; Bankes, 462.⁽³⁾

The action for tolls, brought by Joseph Brett (lessee of the Corporation) against Messrs. Beales, was tried for the second time in the King's Bench, at Westminster, before Lord Tenterden and a special jury, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of December, when a verdict was again returned for the defendants. The Court afterwards refused a rule for a new trial,⁽⁴⁾ and set aside the verdict obtained by Brett against Messrs. Fisher, thus finally deciding against the right of the Corporation.⁽⁵⁾ The cost to both parties of the three trials and the proceedings connected therewith, may be estimated at £8000.

1830.

A County Meeting was held at the Town Hall, on the 22nd of January. It was convened by Richard Orton Esq. the High Sheriff, who presided. Petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying attention to agricultural distress, and for the total repeal of the duties on malt

(1) Mr. Bankes who had been one of the Lords of the Treasury and Secretary to the Board of Control, represented Corfe Castle previous to the passing of the Reform Act, since which he has been one of the Members for Dorsetshire.

(2) Great grandson of William fourth Duke of Devonshire, and grandson of Lord George Augustus Henry Cavendish who, in 1831, was created Earl of Burlington. Mr. Cavendish was second wrangler and first Smith's prizeman, 1829. He represented the University till 1831, when he lost his election. On the 9th of May, 1834, he succeeded his grandfather as Earl of Burlington. He is Chancellor of the University of London. He only attained his majority in the April preceding his election for this University.

(3)

VOTERS.		ANALYSIS OF THE POLL.	
		C.	B.
29	St. Peter's College	15	14
38	Clare Hall	12	26
28	Pembroke Hall	17	11
54	Caius College.....	21	32
15	Trinity Hall	5	10
31	Corpus Christi College	17	14
33	King's College	24	9
49	Queen's College	10	39
22	Catharine Hall.....	10	12
52	Jesus College.....	23	29
39	Christ's College.....	24	15
209	St. John's College.....	108	101
30	Magdalene College	23	7
338	Trinity College.....	259	79
62	Emmanuel College	17	45
24	Sidney Sussex College	10	14
13	Downing College	10	3
5	Commorantes in Villâ.....	4	1
<hr/> 1071 <hr/>		<hr/> 609 <hr/>	<hr/> 462 <hr/>

(4) Barnewall & Cresswell's Reports, x. 508.

(5) The counsel engaged in the three trials respecting the tolls were: for the plaintiff, Mr. Marryatt, Mr. Taunton (afterwards Justice of the King's Bench), Mr. Storks, Mr. Parke (now Baron of the Exchequer), Mr. Patteson (now Justice of the Queen's Bench), and Mr. Barker: for the defendants, Mr. Scarlett (afterwards Lord Abinger), Mr. Tindal, (afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas), Mr. Campbell (now Lord Campbell), Mr. Alderson (now Baron of the Exchequer), Mr. Eagle and Mr. Gunning.

and beer, and an alteration of the licensing system, were proposed by Sir Saint Vincent Cotton Bart. seconded by Henry John Adeane Esq., and, with some alterations, adopted. Sir Charles Wale, Samuel Wells Esq., George Pryme Esq., Rev. George Adam Browne, Rev. F. H. Maberly, Francis Pym jun. Esq., Lord Milton, S. P. Beales Esq., Christopher Pemberton Esq., Mr. Serjeant Frere, Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne, John Fordham Esq., and John Peter Allix Esq., also addressed the meeting.

On the 10th of February, the Senate voted petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying for the repeal of the clauses in the Church Building Act of the 7 & 8 Geo. IV., which empower the Church Building Commissioners to vest the right of patronage of newly-endowed Chapels in persons building and endowing the same. The numbers were, Non-Regents : Placets, 32 ; Non-Placets, 26 : Regents : Placets, 30 ; Non-Placets, 17.

On the 3rd of April, were executed at the Castle, David Howard for arson at Badlingham, in the parish of Chippenham, and William Reader and William Turner for the like offence at Linton.

On the 16th of April, it was agreed at a public meeting of the inhabitants held at the Town Hall, the Mayor in the chair, to present petitions to both Houses of Parliament, against certain proposed alterations in the laws relating to arrest and bankruptcy.

On the 8th of May, Mr. Green jun., accompanied by Robert Hollond Esq. of Corpus Christi College, and Thomas William Hulkes Esq. of St. John's College, ascended in a balloon from Warwick's Yard, Barnwell. They descended in the parish of Standground, near Peterborough. On the 15th of May, Mr. Green accompanied by Dr. Woodhouse of Caius College, James Ackers Esq., and F. W. Beaumont Esq. of Trinity College, again ascended from Warwick's Yard, and alighted near Branches Park, in Suffolk.

The Lighting and Watching Act passed the 17th of June, contains a proviso that nothing in that act should extend to alter or in any manner to affect the rights or privileges of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or any of the powers vested by charter or otherwise in the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and their successors of the said Universities.⁽¹⁾

(1) Stat. 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Gul. IV. c. 27, s. 61.

WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

1830.

King William the Fourth was proclaimed with the accustomed formalities by the University and by the Sheriff of the County on the 30th of June, and by the Corporation on the following day.

On the 15th of July, being the day of the funeral of King George the Fourth, there was an entire cessation from business. The University went in procession from the Senate House to Great St. Mary's, where after the Litany and an Anthem, Dr. Chafy Vice-chancellor, preached from 1st John ii. 17. The Corporation also went in procession from the Town Hall to St. Sepulchre's, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. R. R. Faulkner, from Mark xiii. 33. Minute bells were tolled during part of the day at all the churches, and in the evening a dumb peal was rung at Great St. Mary's. On the following Sunday, funeral anthems were sung at the Chapels of King's and Trinity Colleges.

On the 19th of July, an address from the University to the King congratulating him on his accession and condoling on the death of his brother, was presented at St. James's, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester Chancellor of the University, accompanied by Dr. Chafy Vicechancellor, the Earl of Hardwicke High Steward of the University, His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the Dukes of Gordon and St. Albans, the Marquess of Lansdowne Marquess Camden, the Earls of Denbigh, Aberdeen, and Westmoreland, Earls Brownlow and Nelson, Viscounts Barnard and Palmerston, Dr. Monk Bishop of Gloucester, Lord F. Beaclerc, Right Hon. Henry Goulburn Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir

Stratford Canning, most of the Heads of Houses and principal officers of the University, and other noblemen and gentlemen, in all above 400. On the same day, an address of congratulation from the University was presented to the Queen. On the 28th of July, similar addresses from the Corporation were presented to their Majesties.

The act to permit the general sale of beer and cyder by retail, passed on the 23rd of July, contains a proviso that nothing in that act contained should extend to alter, or in any manner to affect any of the rights or privileges of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or any of the powers and authorities vested by charter or otherwise in the Chancellors, Masters, and Scholars of the said Universities, and their successors.⁽¹⁾

At the general election the candidates for the county were, Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne (now Lord Godolphin), Henry John Adeane Esq. of Babraham, and Lord Charles Somerset Manners. At the close of the poll, which was taken on Parker's Piece, on the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th of August, the numbers were, Osborne, 2339; Adeane, 2086; Manners, 1757. 3717 freeholders polled at this election.

On the 18th of November, at a public meeting of the inhabitants held at the Town Hall, the Mayor in the chair, petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying for the early and total extinction of Colonial Slavery were unanimously adopted. The resolutions were proposed and supported by George Pryme Esq., Rev. Professor Scholefield, Rev. Daniel Wilson (now Bishop of Calcutta), Ebenezer Foster Esq. Rev. T. C. Edmunds, Rev. Professor Farish, and George Stephen Esq.

On the 3rd of December, apprehensions being entertained that from the excited state of the labouring classes in many of the adjacent villages, there might be some disturbance in the town on the following market day, 800 of the inhabitants voluntarily attended at the Town Hall and were sworn as special constables. Not the slightest disturbance occurred.

1831.

On the 17th of January, at a public meeting of the inhabitants convened by the Mayor and over which he presided, it was agreed to petition both Houses of Parliament, urging the necessity of an

(1) Stat. 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Gul. IV. c. 64, s. 29.

alteration in the representation of the people, and enumerating certain local grievances, especially that this populous town was degraded into a rotten borough, and that persons were returned as its representatives to Parliament who had no sympathy or connection with the inhabitants.

On the 18th of February, a grace was offered to the Senate for the appointment of a syndicate, to consider whether any and what steps should be taken by the University, in consequence of the application of the University of London to the Crown for a charter of incorporation. This grace was negatived in the Regent House, by 17 to 8.

On the 9th of March, a grace passed the Senate, to petition the King, that should he incorporate the University of London, a clause might be inserted in the charter, declaring that nothing therein should be construed as giving a right to confer any academical distinctions designated by the same titles or accompanied with the same privileges as the degrees then conferred by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.⁽¹⁾

On the 16th of March, at a public meeting of the inhabitants held at the Town Hall, Thomas Hovell Esq. in the chair, an address was voted to the King, expressive of confidence in the administration. Petitions were also voted to both Houses of Parliament in favour of the bill for reform of the representation, introduced into the House of Commons by Lord John Russell.

At the Lent Assizes this year, two judges came the Norfolk Circuit. It had long previously been the practice for one judge only to go the Norfolk Circuit in the spring, although two judges were named in the commissions. This practice was henceforth discontinued.

On the 18th of March, a county meeting convened by John Bendyshe Esq. High Sheriff, and over which he presided, was held on the Market Hill. An address to the King in favour of Parliamentary Reform was proposed by Richard Greaves Townley Esq., seconded by Dr. John Lamb Master of Corpus Christi College, and carried. Petitions to both Houses of Parliament, entreating that the Reform Bill might pass into a law, were proposed by the Rev. Algernon Peyton, seconded by Mr. Serjeant Pell, and carried. Henry Gunning Esq., Francis Pym jun. Esq., the Rev. George Adam Browne, Charles

(1) The Charter of Incorporation of the University of London bears date 28th November, 1836. It expressly authorises the conferring of the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, and Doctor of Medicine.

Beales Esq., Lord F. G. Osborne M.P., Henry John Adeane Esq. M.P., Edward King Fordham Esq., Samuel Wells Esq., Ebenezer Foster Esq., and Thomas Hovell Esq., also severally addressed the meeting. The address to the King was soon afterwards presented by the High Sheriff, accompanied by Lord F. G. Osborne, and H. J. Adeane Esq. the members for the county.

On the 21st of March, the Senate voted a petition to the House of Commons against certain provisions in the Reform Bill. The votes were, Non Regents : placets, 48 ; non placets, 29 ; Regents : placets, 43 ; non placets, 24. This petition was presented to the House on the 30th of March, when there was also presented a petition from certain resident Bachelors of Arts, expressing their approbation of the bill.

At a meeting of the Corporation held on the 24th of March, it was proposed to petition in favour of the Reform Bill. The motion was negatived by 24 to 5, but the Corporation did not then or subsequently petition against the bill.

A petition against the Reform Bill, signed by the High Sheriff and a considerable number of freeholders, was presented to the House of Commons in March.

On the 30th of March, the royal assent was given to an Act to effect an exchange between the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University, and the Master, Fellows and Scholars of Trinity Hall, and for authorising the removal of the then Botanic Garden to a new and more eligible site and for other purposes. Under this Act the University acquired a piece of arable land in the Parish of St. Andrew the Less, containing 38A. 9R. 23F. of the annual value of £129. 19s. 6d. subject to a lease (which expired at Michaelmas, 1844,) at the yearly rent of £10. three quarters of wheat and six quarters of malt ; and Trinity Hall acquired a piece of arable land in the same parish, containing 7A. 3R. 2P. of the annual value of £29. 6s. 5d. £2110. 8s. was paid to Trinity Hall for equality of exchange. The first mentioned piece of land is vested in the University upon trust for the Governors and Visitors of the Botanic Garden, the same or a competent part thereof to be used for the purposes of a Botanic Garden, subject to the regulations contained in Dr. Walker's deed of foundation.⁽¹⁾ The University is also empowered to sell or lease the then Botanic Garden, and the Master, Fellows and Scholars of Trinity Hall are empowered to lease the land thereby vested in them on building leases for 99 years.⁽²⁾

(1) Vide ante p. 312.

(2) Stat. (priv.) 1 Gul. IV. c. 5.

A notice having been issued convening a meeting of Bachelors of Arts and Undergraduates at the Red Lion Inn, on the 28th of April, for the purpose of petitioning the King against the Reform Bill, Dr. Thackeray Vicechancellor, and eight other Heads, on the 27th of April, issued a notice admonishing all persons in statu pupillari, that every one who attended that or any similar meeting would be proceeded against as a violator of the discipline of the University. The proposed meeting did not take place.

At the general election a contest took place for the representation of the University in Parliament, the old members Viscount Palmerston and William Cavendish Esq., being successfully opposed by the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn and William Yates Peel Esq. The poll was taken on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th of May, and at its close the votes were, Goulburn, 805; Peel, 804; Cavendish, 630; Palmerston, 610.(1)

On the 16th of May, Mr. Green junr. ascended in a balloon from Warwicker's yard, Barnwell, and alighted in the parish of Swaffham Bulbeck. On the 23rd he again ascended from Warwicker's yard, accompanied by Robert Hollond Esq. of Corpus Christi College, and Thomas Frewen Turner Esq. of St. John's College. On this occasion the descent took place on the London and Huntingdon road, near Papworth Hall.

(1)		ANALYSIS OF THE POLL.			
VOTERS.		G.	PE.	C.	PA.
51	St. Peter's College.....	27	27	23	24
54	Clare Hall	34	35	18	19
33	Pembroke College.....	18	19	14	14
72	Caius College.....	43	42	28	29
15	Trinity Hall	9	10	5	5
39	Corpus Christi College	25	24	14	14
46	King's College	22	21	25	21
59	Queen's College	42	40	18	17
34	Catharine Hall	24	24	10	10
61	Jesus College.....	36	35	25	24
50	Christ's College.....	25	23	25	22
323	St. John's College.....	214	220	100	99
33	Magdalene College	11	10	23	21
458	Trinity College.....	201	200	255	246
66	Emmanuel College	44	42	22	20
39	Sidney Sussex College	27	28	11	12
14	Downing College	8	4	11	10
3	Commorantes in Villa	0	0	3	3
<u>1450</u>		<u>805</u>	<u>804</u>	<u>630</u>	<u>610</u>
PLUMPERS.		G.	PE.	C.	PA.
9	Goulburn	9		"	"
13	Peel	"	13	"	"
21	Cavendish	"	"	21	"
8	Palmerston	"	"	"	8
SPLIT VOTES.					
783	Goulburn and Peel.....	783	783	"	"
10	Goulburn and Cavendish	10	"	10	"
3	Goulburn and Palmerston ..	3	"	"	3
4	Peel and Cavendish	"	4	4	"
4	Peel and Palmerston.....	"	4	"	4
595	Cavendish and Palmerston ..	"	"	595	595
<u>1450</u>		<u>805</u>	<u>804</u>	<u>630</u>	<u>610</u>

According to the Parliamentary Census, the population of Cambridge, on the 30th of May, in this year, was as follows:—

INHABITED

HOUSES.		FAMILIES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
200	All Saints	226	783	639	1422
327	St. Andrew the Great	338	674	970	1644
1419	St. Andrew the Less	1493	3235	3416	6651
146	St. Benedict	172	448	516	964
106	St. Botolph	111	394	365	759
161	St. Clement	183	425	465	890
116	St. Edward	128	369	356	725
510	St. Giles	543	897	1020	1917
146	St. Mary the Great	148	440	504	944
149	St. Mary the Less	164	354	456	810
68	St. Michael	72	480	231	711
124	St. Peter	137	377	325	702
130	Holy Sepulchre	134	302	372	674
405	Holy Trinity	473	965	1139	2104
<u>4007</u>		<u>4322</u>	<u>10143</u>	<u>10774</u>	<u>20917</u>

The males 20 years of age, were, 5,358. There were engaged in agriculture, occupiers employing labourers, 29; occupiers not employing labourers, 43; labourers, 256. 2475 persons were employed in retail trade or in handicraft, as masters or workmen. There were 1041 capitalists, bankers, professional, and other educated men; 868 persons employed in labour not agricultural; 148 male servants 20 years of age; 118 male servants under that age; and 1443 female servants.(1)

On the 25th of July, Lord Brougham Lord Chancellor gave judgment on a petition to the King as Visitor of Catharine Hall, from the Rev. John Robert Inge B.A. of Trinity College, complaining of his non-election to the fellowship founded in Catharine Hall, by Samuel Frankland, the petitioner being the only candidate who fulfilled all the conditions required in the endowment. The Lord Chancellor held that this did not exempt the petitioner from the necessity of undergoing the usual College examination to prove his fitness for the fellowship; but his Lordship intimated that the standard of merit set up on the examination of such a candidate, should not be relative, but positive; merely ascertaining that he is duly qualified, and having no regard to the comparative qualifications of his competitors.(2)

(1) Abstract of Population Returns for 1831.

(2) Russell & Mylne's Reports, ii. 596.

The 8th of September, being the day of their Majesties' Coronation, was observed here as a general holiday. There was a public dinner of the inhabitants, and the poor of many of the parishes were regaled with plentiful old English fare. In the evening there was a general illumination, with bonfires, and a display of fireworks.

On the 28th of September, it was agreed, at a public meeting of the inhabitants to petition the House of Lords to pass the Reform Bill. The meeting was convened by the Mayor, who presided. A petition to the House of Lords, against the Reform Bill, signed by many of the inhabitants, was presented by Lord Grantham, on the 4th of October. The High Sheriff declined to call a County Meeting to petition the House of Lords in favour of the Bill.

An Act, which received the royal assent on the 15th of October, contains various provisions relative to the augmentation of Benefices by Colleges in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.⁽¹⁾

On the 18th of October, the first stone of the Pitt Press⁽²⁾ was laid by the Marquess Camden, attended by the Earls of Clarendon and Harrowby, Lord Farnborough, Henry Bankes Esq. M.P., the Vicechancellor, Heads of Colleges, and Members of the Senate. The building was completed in 1833.

Lord Francis Godolphin Osborne having vacated his seat in Parliament for the County, Richard Greaves Townley Esq. of Fulbourn, and Captain Charles Philip Yorke R.N. (now Earl of Hardwicke) offered themselves as candidates. The poll was taken on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 31st of October, and at its close stood thus, Townley, 1981; Yorke, 1445.

The Cholera being prevalent in many parts of England, and apprehensions being entertained that it might be introduced into Cambridge, a Board of Health, consisting of the Vicechancellor and seven members of the University, the Mayor and seven inhabitants of the town, six physicians and fourteen surgeons, was established on the 14th of November.

On the 17th of December, Thomas Starmer, of Bridge Street, was discommuned by Dr. Graham Vicechancellor and ten other Heads, for suffering persons in statu pupillari to resort to his house for the purpose of playing at billiards.

(1) Stat. 1 & 2 Gul. IV. c. 45.

(2) The resolution to apply part of the funds subscribed for a statute of Mr. Pitt, to the erection of a handsome and appropriate building at Cambridge connected with the University Press, was proposed and carried at a meeting of the subscribers, over which the Marquess Camden presided, held at the Thatched House Tavern, on the 18th of June, 1824. On the 1st of July, in the same year, the Senate appointed a syndicate to purchase the houses in Trumpington Street, between Silver Street and Mill Lane.

1832.

On the 24th of January, the Court of King's Bench gave judgment in an action of trespass, brought by the Master, Professors, Fellows, and Scholars of Downing College, against John Purchas Esq. and John Tweed. The action had been tried at the Cambridgeshire Summer Assizes, 1828, when a verdict was found for the Plaintiffs, subject to a special case. The question for the decision of the Court was, whether the College (which was established subsequently to the Paving Acts being passed) was liable to the Paving Rate. The Court held that the College was not so liable, but was to be charged with the rest of the University, and not as a part of the town.⁽¹⁾

On the 15th of February, a petition, signed by upwards of 1400 landowners and occupiers in the county against certain provisions in the Reform Bill, was presented to the House of Commons by Captain Yorke R.N. On the 17th an address to the King, of a similar character, was presented to His Majesty at Brighton by the Earl De La Warr. There was also a like petition to the House of Lords.

On the 23rd of March, a poll was taken for the office of Registry of the University, vacant by the death of William Hustler Esq. M.A. of Jesus College, when the votes were, for the Rev. Joseph Romilly M.A. fellow of Trinity College, 233; for the Rev. Temple Chevallier B.D. sometime fellow of Catharine Hall, 193.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants, held at the Town Hall, on the 7th of May, Thomas Hovell Esq. in the chair, it was agreed to petition the House of Lords to pass the Reform Bill, without any alteration affecting its principle or diminishing its efficiency.

On the 16th of May, Mr. Green junr. ascended in a balloon from Warwicker's yard, Barnwell. He was accompanied by a relative and James Hope Esq. of St. John's College. The balloon descended near Foulmire. On the 19th, Mr. Green ascended again from Warwicker's yard, accompanied by Mr. Heywood of Trinity College and Mr. Clarke of St. John's College. The descent, on this latter occasion, was at Graveley, in this county.

By the Parliamentary Reform Act, which received the royal assent on the 7th of June, the number of Knights of the Shire to serve for Cambridgeshire was increased from two to three; and the constituency of the Borough of Cambridge was greatly enlarged by the admission to the suffrage of all £10. householders, whilst freemen admitted after the 1st of March, 1831, otherwise than in respect of

(1) Barnewall & Adolphus's Reports, iii. 162.

birth or servitude, and all freemen not residing within the borough, or seven miles thereof, were excluded from the right of voting. The Act contains a proviso that nothing therein contained shall extend to or in any wise affect the election of Members to serve in Parliament for the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or shall entitle any person to vote in the election of Members of Parliament for the city of Oxford or town of Cambridge, in respect of the occupation of any chambers or premises in any of the Colleges or Halls of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.⁽¹⁾

On the 30th June, the Senate voted an address to the King, congratulating him on his escape from an attack made on him at Ascot Races, by a maniac named Dennis Collins. This address was presented at St. James's on the 11th of July.

The Act to settle and describe the Divisions of Counties and the Limits of Cities and Boroughs (royal assent 11th July), appoints six polling places for the county of Cambridge, viz.: Cambridge, Newmarket, Royston, Ely, Wisbeach, and Whittlesey, and declares the Parliamentary boundary of the Borough of Cambridge to be "The old Borough of Cambridge."⁽²⁾

On the 3rd of August, the royal assent was given to an Act to authorize the identifying of lands and other possessions of certain Ecclesiastical and Collegiate Corporations. It expressly extends to the lands and possessions of the Colleges and Halls in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.⁽³⁾

By Letters Patent, dated 6th of August, the King incorporated the Cambridge Philosophical Society with power to hold in mortmain to the extent of £2000. a year. The society shortly afterwards caused a common seal to be engraved by Mr. Wyon, having thereon a figure of Sir Isaac Newton, after the statue in Trinity College Chapel, with this inscription, "Societas Philosophica Cantab. Incorp. MDCCCXXXII."

The University this year accepted a legacy of £2000., free of duty, given by the Reverend John Crosse, Vicar of Bradford, in Yorkshire, for the purpose of founding three Theological Scholarships. The necessary regulations were confirmed by a grace of the Senate, passed on the 4th of December.

At the election of Members of Parliament for the Town, the candidates⁽⁴⁾ were George Pryme Esq. Professor of Political Economy,

(1) Stat. 2 & 3 Gul. IV. c. 45, ss. 15, 27, 32, 73. Sched. (F 2.)

(2) Stat. 2 & 3 Gul. IV. c. 64, s. 29. Sched. (N). Sched. (O).

(3) Stat. 2 & 3 Gul. IV. c. 80.

(4) Requisitions had been presented to the Hon. George Godolphin Osborne and Christopher Pemberton Esq., but they respectively declined to become candidates.

the Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice⁽¹⁾ one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, and Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden⁽²⁾ Knt. The poll was taken on Parker's Piece on the 11th and 12th of December. 1247 electors voted, and the numbers were, Pryme, 979; Rice, 709; Sugden, 540.⁽³⁾

The Right Hon. Henry Goulburn M.A. and the Right Hon. Charles Mannors Sutton⁽⁴⁾ LL.D. both of Trinity College, were, on the 12th of December, elected Members of Parliament for the University. John William Lubbock Esq. M.A. of Trinity College, had been an opposing candidate, but retired before the day of election.

The candidates for the representation of the County in Parliament were, Captain Charles Philip Yorke R.N., Richard Greaves Townley Esq., John Walbanke Childers Esq., and Henry John Adeane Esq. The poll was taken in districts on the 18th and 19th of December. The three first-named were elected, the votes being as follow—

ELECTORS.	DISTRICTS.	YORKE.	TOWNLEY.	CHILDERS.	ADEANE.
1466	Cambridge . .	838	815	648	885
985	Ely	604	606	517	478
1131	Newmarket . .	870	312	265	396
747	Royston . . .	404	343	357	373
753	Whittlesey . .	385	530	542	261
941	Wisbech . . .	592	655	533	457
<u>5923</u>		<u>3693</u>	<u>3261</u>	<u>2862</u>	<u>2850</u>

At a public meeting of the inhabitants, convened by and presided over by W. J. Purchas Esq. Mayor, and held at the Shire Hall, on

(1) Mr. Rice was educated at Trinity College but took no degree till after he became a member of the Privy Council. In or before 1820, he was elected to Parliament for the city of Limerick. In 1827, he was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, and in November, 1830, one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, being sworn of the Privy Council. In June, 1834, he was constituted Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, which office he held till December, in the same year. In April, 1835, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, which office he held till 1839, when he was raised to the peerage as Lord Monteaigue of Brandon. He was shortly afterwards appointed Comptroller of the Exchequer.

(2) An eminent member of the Chancery bar. He was returned to Parliament for Weymouth, in 1828, appointed Solicitor General in Hilary Vacation, 1829, (when he was knighted) and held that office till Michaelmas Term, 1830. He was Lord Chancellor of Ireland, from December, 1834, till April, 1835, and from September, 1841, to July, 1846.

(3)		PLUMPERS.	P.	R.	S.
27	Pryme		27	"	"
5	Rice		"	5	"
234	Sugden		"	"	234
		SPLIT VOTES.			
675	Pryme and Rice		675	675	"
277	Pryme and Sugden		277	"	277
29	Rice and Sugden		"	29	29
<u>1247</u>			<u>979</u>	<u>709</u>	<u>540</u>

(4) Speaker of the House of Commons, 1817—1834. Viscount Canterbury, 1835.

the 24th of December, it was agreed to petition the House of Commons to abolish or reduce the Assessed Taxes, especially the duties on houses and windows.

1833.

On the 6th of February, the Senate voted £200. from the University Chest, in aid of the funds for the relief of the distressed Clergy in Ireland. The Master and fellows of Trinity College also voted £100.

On the 30th of March, were executed at the Castle William Westnott, aged 24, and Charles Carter, aged 22, for maliciously shooting at William Kidd, a gamekeeper in the employ of the Earl of Hardwicke, at Kingston Wood, on the night of the 5th of January. Charles Algood, aged 42, had been tried and convicted with them, but his life was spared.

On the 28th of April, the Vicechancellor, Noblemen, Heads of Colleges, and officers and members of the University, accompanied by a deputation from the Pitt Committee (viz., Marquess Camden, Earls of Clarendon and Harrowby, Lord Farnborough, Sir George Henry Rose, Henry Banks Esq. and Samuel Thornton Esq.) went in procession from the Senate House to the Pitt Press, where the Marquess Camden, after an appropriate address, delivered the key of the building to Dr. Webb the Vicechancellor, who returned thanks in the name of the University. After each member of the deputation had printed off at the press a copy of the inscription on the foundation stone, a cold collation was given by the Press Syndicate to the Deputation, the Vicechancellor, Heads of Houses, &c., &c.

On the 7th of May, the Senate voted a petition to the House of Commons against the Irish Church Temporalities Bill. The votes were, Non Regents: placets, 46; non-placets, 12; Regents: placets, 42; non-placets, 9.

On the 11th of May, the Judges decided that the Colleges in this University were not liable to pay duty in respect of their armorial bearings.⁽¹⁾

In or about May, certain inhabitants of the town petitioned the House of Commons against the Irish Church Temporalities Bill.

On the 24th of May, the Senate voted petitions to both Houses of Parliament against a bill for the relief of his Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion. The votes were, Non Regents: placets, 27; non-placets, 4; Regents: placets, 27; non-placets, 14.

(1) Cases on Assessed Tax Acts, No. 814.

On the 24th of May, was presented to the House of Commons a petition from Thomas Hovell, Henry Gunning, Ebenezer Foster, William Freeman Coe, Henry Headly, Francis John Gunning, William Garfit Ashton, William Herring Smith, and Charles Henry Cooper, inhabitants of the town, detailing various abuses in the Corporation, and praying that the House would adopt measures to remove the grievances complained of, and for reforming the Corporation, and extending the privileges possessed by the freemen to all persons qualified under the Reform Act, to elect representatives in parliament for the town.⁽¹⁾

On the 6th of June, the Senate voted a petition to the House of Commons, against the Tithe Commutation Bill. The votes were, Non Regents: placets, 28; non-placets, 10: Regents: placets, 27; non-placets, 10.

The third anniversary meeting of the British Association for the advancement of science took place at Cambridge, on the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of June. The general meetings were held in the Senate House. The President of the Association was the Rev. Adam Sedgwick M.A. Woodwardian Professor. There was a grand musical festival on the 28th and 29th of June, and on the 1st of July.

On the 24th of July, the royal assent was given to an act to enable the election of officers of corporations and other public companies then required to be held on the Lord's Day, to be held on the Saturday next preceding or on the Monday next ensuing.⁽²⁾ Previously to the passing of this act, (which extends not only to elections but to all business of a secular character,) the election of Vicechancellor and other officers of the University occasionally took place on Sunday.

On the 8th of August, 95 inhabitants of the town were proposed as freemen, 41 were elected. With a single exception the latter were all of one political party.

The Lighting and Watching Act, which received the royal assent on the 28th of August, contains a proviso that nothing therein contained should extend to alter or in any manner to affect any of the rights or privileges of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or any of the powers vested by charter or otherwise in the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and their successors of the said Universities.⁽³⁾

(1) Digested Report of Evidence before Corporation Commissioners, xi.—xx.

(2) Stat. 3 & 4 Gul. IV. c. 31.

(3) Stat. 3 & 4 Gul. IV. c. 90, s. 76.

George Long and John Buckle Esquires, two of the Commissioners for enquiring into the state of Municipal Corporations, held a public Court of Enquiry at the Guildhall, in this town, on the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st of October, and the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th of November. They inspected the charters and books of the Corporation, and examined 32 witnesses, 19 of whom were connected with the Corporate body. The Commissioners reported that the Corporation had neglected its municipal duty and abused its power in a great variety of cases; that corporate offices were exclusively conferred upon persons of one political party; that the police were inefficient; that the magistracy were not respected by the inhabitants; that the funds of the corporate charities had been appropriated to private purposes; that corporate property had been improperly alienated to corporators; that in 14 years the Corporation had laid out only £480. 0s. 11d. for public purposes, being less than one-fifteenth of the sum expended by them in litigation; that the bridges and commons were greatly neglected; that a portion of the town rates had been misappropriated to the payment of sessions dinners for the magistrates; that out of a population exceeding 20,000 there were only 118 resident freemen; and that the property held by the freemen was rated at only £2110. 6s. 6d., the whole rateable value of the property in the borough being £25,490.

In November, Mr. Robert Mackenzie Beverley, who had in 1821 graduated as LL.B. at Trinity College, published "A Letter to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Chancellor, on the present corrupt state of the University of Cambridge."⁽¹⁾ This pamphlet, which ran through several editions, was, with great justice, described by a contemporary journalist as containing "gross and revolting exaggeration" "in some instances, with positive invention in others, constituting" "altogether a heap of offensive calumny." The same journalist further observed, "Mr. Beverley's is an invidious, envenomed, and" "offensive book, and can never serve as either guide or groundwork" "for any substantial amelioration of the establishment which he" "foully slanders."⁽²⁾

(1) London, 8vo. 1833.

(2) Times, 2 Nov. 1833.

Mr. Beverley's Letter led to the publication of the following pamphlets:—

1. Remarks upon Mr. Beverley's Letter to the Duke of Gloucester, coupled with a few statements in contradiction of the charges therein contained, and illustrative of the present state of the University of Cambridge, by a Member of Trinity College.—Camb. 8vo. 1833.

2. A Letter to R. M. Beverley Esq. from an Undergraduate of the University of Cambridge.—Camb. 8vo. 1833.

3. A Letter to the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn M P., on the Morals and Religion of the University of Cambridge, with reference to a recent Letter from R. M. Beverley Esq. to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, by John Fuller Russell, of St. Peter's College.—Camb. 8vo. 1833.

On the evening of the 2nd of December, a very violent attack was made by an excited mob on the Anatomical Theatre. The riot act was read, and by the exertions of the magistracy and constables peace was restored, though not until considerable damage had been done to the building and its contents. This outbreak was occasioned by the body of an aged pauper, of Trinity parish, named Porter, having been irregularly given up for dissection under a mistaken construction of the Anatomy Act. The body was on the following day restored to the parish officers for interment. Various persons implicated in the outrage were held to bail, but none of them were prosecuted.

On the 4th of December, Professor Pryme offered to the Senate two graces for appointing syndicates to consider the propriety of abolishing or modifying subscription on graduation. These graces were rejected in the Caput.

On the 7th of December, John Stallan, aged 33, was executed at the Castle, for arson at Great Shelford. He confessed himself the author of ten fires, which had taken place at Shelford within the five years preceding, and the only reason he gave for these repeated acts of guilt was that he got six shillings at each fire for working the engine.⁽¹⁾

1834.

On the 6th of February, the Corporation resolved to unite with the Corporation of Norwich and other Corporations in endeavouring, by every lawful and constitutional means of resistance, to defeat any

4. A Letter to His Royal Highness Frederick Duke of Gloucester D.C.L. Chancellor, in vindication of the University of Cambridge from the calumnious attacks of R. M. Beverley Esq.—Camb. 8vo. 1833.

5. The Beverliad an Epic, dedicated to the Members of the Cambridge University Union, by Reginald Bell.—Camb. 8vo. 1833.

6. An Anglo-Sapphic Ode, dedicated (with French leave) to Robert Mackintosh Beverley Esq. entitled The Friend of Veracity versus the Lie Grinder, being a Burlesque Imitation of Mr. Canning's stanzas "The Friend of Humanity and the Knife Grinder." Not by a Can-ning but a Can-tab.—Camb. 8vo. 1833.

7. Fulmen Beverleium longè latè que exauditum. Carmen canino more ædificatum.—Cantab. 8vo. 1833.

8. ΒΕΦΕΡΑΕΙΟΣ ΑΠΟΚΑΑΥΠΤΟΜΕΝΟΣ, Beverley unmaskt, a canino-greek poem written for the instruction of R. M. Beverley, Liar, by Mr. Anti-Reform High-Church Orthodox.—Camb. 8vo. 1833.

9. Letter to R. M. Beverley Esq. in defence of his strictures on the University of Cambridge, by an Undergraduate.—Camb. 8vo. 1834.

10. A Letter to R. M. Beverley Esq. containing Strictures on his Letter to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester Chancellor of the University of Cambridge on the present corrupt state of the University, by Francis Russell Hall B.D. Rector of Fulbourn and late Fellow of St. John's College.—Camb. 8vo. 1834.

11. Four Letters to the Editor of the Leeds Mercury in reply to R. M. Beverley Esq. by the Rev. Adam Sedgwick M.A., F.R.S., Woodwardian Professor and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.—Camb. 8vo. 1836.

(1) See Funeral Sermon for John Stallan preached at Great Shelford, by Edward Baines M.A. fellow of Christ's College. [Now Rector of Bluntisham cum Earith, Huntingdonshire.]—Camb. 8vo. 1833.

design that might be in contemplation for wresting from them their ancient charters, liberties, and franchises.

On the 12th of February, Dr. Cornwallis Hewett Downing Professor of Medicine offered to the Senate a grace for the appointment of a syndicate to enquire as to the expediency of abrogating or modifying subscription to the thirty-nine articles by medical graduates. This grace was rejected in the Caput.

On the 5th of March, a grace passed requiring candidates for the degree of M.B. to deliver to the Regius Professor of Physic certificates of having been diligently employed in attendance on Medical Lectures and the practice of some well-known hospital for two years, or for as long a time as they have been absent from the University during their undergraduateship; also to allow Bachelors of Physic to take out a licence to practice that faculty in the term after admission to their degree on being examined and approved by the Regius Professor of Physic and another Doctor in that faculty.

On the 12th of March, the Senate petitioned the King to be heard by Counsel before the Privy Council in support of the prayer of the petition from the Senate, dated March 9, 1831, respecting the University of London.⁽¹⁾ Mr. Bickersteth (now Lord Langdale) was accordingly heard on behalf of this University, at a meeting of the Committee of the Lords of the Council on the 26th of April. The University of Oxford and the College of Physicians also appeared by Counsel to oppose the grant of a charter to the University of London.

At the Lent Assizes was tried, before Lord Denman, an action of false imprisonment, brought by Charles James Stewart, an undergraduate of Jesus College, against William Chafy D.D. Master of Sidney Sussex College. It appeared that in August preceding the plaintiff was in the Court of Sidney College with Mr. Cannon, a solicitor, who had gone there on business, when the defendant demanded their names, and on their declining to give them ordered the college gates to be shut and sent the porter for a constable, to whom he gave them in charge, and by whom they were detained about three-quarters of an hour. Dr. Chafy was afterwards required to make an apology but refused to do so. A verdict was returned for the plaintiff, with £25. damages; and at the same assizes Mr. Cannon recovered the same sum in a similar action brought by him against Dr. Chafy.

(1) Vide ante, p. 568.

On the 21st of March, the following petition, signed by 62 resident members of the Senate⁽¹⁾ was presented to the House of Lords by Earl Grey :—

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL IN
PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the undersigned resident members of the
Senate of the University of Cambridge.

Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners are honestly attached to the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England as by law established, and are well persuaded of the great benefits it has conferred and is conferring upon the kingdom at large. They beg leave also to declare their sincere attachment to the University of Cambridge grounded upon its connexion with the established religion of the country and upon a conviction of the wholesome effect it has produced on the learning piety and character of the nation. Strongly impressed with this conviction they would humbly submit to your honourable House their belief as Protestant Christians, that no civil or ecclesiastical polity was ever so devised by the wisdom of man as not to require from time to time some modification from the change of external circumstances or the progress of opinion.

IN CONFORMITY with these sentiments they would further suggest to your honourable House, that no corporate body like the University of Cambridge can exist in a free country in honour and safety unless its benefits be communicated to all classes as widely as may be compatible with the Christian principles of its foundation. Among the changes, which they think, might at once be adopted with advantage and safety, they would suggest to your honourable House the expediency of abrogating by legislative enactment every religious test exacted from members of the University before they proceed to degrees, whether of Bachelor, Master, or Doctor in Arts, Law, or Physic. In praying for the abolition of these restrictions they rejoice in being able to assure your honourable House that they are only asking for a restitution of their ancient academic laws and laudable customs. These restrictions were imposed on the University in the reign of King James I., most of them in a manner informal and unprecedented, against the wishes of many of the then members of the Senate, during times of bitter party animosities and during the prevalence of dogmas both in Church and State which are at variance with the present spirit of the English law and with the true principles of Christian toleration.

YOUR PETITIONERS conscientiously believe that if the prayer of this Petition be granted, the great advantage of good Academic education might be extended to many excellent men who are now for conscience sake debarred from a full participation in them, though the true friends to the institutions of the country. And your Petitioners are convinced that this is the best way at once to promote the public good and to strengthen the foundations of the civil and ecclesiastical establishments of this realm.

THE UNIVERSITY is a body recognized by the Law of England as a Lay Corporation invested with important civil privileges, and on that account rest-

(1) Amongst the petitioners were Dr. Davy Master of Caius College, Dr. Lamb Master of Corpus Christi College, Professors Hewett, Lee, Cumming, Clark, Babbage, Sedgwick, Airy, Musgrave (now Archbishop of York), Henslow, and Willis, Mr. Bowstead (afterwards Bishop of Lichfield), Mr. Peacock (now Dean of Ely), and Mr. Thirlwall (now Bishop of St. David's).

ing on no secure foundation which is not in harmony with the social system of the state. Your Petitioners therefore humbly beg leave to suggest that as the legislative bodies of the United Kingdom have repealed the Test Act and admitted Christians of all denominations to seats in Parliament and to places of dignity and honour, they think it both impolitic and unjust that any religious test should be exacted in the University previously to conferring the civil advantages implied in the degrees above enumerated.

LASTLY, your Petitioners disclaim all intention of hereby interfering directly or indirectly with the private statutes and regulations of individual Colleges, founded as those Colleges are on specific benefactions and governed by peculiar laws, of which the respective Heads and Fellows are the legal and natural guardians.

To the several clauses of this Petition the consideration of your honourable House is humbly but earnestly entreated.

The presentation of this petition produced a debate, in which the Duke of Wellington, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Brougham Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Durham, and H. R. H the Duke of Cumberland took part. A similar petition was presented to the House of Commons on the 24th of March, by Mr. Spring Rice M.P. for the town of Cambridge, and occasioned a debate on that and the two following days, in which Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Pryme, Mr. Cobbett, Mr. Baines, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Wilks, Mr. Secretary Stanley, Colonel Williams, Sir Robert Inglis, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Shaw, Viscount Palmerston, and Sir Robert Peel spoke.

On the 3rd of April, 110 resident members of the Senate⁽¹⁾ set forth a protest against the foregoing petition.⁽²⁾ This was soon afterwards

(1) Mr. King Vicechancellor, ten other Heads of Colleges, Dr. Marsh Bishop of Peterborough, Professors Hollingworth, Turton [now Bishop of Ely], Scholefield, Farish, and Miller, were amongst those who signed this protest.

(2) The following pamphlets were published with reference to the claim of Dissenters to graduate in the Universities:—

1. On the Admission of Dissenters to reside and graduate in the University of Cambridge, A Letter to the Right Hon. Viscount Althorp M.P., by the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth M.A. Fellow of Trinity College.—Camb. 8vo. 1834.—[To a second edition was added a Second Letter on Mr. Wood's Bill.]

2. Thoughts on the Admission of persons without regard to their religious opinions to certain degrees in the Universities of England, by Thomas Turton D.D. Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge and Dean of Peterborough. [Now Bishop of Ely].—London, 8vo. 1834.

3. A Letter to the Rev. Thomas Turton D.D. Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge and Dean of Peterborough, on the admission of Dissenters to Academical Degrees, by Connop Thirlwall M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. [Now Bishop of St. David's].—Camb. 8vo. 1834.

4. Some Remarks on the Dean of Peterborough's Tract entitled "Thoughts on the admission of Persons without regard to their religious opinions to certain degrees in the Universities of England," by Samuel Lee D.D. Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge, Prebendary of Bristol, Vicar of Barwell, Somersetshire, &c.—Camb. 8vo. 1834.

5. Remarks on some parts of Mr. Thirlwall's Letter on the Admission of Dissenters to Academical Degrees, by William Whewell M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College.—Camb. 8vo. 1834.

6. The Cambridge Petition Examined or Reasons against Admitting Dissenters to Graduate in the Universities, with Remarks on Clerical Subscription, and the necessity of a Church Establishment.—London, 8vo. 1834.

7. A Second Letter to the Rev. Thomas Turton D.D. Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge and Dean of Peterborough, containing a Vindication of the First on the Admission of Dissenters to Academical Degrees, by Connop Thirlwall M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.—Camb. 8vo. 1834.

followed by the subjoined petition, signed by 258 members of the Senate, the greater part being non-resident :—⁽¹⁾

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of the undersigned members of the Senate of the University of Cambridge.

Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners have learned with the deepest concern, that a Petition from certain resident members of the Senate of this University has been recently presented to your honourable House, praying for the abrogation "by legislative enactment" of "every religious test exacted from members of the University before they proceed to degrees, whether Bachelor, Master, or Doctor in Arts, Law, or Physic."

THAT in the judgment of your Petitioners, a compliance with the prayer of the aforesaid petition, must have the effect of admitting into the several Colleges persons whose religious opinions are avowedly adverse to the tenets of the Established Church, and possibly opposed to the truth of Christianity itself: and that under such circumstances, the maintenance of any uniform system of wholesome discipline, or sound religious instruction, would, as your Petitioners are firmly convinced, be utterly impracticable.

THAT notwithstanding the assertion of those Petitioners that they are only asking for a "restitution of their ancient Academic Laws and laudable customs," your Petitioners beg leave to assure your honourable House that a conformity to the doctrine and discipline of the Established Church has been required from all members of the University, according to their several orders, both by its own laws and the statutes of the realm, ever since the time of the Reformation, except during the calamitous period of the overthrow of the Church and Monarchy in the middle of the seventeenth century.

THAT the tests now sought to be removed, appear to your Petitioners to have been originally introduced, and after the restoration re-established, in a manner similar to that in which various other statutes and ordinances have been given by royal authority, for the government and good order of the University.

YOUR PETITIONERS therefore humbly and most earnestly pray that your honourable House will not lend its countenance to the changes suggested in the Petition above referred to, and thus in effect formally recognize and sanction dissent from the Established Church within the University itself; but will strenuously endeavour to preserve inviolate that constitution of the University under which it has so long ministered to the public good, and has now for many years been enjoying by the Divine favour uninterrupted internal peace and continually increasing prosperity.

This petition was presented to the House of Lords on the 21st of April, by H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester Chancellor of the

8. Additional Remarks on some parts of Mr. Thirlwall's two Letters on the Admission of Dissenters to Academical Degrees, by W. Whewell M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College.—Camb. 8vo. 1834.

9. The Admission of Dissenters to the Universities considered; a Sermon preached in St. Mary's Church, Oxford, on St. Barnabas Day, the Installation week, by John Hamilton Gray M.A. of Magdalen College, Vicar of Balsover and Scarscliff.—Oxford, 8vo. 1834.

(1) This Petition was rejected in the Caput. 971 additional signatures were subsequently appended to a similar petition.

University, when a debate took place, in which Earl Grey, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Brougham Lord Chancellor, Dr. Blomefield Bishop of London, Dr. Monk Bishop of Gloucester, Dr. Philpotts Bishop of Exeter, Lord Wynford, the Duke of Richmond, and Dr. Van Mildert Bishop of Durham, delivered their sentiments. A like petition was on the same day presented to the House of Commons, by Mr. Goulburn M.P. for the University.⁽¹⁾

On the 17th of April, Colonel Williams moved the House of Commons to address the King to abrogate subscription in the Universities with the exception of those proceeding to degrees in divinity. Mr. George Wood thereupon proposed as an amendment that leave be given to bring in a Bill to grant to his Majesty's subjects generally the right of admission to the English Universities, and of equal eligibility to degrees therein, notwithstanding their diversities of religious opinion, degrees in divinity alone excepted. This amendment was supported by Dr. Lushington, Lord John Russell, Mr. Ord, and Mr. Baines; and opposed by Mr. Estcourt, Mr. Goulburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis. On a division the amendment was carried by 185 against 44, and leave was given to bring in the Bill, which was read a second time on the 20th of June by 321 against 147, after a debate in which it was supported by Mr. George Wood, Mr. Poulter, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Edward Buller, Mr. Secretary Rice, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Pryme, Viscount Althorp, and Mr. O'Connell; and opposed by Mr. Estcourt, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wynn, Mr. Goulburn, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Sandon. The Bill was committed on the 2nd July, when Sir George Murray and Mr. Mannors Sutton the Speaker expressed their hostility to the measure, which was supported by the Lord Advocate. The third reading was carried on the 28th of July, by 164 against 75, after a debate in which the Bill was supported by Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Baines, Viscount Palmerston, and Mr. George Wood; and opposed by Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. Hughes Hughes, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Goulburn, and Sir Robert Harry Inglis.⁽²⁾ The Bill having been forwarded to the House

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, lvi.—lxiv.; Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, Third Series, xxii. 498, 569, 623, 674, 979, 1010.

(2) The following incidental proceedings in connection with this bill may here be noticed. In a Committee of Supply, on the 14th of April. Mr. Roebuck opposed the vote of £2600. for salaries and allowances to Professors in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, on the ground that Dissenters were excluded from participating in the advantages of those national establishments. After a brief discussion in which Mr. Spring Rice, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. George Frederick Young, and Mr. Ewart took part, the vote was agreed to.—Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, Third Series, xxii. 751.

On the 1st of May, the Earl of Winchelsea presented to the House of Lords, a petition from upwards of 100 lay and clerical graduates of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, resident in the eastern part of Kent, praying their Lordships to withhold their assent to any act which would in the slightest degree interfere with the limitations under which

of Lords, the Earl of Radnor moved the second reading there on the 1st of August. The Duke of Gloucester proposed as an amendment that it should be read a second time that day six months. This amendment was supported by the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Carnarvon, Dr. Howley Archbishop of Canterbury, and Dr. Phillpotts Bishop of Exeter. Viscount Melbourne and Lord Brougham Lord Chancellor spoke in favour of the Bill. The House divided on the original motion, Contents : (present, 38 ; proxies, 47;) 85 ; Non-Contents : (present, 85 ; proxies, 102;) 187. Against this decision a protest⁽¹⁾ was entered by Lord Holland.⁽²⁾

On the 19th of April, the Master of the Rolls heard an Information by the Attorney General (at the relation of William Herring Smith and James Johnson) against the Corporation of Cambridge for the mal-administration of the funds of Sir Thomas White's Charity. A reference to the Master was ordered, and ultimately the Corporation were decreed to pay £1086. 5s. to the Charity, as also £224. 6s. 10d., the costs of the relators.

degrees were conferred at the Universities. The noble Earl in presenting this petition strongly and at some length supported its prayer. — Hansard, Parliamentary Debates, Third Series, xxiii. 360.

On the 2nd of May, Mr. Goulburn presented a petition to the House of Commons from 809 resident Bachelors of Arts and Undergraduates of Cambridge against the bill. On the 5th of May, the question being put that this petition do lie on the table, a short discussion arose, in which Mr. Hutt and Mr. Goulburn took part, after which the petition was laid on the table. — Hansard, Parliamentary Debates, Third Series, xxiii. 420, 505.

On the 15th of May, Mr. Hughes Hughes presented a petition to the House of Commons against the bill from the Corporation of the City of Oxford, and supported its prayer, as did Lord Norreys and Mr. Blackstone, whilst Mr. George Wood explained his object in introducing the bill. The Earl of Darlington also presented petitions from several places to the same effect, whereupon Mr. Milnes Gaskell denounced the bill as rather imposing disabilities on the Universities than removing them from the Dissenters. — Hansard, Parliamentary Debates, Third Series, xxiii. 1029.

On the 22nd of May, Lord Kenyon presented to the House of Lords, a petition against allowing Dissenters to graduate at the Universities. This occasioned a discussion, in which Earl Fitzwilliam spoke against the petition, and the Duke of Wellington, Dr. Blomefield Bishop of London, Dr. Phillpotts Bishop of Exeter, the Earl of Winchelsea, and Dr. Howley Archbishop of Canterbury in its favour. The petition being irregular was withdrawn. — Hansard, Parliamentary Debates, Third Series, xxiii. 1185.

On the 10th of June, Mr. Hughes Hughes presented to the House of Commons, petitions against the bill from several parishes in Oxford, and spoke against the measure. — Hansard, Parliamentary Debates, Third Series, xxiv. 9.

On the 24th of June, Dr. Copleston Bishop of Llandaff in presenting several petitions to the House of Lords, expressed his opposition to the bill. This occasioned some observations from Lord Brougham Lord Chancellor. After an explanation from the Bishop, the Duke of Wellington charged the Lord Chancellor with attempting to pull down the Universities by statements with a view to their injury. This the learned Lord denied, and the petitions were laid on the table. — Hansard, Parliamentary Debates, Third Series, xxiv. 805.

(1) "Because it seems to me unreasonable to confine the academical honours of a national University, or the degrees in arts and sciences (unconnected with divinity), to the members of any particular church; and it appears yet more unwise and unjust to bar all such access to knowledge (not purely ecclesiastical or theological) as a national University is enabled to afford against those who cannot conscientiously assent to the numerous propositions contained in the Thirty-nine Articles. Excellence in the learned and liberal professions of law and medicine in no degree depends upon religious belief; and Providence not having annexed the avowal of any peculiar tenets in religious matters as the condition of attaining human knowledge, I can discover no motive of prudence or duty which should induce human authority to impose any."

"VASSAL HOLLAND."

(2) Hansard, Parliamentary Debates, Third Series, xxii. 902; xxiv. 492, 632, 1087; xxv. 815.

On the 22nd of May, the royal assent was given to the Great Shelford Inclosure Act. It contains a clause requiring the Commissioners, on payment of a competent sum, to set out and allot to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, and the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Town of Cambridge, a portion of land, not exceeding three acres, immediately surrounding and contiguous to the Nine Wells, for the better preservation of the channel or watercourse running from thence to the Town of Cambridge. By another clause the channel or watercourse and six feet of the soil next and immediately adjoining thereto, on both sides thereof, is to be appropriated and set apart for the exclusive purpose of conveying water to the Town of Cambridge, and the Vicechancellor or Mayor are empowered to bring actions against parties intermeddling therewith. By another clause no building is to be erected on the allotment, &c., except such as may be necessary for covering or fencing in the sources of the watercourse. There is also a clause reserving the right of the Great Shelford proprietors to drain into the watercourse, and the rights of Emmanuel and Christ's Colleges.⁽¹⁾

On the 22nd of May, the royal assent was given to an Act to incorporate a Company for better supplying with Gas the Town of Cambridge.⁽²⁾

The Right Honourable Thomas Spring Rice having vacated his seat in Parliament for the Town, by accepting the office of Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, offered himself for re-election, but was opposed by Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden Knt. At the close of the poll, which was taken on the 11th and 12th of June, the votes were, Rice, 615; Sugden, 590.

Daniel Mesman, of Knightsbridge, Esq., bequeathed an extensive collection of pictures⁽³⁾ to the University after the death of his brother, the Rev. Charles Mesman, who however gave up his life interest in the bequest, and the collection was this year forwarded to the University. These pictures have since been deposited in the Fitzwilliam Museum.

On the 27th of September, a public meeting was held at the Town Hall, Christopher Pemberton Esq. in the chair, to hear an explanation from Mr. N. W. Cundy Civil Engineer, of his plan of a railroad from London to Cambridge, and thence to York.⁽⁴⁾ Ebenezer Foster

(1) Stat. 4 & 5 Gul. IV. c. 3, (private).

(2) Stat. 4 & 5 Gul. IV. c. xxiv, (local and personal).

(3) 248 paintings and 33 drawings and prints.

(4) Mr. Cundy's scheme entitled "The Grand Northern and Eastern Railway," was to construct a line from Kingsland by Tottenham, Cheshunt and Hoddesdon, to Bishop's Stortford, thence by Saffron Walden to Cambridge, Peterborough, Stamford, Grantham, Newark,

Esq. proposed a resolution that the plan was not likely to answer the anticipations of the projectors. This was seconded by S. P. Beales Esq., but on the motion of Edward Ball Esq. seconded by Mr. E. Favell, a Committee was appointed to consider the project. This Committee reported, 1st. That the proposed railway was expedient so far as respected the local interests of the neighbourhood of Cambridge. 2ndly. That no data had been laid before them to enable them to report in favour of its expediency so far as respected the local interests of the Town of Cambridge. 3rdly. That from deficiency of information, they had not been enabled to form any opinion upon the merits of Mr. Cundy's plan. This report was brought forward at another public meeting, held in the Town Hall, on the 8th of October, at which Mr. Pemberton also presided. At this meeting resolutions were passed that the proposed railway would be very beneficial to the County and Town of Cambridge, and that Mr. Cundy's plan was the one best deserving the support of the County and Town. A committee was also appointed to promote the measure. The resolutions were proposed and supported by H. J. Adeane Esq., R. G. Townley Esq. M.P., Edward Ball Esq., Mr. William Thurnall, Mr. John Oslar, Samuel Prest Esq., Mr. Alexander Watford, and Mr. Barrett of Yarmouth; whilst E. Foster Esq., S. P. Beales Esq., and Mr. Richard Cort (author of a pamphlet against railways), opposed the scheme. Mr. Walker Civil Engineer being called upon, said that if Mr. Cundy's plans were correct, the line was excellent, and that his estimate was ample.

At the election of Vicechancellor, Dr. William French Master of Jesus College, and Dr. Gilbert Ainslie Master of Pembroke College, were nominated by the Heads. Some of the Senate feeling dissatisfied that Dr. John Lamb Master of Corpus Christi College had not been

Lincoln and Gainsborough to York. This line was to meet the Leeds railway at Selby, and there were to be branches to Hertford and Ware and a branch from Cambridge by Newmarket, Bury, and Thetford, to Norwich and Yarmouth. It was proposed to construct this line in sections of from 50 to 60 miles at a time. It was estimated that the first section from London to Cambridge would cost £900,000. and could be completed in 18 months.

At the same time Mr. Gibbs projected a line from High Street Whitechapel, to Norwich, by Dunmow, being 97 miles, with a line from Dunmow to the north through Cambridge. The estimated cost of the 97 miles from London to Norwich was £1,600,000. This line was to start from Whitechapel in an excavation of 18 feet and was to pass under the Regent's Canal.

In the early part of 1825, a railway from Bishop's Stortford to Cambridge had been projected, and there was existing in that year a company called the London Northern Railroad Company, George Hibbert Esq. being the chairman of the directors. The directors on the 25th February, 1825, after a diligent and deliberate inquiry into the relative advantages and impediments attendant upon various lines from London towards Manchester, determined to prefer a line commencing at the river Thames below London Bridge, and proceeding by the vale of the Lea, near Ware, through Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and the vale of the Soar, and on the 29th of May, 1825, they resolved to confine their attention in the first instance to effecting a communication between London and Crauford, in Derbyshire, there to join the proposed High Peak Rail Road, whence a communication with Manchester might thereafter be effected.—Cambridge Chronicle, 21st January, 11th November, 1825.

nominated according to the rotation usually adopted, opposed Dr. French's election. The votes however were, French, 73; Ainslie, 35.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants, held at the Town Hall, on the 4th of December, it was resolved to establish a regular and efficient police. A committee was appointed to carry this resolution into effect, but the project fell to the ground until the Municipal Corporation Act came into force.

On the 12th of December, John Jeffreys Marquess Camden⁽¹⁾ K.G. LL.D. of Trinity College, was unanimously elected Chancellor of the University in the room of H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester, deceased.

On the 17th of December, Hugh-Percy Duke of Northumberland K.G. LL.D. of St. John's College, was elected High Steward of the University, that office being vacant by the death of Philip Earl of Hardwicke K.G.

1835.

Charles Philip Earl of Hardwicke was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Cambridge, in the room of his uncle, Philip Earl of Hardwicke, deceased.

At the General Election there was a contest for the representation of the Town in Parliament, the former members, the Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice and George Pryme Esq. being opposed by James Lewis Knight⁽²⁾ Esq. At the close of the poll, on the 7th and 8th of January, the votes were, Rice, 736; Pryme, 693; Knight, 688.⁽³⁾

(1) Eldest child and only son of Chales Earl Camden Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, born 11th February, 1759, educated at Trinity College, M.A. 1779, LL.D. 1832. On the 21st of May, 1780, he was appointed one of the Tellers of the Exchequer. At the general election in the same year, he was returned to Parliament for Bath. He was a Lord of the Admiralty from July, 1782, to April, 1783, and from December, 1783, to July, 1788. In April, 1789, he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, which office he held till May, 1794, when he became a member of the House of Peers by his father's death. In April, 1795, he went to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, and continued in that office till June, 1798. On the 14th of August, 1799, he was elected a Knight of the Garter, was Secretary of State for the Colonies from May, 1804, to July, 1805, when he was constituted Lord President of the Council, which office he held till February, 1806, and from March, 1807, to April, 1812. In September, 1812, he was created Marquess Camden. In 1817, he voluntarily gave up to the public the surplus fees and emoluments of his office of Teller of the Exchequer, amounting up to the time of his death to above a quarter of a million. He died at his seat, the Wilderness, in Kent, on the 8th of October, 1840, in the 82nd year of his age.

(2) Appointed King's Counsel Michaelmas Term, 1829. At the general election in 1831, he was returned to Parliament for Bishop's Castle, a borough disfranchised by the Reform Act. He afterwards by royal license assumed the name of Bruce, was in Michaelmas Term, 1841, appointed one of the Vicechancellors of England, and shortly afterwards received the honour of knighthood.

(3)

PLUMBERS.		R.	P.	K.
3	Rice	3	"	"
4	Pryme	"	4	"
558	Knight	"	"	558
SPLIT VOTES.				
646	Rice and Pryme	646	646	"
87	Rice and Knight	87	"	87
43	Pryme and Knight	"	43	43
<u>1341</u>		<u>736</u>	<u>693</u>	<u>688</u>

The candidates for the representation of the County in Parliament were, Eliot Thomas Yorke,⁽¹⁾ Richard Jeaffreson Eaton, Richard Greaves Townley, and John Walbanke Childers Esquires. The three first-named were elected. The poll was taken in districts on the 15th and 16th of January, with the following results:—

ELECTORS.	DISTRICTS.	YORKE.	EATON.	TOWNLEY.	CHILDERS.
1486	Cambridge . . .	860	790	849	737
973	Ely	643	459	525	584
1079	Newmarket . . .	878	920	285	210
669	Royston	435	362	312	308
741	Whittlesey . . .	393	286	470	538
947	Wisbech	661	444	629	602
<u>5895</u>		<u>3870</u>	<u>3261</u>	<u>3070</u>	<u>2979</u>

On the 6th of March, the Earl of Radnor moved in the House of Lords for certain returns respecting oaths taken at the Universities, and entered into a discussion of the subject. This occasioned a debate, in which the Duke of Wellington, Dr. Copleston Bishop of Llandaff, Lord Brougham, and Dr. Monk Bishop of Gloucester spoke. The returns required were ordered. So far as regarded the University of Cambridge, the return was confined to a copy and translation of the oath taken at matriculation.⁽²⁾

The Cambridge and Cambridgeshire Mechanics Institute was established at a public meeting (convened by the Mayor, in pursuance of a numerously signed requisition) at the Town Hall, on the 12th of March.

In April, certain inhabitants of the town addressed the King, expressive of confidence in Sir Robert Peel's administration. A similar address to the King, from certain inhabitants of the county, was also signed, together with an address to Sir Robert Peel, in which he was commended for his courage, talent, and straightforward honesty of purpose. These addresses were presented after Sir Robert Peel had notified his intention to resign office.

On the 9th of April, the Senate voted an address to the King, expressive of sorrow and alarm at witnessing the efforts then making to establish the principle that the revenues of the Protestant Church may be applied to other than Ecclesiastical and Protestant purposes. There were, Non Regents: placets, 54; non-placets, 17; Regents: placets, 32; non-placets, 10. The address was presented at St. James's Palace, on the 6th of May, by the Marquess Camden

(1) In February, 1836, Mr. Yorke his brothers and sister had the King's permission to enjoy the same title pre-eminence and precedence as if their father Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, had survived Philip Earl of Hardwicke and thereby succeeded to that title and dignity.

(2) Hansard, Parliamentary Debates, Third Series, xxvi. 576.

Chancellor, accompanied by Dr. French Vicechancellor, the Heads of Colleges, &c., the Duke of Northumberland High Steward of the University, the Duke of Gordon, Earl de la Warr, Earl Brecknock, Viscounts Canterbury, Clive and Alford, the Bishops of London and Winchester, Sir Frederick Pollock Commissary of the University, the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn and Hon. C. E. Law Representatives in Parliament for the University, and a long train of Doctors, Masters of Arts, Bachelors of Arts, and Undergraduates, in all above 200. The King, in his reply, stated that upon the great question to which the address referred, he should be anxious to receive the advice of his responsible ministers and of the great council of the nation assembled in Parliament, and that he trusted the measures they would recommend would be calculated to secure the safety of the Church, and to avert any impending danger.

At the County Sessions, held on the 10th of April, the Corporation were indicted for not repairing Garret Hostel Bridge. The indictment being removed into the King's Bench, judgment by default was entered against the Corporation.

This year, the Duke of Northumberland High Steward of the University presented to the Observatory a magnificent telescope of nearly 12 inches aperture and 20 feet focal length made by M. Cauchoix of Paris.

On the 11th of June, the Earl of Radnor introduced into the House of Lords a Bill to do away with the necessity of subscribing to the Thirty Nine Articles on matriculation at either of the Universities.⁽¹⁾ His Lordship moved the second reading on the 14th of July, and supported the motion in a lengthened address. Dr. Howley Archbishop of Canterbury moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months, and Dr. Copleston Bishop of Llandaff, Dr. Monk Bishop of Gloucester, and the Duke of Wellington severally spoke in favour of the amendment; whilst Viscount Melbourne and the Duke of Richmond supported the Bill. Their Lordships divided on the original motion, which was rejected by a majority of 106. Contents: (present, 28; proxies, 29;) 57; Non-Contents: (present, 85; proxies, 78;) 163.⁽²⁾

On the 12th June, in a Committee of Supply of the House of Commons on a vote of £2000. for salaries and allowances to certain

(1) Subscription at matriculation not being required at Cambridge, it seems the bill did not affect this University, except by abolishing subscription of being a member of the Church of England taken by Bachelors of Arts, so far as regarded persons being under 23 years of age.

(2) Hansard, Parliamentary Debates, Third Series, xxviii. 612; xxix. 496.

Professors of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Mr. Tooke opposed the grant, because those Universities opposed a Charter to the London University. Mr. Goulburn, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Pease supported the grant, which was carried by 86 against 3.⁽¹⁾

In the evening of the 4th of July, the Marquess Camden Chancellor of the University arrived at Trinity College Lodge, where he was received by the Master and Fellows. Dr. French Vicechancellor, the Heads of Houses, &c., immediately paid their respects to the Chancellor, who was also visited the same evening by the Duke of Northumberland High Steward of the University, who was staying at St. John's College Lodge. On the following day (Sunday, the 5th) the Chancellor attended divine service at Great St. Mary's Church, both morning and afternoon. On the 6th, he held a levee at Trinity College Lodge, and then proceeded to the Senate House, where he created twenty-seven Honorary Doctors of Law and seven Honorary Masters of Arts, and where some of the distinguished visitors who were members of the University of Oxford were admitted *ad eundem* in this University. After the congregation, the Chancellor attended a levee held by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Sidney College Lodge; and afterwards dined with the Vicechancellor, in Jesus College Hall. On the 7th, the Chancellor again presided in the Senate House, where, after the usual ceremonies and proceedings incidental to the Commencement, the following Installation Ode, written by the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth M.A. fellow of Trinity College, and set to music by T. A. Walmisley Mus. Bac. Organist of Trinity and St. John's Colleges, was performed:—

I.

Recit. In happier hours of olden time,
While hearts heroic earned a juster fame,
When to the Valleys of his native clime
And lofty Citadels the Victor came,
Crown'd beneath the olives hoar
That fringe with silver the Olympian plain,
Or, where the surges of the double main
Beat on the weary Isthmian shore;—

Air. Before his Car a Virgin train
Show'r'd roses, and a Youthful Band
Danc'd in his path, and festal pæans sung,
And o'er him, waving in her hand
A glistening palm, while breezes fann'd
Her pinions gently pois'd, a Nymph-like Victory hung.

(1) Hansard, Parliamentary Debates, Third Series, xxviii. 772.

II.

Scena. Wherefore flashes yonder gleam
Of Warriors arm'd that pour along
Through Alban vales an argent stream?
Usher'd by the swelling Song,
And rich with pictur'd trophies torn
From Indus, and the rifled Morn,
See the Latian Conqueror come!
Him, Father of his Country, mighty Rome
Salutes, and welcomes with that issuing throng.
Him the champing Coursers bear
Along the Sacred Slope, o'erspann'd
By Arcs triumphal, on whose marble head
Monarchs and bearded Captives stand;
Cities and Kingdoms are before him led,
And Provinces that weep with trailing hair.
And thus his ponderous wheels, slowly revolving, roll
Up to his Heav'n on Earth, the golden Capitol.

III.

Quartett. Fair is the Warrior's mural crown,
And fair the laurell'd wreath,
The flow'rs that with them twin'd have blown
Fade not, bedimm'd by death.

Recit. Trophies and triumphs are there, not of War;
Peace on His brow her olive wreath shall bind,
Who wielding weapons of undaunted Mind,
Wealth for his Country wins, and spurns his own:
A Victor, chaining to his peaceful Car
Passions his Captives: Hence is His Renown,
And these his Crecys, these his Talaveras are!

IV.

Chorus. Then let a peal of Joy prevail
CAMDEN! to bid Thee hail!
Thee to her sacred Fanes, and storied Halls
Hung with their own heraldic blazonry
Of Names in Arts renown'd and graceful Chivalry,
Names of her deathless Sons, Thee GRANTA calls!

Solo. Welcome to the arching Groves
That musing Meditation loves,
And to the Temple's holier shade
By pensile stone in woven fretwork made.

Grand Chorus. And welcome to Thy venerated Throne
Where Villiers' grace of old and Cecil's grandeur shone,
Fill it! By Patriot Right Thou hast it for thine own!

V.

Scena. But ah! the passions of the trembling Lyre!—
What changeful notes those Elder Names inspire!—
For now, another Name, a Royal Name
Is there, with those that heard, but can no longer hear;

Too honor'd for the silent tear,
 Too lately lost, for Fame !
 But ere it die upon the languid ear,
 Let His sad Dirge and solemn Knell proclaim,
 He once our Bark did guide, now shines his Memory dear
 A star engrav'd in Heav'n, by which our course to steer.

VI.

Air. CAMDEN ! o'er the Ocean spray
 That Light with faithful gleam shall play
 To lead thee on thy willing way.
 Now blithely to the sunny gale
 Stoop we the bosom of the swelling sail ;
 Prayers of the noble and the good
 Shall waft Thee o'er the buoyant flood ;

Scena. And—Prelude of thy Course and promis'd home—
 The shoals escap'd, and cross'd the briny foam,
 See ! what majestic Augurs come !

VII.

Foremost, in iron clad, a King is there
 Too mighty for his quailing foes,
 Too weak to vanquish Care.
 He once a Son did weep⁽¹⁾ untimely lost, but now,
 Rear'd by himself, on GRANTA's holy ground,
 Sons has he, Sons immortal found.
 And therefore, loosen'd from his faded brow,
 With martial Lilies crown'd,
 His Coronet he weaves about Thy Vessel's prow ;
 Next, happier Richmond,⁽²⁾ he who twin'd
 The snowy with th' ensanguin'd Rose,
 Brings them, a chaplet on that prow to bind,

Solo & Chorus. And saintly Margaret braids her pearly flower
 To cheer, though billows chafe, and storms around thee lower.

VIII.

Scena. Whither, Sage Nereids, ye who dwell
 Beneath the boundless Intellectual deep ;
 And there in Starry Grot, and Coral Cell
 Your twilight Vigils keep ;
 Whither, your realms mysterious to explore,
 Is the sacred Vessel bound ?
 More holy than that yearly Bark which bore
 With dash of silver oar,
 And lutes soft sound,
 Its festal Pageant to the Delian shore,
 While the Earth laugh'd, and Airs ambrosial play'd around.

(1) Edward III. father of the Black Prince, founder of King's Hall, afterwards part of Trinity College. He added the lilies of France to the arms of England.

(2) Henry VII. and his mother, Lady Margaret of Richmond. He was a great benefactor to King's College. She founded St. John's and Christ's Colleges. Her device was the flower called la belle *Marguerite*.

IX.

Shall it track with upward Course,
 By Science led, the River bright
 Of Light's (1) primeval beams,
 (Like one who hunts the lair of couching Streams,
 Niger, Euphrates, or Memnonian Nile)
 Till it be moor'd hard by the essential Source
 Where the Sun drinks his everlasting gleams,
 And Stars in silver Urns updraw their liquid light?

Air. Or shall it anchor in the cyrstal bay
 Of that belov'd Hesperian Isle,
 Where Bards Archaic chant a living lay,
 And Antique Heroes at their side
 By might and meekness deified,
 The calm of cloudless day
 With graceful joys beguile,
 Where fruits of nectar glow, and golden blossoms smile.

Duett. Yet shall not the Lotus sweet
 Of that magic isle betray,
 Nor beguile the Bark to stay
 Becalm'd for ever in that blissful seat,
 Forgetful of its Home,(2) and holier Bow'rs
 Of Idumean Palms, and Amaranthine Flow'rs.

X.

Recit. O CAMDEN! swayed by Thy auspicious power
 Where'er the Vessel aim, whate'er the form
 Of Cloud around, in sullen Storm,
 In Sunshine, and in Shower,
 Still by the Compass may it steer
 Of Faith, and Hope with lightsome gleams shall cheer
 Caught from the distant hour.

Grand Chorus. So, when from elemental Wars
 And strife of Tempest free,
 Like to the Bark by Sirens sung,
 The First that plough'd the lonely waste of Sea,
 In silver waves of Ether hung,
 A Constellation may it be,
 And sail among the Stars!(3)

The Chancellor dined the same day in the Hall of Trinity College, and on the 8th he attended the performance of a selection of Sacred

(1) To which subject the attention of the University had recently been more particularly called.

(2) The "cunctorum laborum ac peregrinationum humanarum sabbatum ac *portus* nobilissimus."—BACON.

(3) Mr. James Peters silversmith of this town, caused to be struck in gold, silver, bronze and white metal, a medal in commemoration of the Marquess Camden's Installation. On the obverse is a bust of the Marquess with the legend "JOAN: JEFFREYS MARCH: CAMDEN: NOBILISS: ACAD: CANTAB: CANCELL: 1835." On the reverse is a view of the interior of the Senate House, surmounted by Fame flying and bearing a wreath. In the exergue "DEUM TIMEO: REGEM HONORATO: VIRTUTEM COLITO: DISCIPLINIS BONIS OPERAM DATO" There was also published a view of the interior of the Senate House, as it appeared during the ceremony of the Marquess Camden's Installation, drawn and etched by Thomas Dighton, and acquainted by G. Reeve.

Music in Great St. Mary's Church.⁽¹⁾ He then proceeded to the Pitt Press, where the first three sheets of a splendid edition of the Bible were struck off by the Chancellor, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, Prince George of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington,⁽²⁾ the Duke of Northumberland High Steward of the University, the Archbishop of Canterbury, &c. The Chancellor, after dining at St. John's College Hall, attended the Commencement Ball at the Town Hall. On the 9th, he visited King's College Chapel, and attended a public breakfast in Neville's Court, Trinity College, of which nearly 2000 persons partook, and which was followed by dancing, and a grand display of fireworks. The Chancellor dined on that day at King's College Hall. On the 10th, after paying complimentary visits to the several Colleges, the Chancellor left for Bourn Hall, the seat of Earl De La Warr.⁽³⁾

On the 8th of July, the first stone of a new Master's Lodge, at Magdalene College, was laid by Prince George of Cambridge.

On the 17th of July, it was agreed at a public meeting of the inhabitants, convened by the Mayor, at the Town Hall, and over which Thomas Hovell Esq. presided, to petition the House of Lords in favour of the Municipal Corporations Bill. On the 29th, the Corporation sealed a petition to the House of Lords against this Bill, praying to be heard by Counsel. On the 10th of August, it was resolved at a public meeting of the inhabitants, held at the Hoop Hotel, Thomas Hovell Esq. in the chair, to petition the King to pass the Bill.

The Highway Act, which received the royal assent on the 31st of August, contains a proviso that nothing therein contained should extend to alter or in any manner to affect any of the rights or privileges of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or any of the powers vested by charter or otherwise in the Chancellors, Masters, and Scholars, and their successors, of the said Universities.⁽⁴⁾

(1) The Messiah was performed at Great St. Mary's, on the morning of the 4th, and on the evening of that day, and on the 7th, there were Concerts in the Senate House.

(2) The Duke of Wellington arrived in Cambridge on the 6th of July, and was received with rapturous enthusiasm. He was escorted into the town by about 1000 horsemen. At Addenbrooke's Hospital his horses were taken from his carriage which was drawn by the people to Trinity College, where he was entertained during his stay in Cambridge. On the 9th, a large number of farmers of Cambridgeshire, headed by Mr. William Thurnall, presented his Grace with a congratulatory address, in which pointed allusion was made to the subject of agricultural distress.

(3) Before and after the Commencement there were dramatic performances by amateurs in the Hall of Downing College. On the 4th of July, the play was Shakspere's First Part of King Henry the Fourth. On the 10th of July, were performed Sheridan's Rivals, and part of the Critic by the same author.

(4) Stat. 5 & 6 Gul. IV. c. 50, s. 114.

By an Act, to which the royal assent was given on the 9th of September, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are empowered to make statutes authorizing the substitution of a Declaration in lieu of any oath.⁽¹⁾

An Act respecting Weights and Measures, which received the royal assent on the 9th of September, contains the subjoined proviso :—

PROVIDED ALWAYS, and be it enacted, that nothing in this Act shall extend to prohibit, defeat, injure, or lessen the rights or privileges of either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, but that the Custody of the Assize, Assay, and overlooking of Weights and Measures in the City of Oxford and its Suburbs, and in the Town of Cambridge, shall continue as heretofore and be in the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, or his Deputy, of the said Universities respectively; and that the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, or his Deputy, of each of the said Universities for the time being, and none other, shall have the Power, and is or are hereby authorized, as Occasion may require, to appoint in and for the said City and Suburbs, and in and for the said Town respectively, an Inspector or Inspectors of Weights and Measures, and shall have the Power and Authority to perform and execute all such Matters and Things as are required or are granted to Justices of the Peace of any County, City, Town, or other Jurisdiction in England and Wales, under the Provisions of this Act, or by any or either of the said recited Acts;⁽²⁾ and every such Inspector is hereby authorised and empowered to put in force and execute all such Powers and Provisions as are by this Act, or by any or either of the said recited Acts, granted to or required of any Inspector or Inspectors of Weights and Measures appointed as aforesaid by the Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions assembled.⁽³⁾

An Act to provide for the regulation of Municipal Corporations received the royal assent on the 9th of September. Under this act the Corporation of Cambridge took the name of "Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Cambridge," in lieu of the former name of "Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Borough of Cambridge." All male occupiers of houses, counting-houses, warehouses, or shops, having occupied for a certain period, and being inhabitant householders within the borough, or within seven miles thereof, are, on enrolment, constituted burgesses and members of the body corporate. The governing power is vested in a Council, consisting of 10 Aldermen and 30 Councillors, by and from among whom the Mayor is to be chosen annually on the 9th of November. The borough was to be divided into five wards, each to have a certain number of Councillors, to be chosen by the burgesses of that ward. One-third of the Councillors for each ward are to go out of office annually,

(1) Stat. 5 & 6 Gul. IV. c. 62, s. 8. See the repealed stat. 5 & 6 Gul. IV. c. 8, s. 7.

(2) Stat. 5 Geo. IV. c. 74; 6 Geo. IV. c. 12.

5 & 6 Gul. IV. c. 63, s. 44.

their places being supplied by a fresh election. The Aldermen are to be elected by the Council, and one-half of the number are to go out of office every three years, when a fresh election is to take place. A clause, that powers vested in Trustees might be transferred to the Councils of Boroughs, contains a proviso that no transfer of such powers vested by virtue of the Cambridge Paving Act should be made without the consent of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge. It was also enacted that nothing in the act contained should be construed to alter or affect the rights or privileges, duties or liabilities, of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge respectively, as by law possessed, under the respective charters of the said Universities or otherwise, or to entitle any person to be enrolled a Citizen of the City of Oxford or Burgess of the Borough of Cambridge, by reason of his occupation of any rooms, chambers, or premises in any of the Colleges or Halls of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or either of them, or to compel any resident member of either of the said Universities to accept any office in or under the body corporate of the Mayor and Citizens of the City of Oxford, or of the Mayor and Burgesses of the Borough of Cambridge, or to authorize the levy of any rate within the precincts of the said Universities, or of any of the Colleges or Halls of the same, which then by law could not be levied therein.⁽¹⁾

On the 6th of November, the Revising Barristers, in pursuance of the preceding Act, divided the Borough into five wards, as follows:—

1. **EAST BARNWELL WARD.**—The Parish of St. Mary the Less and such part of the Parish of St. Andrew the Less as lies on the same side as the New Town Gaol of a line commencing at the Conduit Head, on the Trumpington Road, thence eastward along the boundary of the Parish of St. Andrew the Less, to the point at which the same meets East Road, thence along East Road to the point at which the same meets the Newmarket Road, and thence eastward along the Newmarket Road, to the point at which the same crosses the boundary of the Parish of St. Andrew the Less.

2. **WEST BARNWELL WARD.**—The Parish of St. Benedict and such part of the Parish of St. Andrew the Less as is not included in East Barnwell Ward.

3. **MARKET WARD.**—The Parishes of St. Mary the Great, St. Giles, and St. Edward.

4. **TRINITY WARD.**—The Parishes of St. Botolph, Holy Trinity, Holy Sepulchre, and St. Clement.

5. **SAINT ANDREW'S WARD.**—The Parishes of St. Andrew the Great, All Saints, St. Michael, and St. Peter.

⁽¹⁾ Stat. 5 & 6 Gul. IV. c. 76, ss. 6, 9, 25, 30, 31, 43, 75, 137. Sched. A sect. 1, Sched. E.

To each ward were assigned six Councillors. This division was afterwards duly confirmed by an Order in Council.⁽¹⁾

At a public meeting, held at the Town Hall, on the 14th of November, Christopher Pemberton Esq. in the chair, and which was attended by upwards of 1000 of the most respectable agriculturists, merchants, and inhabitants of the Town and County, resolutions were passed approving of Mr. James Walker's proposed line of railway from London to Cambridge and York, and from Cambridge to Norwich and Yarmouth.

At a public meeting, held on the 23rd of November, at the Town Hall, the Earl of Hardwicke Lord Lieutenant of the County in the chair, it was resolved to enter into a general subscription for the relief of the Irish Clergy. £100. was voted from the University chest, and altogether upwards of £2000 was collected.

On the 26th of December, the election of Thirty Councillors (six for each of the five Wards) took place, pursuant to the Municipal Corporations Act and an Order in Council founded thereon. The following is a statement of the poll in each Ward:—

EAST BARNWELL WARD.—Thomas Hovell, 187; Patrick Beales, 185; Richard Foster jun. 185; Augustine Gutteridge Brimley, 184; Julian Skrine, 183; Robert Haylock, 183: — Alexander Watford, 3; Francis Hopkins, 1; James Twiss, 1; James Gotobed jun. 1; Henry Marshall, 1; John Tunwell jun. 1.

WEST BARNWELL WARD.—Ebenezer Foster, 228; Henry Gunning M.A. 227; Charles Asby, 223; Thomas Nutter, 215; George Livett, 213; William Bacon,

(1) In 1837, the Government introduced into the House of Commons, a bill (which did not pass) to settle the Boundaries and Wards of certain Cities and Boroughs. So much of Schedule (B) as relates to Cambridge is subjoined:—

"CAMBRIDGE.

"WARDS 4. COUNCILLORS 30.

" No. 1.	New Town	Nine.
" — 2.	Coldham	Nine.
" — 3.	Castle	Six.
" — 4.	Trinity	Six.

"NEW TOWN WARD.—The several Parishes of St. Mary the Less, St. Botolph, St. Edward, and all the Parts of the Parish of St. Benedict, except the Part which lies insulated in the Parish of St. Andrew the Less; also so much of the Parish of St. Andrew the Less as lies to the South of the following Line; (that is to say)

"From the Conduit Head on the Trumpington Road, Eastward, along the Boundary of the Parish of St. Andrew the Less to the Point at which the same meets the Mill Road; thence, Southward, along the Mill Road to the Point at which the same meets East Road; thence along East Road to the Point at which the same meets the Newmarket Road; thence, Eastward, along the Newmarket Road to the Point at which the same meets Coldham's Lane; thence along Coldham's Lane to the Point at which the same crosses the Boundary of the Parish of St. Andrew the Less;

"And also the insulated Parts of the Parishes of Holy Trinity and of St. Andrew the Great which lie within the Boundary of New Town Ward as hereinbefore described.

"COLDHAM WARD.—That Part of the Parish of St. Andrew the Less which is not included in New Town Ward; the Parish of St. Andrew the Great (excepting the small Part thereof contained in New Town Ward); the Parish of St. Mary the Great, and such Parts of the Parishes of St. Benedict and the Holy Trinity as lie within the Boundary of Coldham Ward as hereinbefore described.

"CASTLE WARD.—The several Parishes of St. Giles, St. Peter, St. Clement, and St. Sepulchre.

"TRINITY WARD.—The respective Parishes of St. Michael and All Saints, and so much of the Parish of the Holy Trinity as is not included in any of the before-described Wards."

212.—William Papworth, 94; Frederick Thackeray M.D. 88; Henry Marshall jun. 83; Rowland Morris Fawcett, 80; Joseph Jonathan Deighton, 68; Samuel Austin Turner, 66.

MARKET WARD.—Charles Finch jun. 183; John Clay, 181; Thomas Hallack, 178; Thomas Baker, 173; William Bell, 172; Francis Eaden, 171.—George Fisher, 148; Stephen Rowley, 143; William Bishop, 141; Thomas Stevenson, 138; Francis Beales, 132; George Salmon, 125.

TRINITY WARD.—Charles Claydon, 225; William Freeman Coe, 224; Samuel Pickering Beales, 221; William Warren, 207; John Eaden, 203; Charles Finch Foster, 203.—William Swann, 124; Michael Headly, 110; Joseph Wentworth, 110; Thomas Tomson, 104; Edward Litchfield, 92.

ST. ANDREW'S WARD.—Elliot Macro Smith, 275; Henry Headly, 233; Charles Humfrey, 226; Samuel Evans, 226; William Searle, 224; Archibald Swinton, 207.—Alexander Scott Abbott, 153; Field Dunn Barker, 150; Stephen Thrower, 125; John Okes M.B. 122; John Deighton, 112; George Fello's, 93.

The Election of Ten Aldermen took place pursuant to the beforementioned Act and Order in Council, on the 31st of December, when the following were chosen: Elliot Macro Smith, Ebenezer Foster, Charles Humfrey, William Anderson, William Simpson, James Nutter, Benjamin Bridges, Henry Steward, Charles Newby, and John Grafton.

1836.

On the 1st of January, the Council unanimously elected Thomas Hovell Esq. Mayor. They, on the same day, removed the Duke of Rutland from the office of High Steward of the Town, and elected thereto Francis Godolphin Lord Godolphin. Charles Pestell Harris was removed from the office of Town Clerk, to which office Francis John Gunning was appointed. Charles Henry Cooper was appointed Coroner, and William Herring Smith Treasurer.

On the 19th of January, the Council voted an address from the Corporation to the King, thanking him for having given his assent to the Act for regulating Municipal Corporations.

A contested election for the office of Public Orator, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Ralph Tatham B.D., took place on the 4th of February. The votes were, for the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth M.A. fellow of Trinity College, 264; for the Rev. John Frederick Isaacson B.D. fellow of St. John's College and tutor of King's College, 169.

On the 2nd of March, a petition from a large number of land-owners and occupiers of the County, complaining of the depressed state of agriculture and praying relief, was presented to the House of Commons by R. J. Eaton Esq. one of the Members for the County.

On the petition of the Council, the King, by Letters Patent, dated the 4th of March, granted to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, that a separate Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace should thenceforward continue to be holden in and for the Borough. His

Majesty appointed Henry Storks⁽¹⁾ Serjeant-at-Law Recorder, the annual salary of the office having been fixed by the Council at £42.⁽²⁾

On the 11th of March, were sold by auction, by order of the Council, the plate,⁽³⁾ china, glass, table linen, knives, forks, &c., belonging to the Corporation. Some of the Council proposed that the maces should also be sold,⁽⁴⁾ but this was not agreed to. The sale produced only £133.

On the 19th of March, the Poor Law Commissioners made an Order, declaring that from the 2nd day of April following, the fourteen parishes in the Borough should be united for the administration of the Laws for the relief of the Poor, by the name of the Cambridge Union. The number of Guardians is fixed at thirty, of which number four are to be elected by the parish of St. Andrew the Less, and two by each of the other parishes. The annual election of Guardians is appointed to take place on the first Thursday after Lady Day in each year, and the qualification of a Guardian is declared to be assessment to the Poor Rates in some parish in the Union, in respect of hereditaments of the annual value or rental of not less than £20.

In or about March, the Watch Committee appointed by the Council under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, established a police force, consisting of a superintendent, 2 inspectors, 4 serjeants, and 24 constables, all of whom were provided with appropriate uniforms.

Francis Offley Martin Esq., one of the Commissioners of Charities, this year visited Cambridge, to enquire into the various Charities of the Town and neighbourhood, for which purpose he held public sittings at the Guildhall.

A contest for the office of Public Orator, which had again become vacant, by the resignation of the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth M.A., took place on the 27th of April, when the votes were, for the Rev. Thomas Crick B.D. fellow and tutor of St. John's College, 358; for the Rev. Thomas Thorp M.A. fellow and tutor of Trinity College, 318.

(1) Mr. Serjeant Storks was entitled to this appointment under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, as having been Deputy Recorder at the passing of that measure.

(2) Increased to £63. on 21st March, 1839.

(3) Amongst the plate were the following articles:—A rose water dish, the gift of Capt. Robt. Muriel, 1676. A cup, the gift of Samuel Henry Pont Recorder, 1742. Two stools, the gift of John Purchas, 1759. Two stools, the gift of Joseph Bentham, 1759. A stool, the gift of William Norfolk, 1759. A cup, the gift of Joseph Bentham and William Norfolk, 1759. Two stools, the gift of John Whittred, 1761. Four stools, the gift of William Weales, 1762. A coffee pot, the gift of Thomas Halstead, 1765. A tankard, given by the Common Council. Twelve salt spoons, the gift of Alexander Scott Abbott, 1823. Twelve salt spoons, the gift of George Busby White, 1823, and twelve salt spoons, the gift of John Spencer, 1823.

(4) Several Corporations about this time sold their maces and regalia.

On the 5th of May (being within ten days after the grant of a separate Court of Quarter Sessions had been signified to the Council), William Garfit Ashton was appointed Clerk of the Peace for the Borough, and Charles Henry Cooper was re-elected Coroner during good behaviour.

On the 13th of May, there was a contested election for a Councillor of Trinity Ward, in the room of Samuel Pickering Beales, deceased. The candidates were Robert Edwards, who polled 117 votes; and Thomas Stearn, who polled 62 votes.

On the 11th of June, a large meeting of the labouring classes, principally from the adjacent villages, was held on Parker's Piece, when, after the Rev. F. H. Maberly had addressed them at great length and in strong terms on the subject of the Poor Law Amendment Act, petitions to both Houses of Parliament for the repeal of that measure were adopted.

On the 4th of July, the royal assent was given to an Act for making a Railway to form a communication between London and Cambridge,⁽¹⁾ with a view to its being extended thereafter to the Northern and Eastern Counties of England.⁽²⁾

The Sale of Bread Act, to which the royal assent was given on the 28th of July, repealed all Acts relating to the Assize and Price of Bread. It contains the following proviso:—

PROVIDED ALWAYS, and be it enacted, That this Act or anything therein contained shall not extend or be construed to extend in any way to affect, lessen, or infringe upon any Right or Custom of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or either of them, or of any Lord or Lords of any Leets, or the Rights of any Clerk or Clerks of the Market in any Place which may be exercised and enjoyed by them, or any of them, by virtue of any Charter, Bye Laws, Prescriptions, Usages, Customs, Privileges, Grants, or Acts of Parliament, except so far as relates to the Assize of Bread and the Regulations of the Price and Weight thereof; but that all such Rights and Privileges shall be

(1) This Railway (the proprietors of which were incorporated as the Northern and Eastern Railway Company) was to commence near Frog Lane, in the parish of Islington, and to proceed thence through Hackney, Stoke Newington, Tottenham, Ponder's End, Waltham Cross, Cheshunt, Broxbourn, Stanstead Abbots, Roydon, Harlow, Sawbridge-worth, Spelbrook, Hockerill, Bishop's Stortford, Stanstead Mountfitchet, Elsenham, Newport, Wendon, Chesterford, Whittlesford, and Shelford, to Trumpington, where it was to terminate, near the River Cam, by Edleston's Farm House. By an Act passed 19th July, 1829 (2 & 3 Vict. cap. lxxviii.), the Northern and Eastern Railway Company were empowered to deviate from the above line in the parish of Tottenham, and to form a junction with the Eastern Counties Railway at or near Angel Lane, in Stratford. By another Act, passed 4th June, 1840 (Stat. 3 & 4 Vict. cap. lii.), the Northern and Eastern Railway Company were empowered to abandon the line from Hockerill to Trumpington. By another Act, passed 31st May, 1843 (Stat. 6 & 7 Vict. cap. xxviii.) powers were given to extend the Railway from Hockerill to Newport. By another Act, passed the 23d May, 1844 (Stat. 7 & 8 Vict. cap. xx.), the Northern and Eastern Railway Company were empowered to lease their railway to the Eastern Counties Railway Company, who, on the 4th July, 1844 (Stat. 7 & 8 Vict. cap. lxii.), obtained power to extend the Railway from Newport, by Cambridge to Ely, and thence eastward to Brandon, and westward to Peterborough.

(2) Stat. 6 & 7 Gul. IV. cap. ciii. (local and personal).

held, exercised, and enjoyed, by the Parties respectively entitled thereto, as fully and amply to all Intents and Purposes as the same were held, exercised, and enjoyed before the passing of this Act, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.⁽¹⁾

The Justices of the Peace for the Borough having given notice that a General Meeting for granting Licences for Inns, Alehouses, &c., would be held on the 22nd of August, the Vicechancellor issued the subjoined Notice:—

NOTICE.

TO THE KEEPERS OF INNS, ALEHOUSES, AND VICTUALLING HOUSES, WITHIN THE PRECINCTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, AND ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

WHEREAS Public Notice has been given, purporting to be signed by Charles Humfrey and William Freeman Coe, Esquires, as the majority of Justices present at a Petty Sessions of the Justices of the Borough of Cambridge, appointing Monday, the 22nd day of August next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Guildhall of the said Borough, for holding a Special Sessions of Justices, called the "General Licensing Meeting" for the said Borough, for granting Licences for keeping Inns, Alehouses, and Victualling Houses, to sell exciseable Liquors by retail, to be drunk or consumed on the premises of the applicant, in the said Borough.

Now I do hereby give Public Notice, that the sole and exclusive right of granting such Licences being vested in the Vice-Chancellor of the said University for the time being, I do hereby caution the several Keepers of Inns, Alehouses, and Victualling Houses, within the Precincts of the said University, and all other persons whom it may concern, against keeping any such Inn, Alehouse, or Victualling House, within the aforesaid Precincts, without such Licence from the Vice-Chancellor of the said University for the time being.

Given under my hand, this Sixth Day of August, 1836.

GEORGE ARCHDALL, Vice-Chancellor.

Emmanuel Lodge, August 6, 1836.

The Justices thereupon issued the following notice:—

TO KEEPERS OF INNS, ALEHOUSES, AND VICTUALLING HOUSES, WITHIN THE BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE, AND TO ALL OTHERS WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE.

I have been directed by the Magistrates for the Borough, this day assembled, to repeat the notice already given to persons "keeping Inns, Alehouses, and Victualling Houses," within the Borough of Cambridge, to appear at the Guildhall, on the 22d of August instant, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon; at which time and place all persons requiring Licences to Sell exciseable Liquors by Retail, to be drunk, or consumed upon their premises, will be attended to; and their request, if thought right, granted, notwithstanding the Public Notice of the Vice-Chancellor, dated the 6th day of August, 1836.

J. EADEN, JUN.

Clerk to the said Magistrates.

Cambridge, August 9, 1836.

(1) Stat. 6 & 7 Gul. IV. c. 87, s. 33.

A Licensing Meeting was accordingly held by the Justices on the 22nd of August, when about 200 persons attended and obtained licences. The dispute as to the power of licensing between the Vice-chancellor and Justices subsequently occasioned legal proceedings.⁽¹⁾

By an Act, which received the royal assent on the 13th of August, the Vicechancellor for the time being, the Representatives in Parliament for the time being, the Heads and Presidents of all Colleges and Halls for the time being, all Doctors in Divinity, all Doctors of Law and Physic resident in the University and Liberties thereof, the Proctors and Bedels for the time being, were constituted Land Tax Commissioners for the University of Cambridge; and by the same Act, the Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder and Councillors for the Borough for the time being, were, with others, constituted Commissioners of the Land Tax for the Town of Cambridge.⁽²⁾

“An Act for the better Administration of Justice in certain Boroughs,” which received the royal assent on the 20th of August, contains the following clause:—

‘AND WHEREAS Doubts have been entertained whether, under the Provisions ‘of the said recited Act,⁽³⁾ it may be lawful for his Majesty from Time to Time ‘to constitute and appoint the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge ‘for the Time being a Justice of the Peace in and for the Town and Borough ‘of Cambridge;’ BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED, That it shall be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, from Time to Time, if His Majesty shall so think fit, in and by His Commission of the Peace for the said Town and Borough, to constitute and appoint the Vice-Chancellor of the University for time being a Justice of the Peace for the said Town and Borough, any thing in the said recited Act or in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding: PROVIDED ALWAYS, that no Vice-Chancellor of the said University, by reason of his being named in any Commission of the Peace for the said Town and Borough, shall thereby have as touching the Grant of Licences to Alehouses, any greater Authority as Justice of the Peace than any other Justice of the Peace named in any such Commission, but that nothing in this Act shall be construed to alter or in any way to affect the Rights and Privileges which the Vice-Chancellor by virtue of his Office now lawfully has or enjoys, or might have lawfully had and enjoyed if the Vice-Chancellor had not been appointed under the Provisions of this Act a Justice of the Peace for the said Town and Borough⁽⁴⁾

The Lord Chancellor, under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, appointed William Adams, William Freeman Coe, Charles Henry Cooper, Samuel Evans, Charles Finch Foster, Richard Foster Junr., Henry Headly, Thomas Hovell, James Johnson, William

1) See under the year 1838.

(2) Stat. 6 & 7 Gul. IV. c. 80.

(3) Stat. 5 & 6 Gul. IV. c. 75, s. 98.

(4) Stat. 6 & 7 Gul. IV. c. 105, s. 12.

Mortlock, William Searle, and William Herring Smith, Trustees of the Hospital of St. Anthony and St. Eligius, Sir Thomas White's Charity, and Knight's Almshouses, which charities had been under the controul of the Corporation.

On the 5th of October, the Board of Guardians, in pursuance of the Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and with the approval of the Registrar General, divided the Town into the following Registration Districts :—

ST. ANDREW THE LESS DISTRICT, comprising the Parish of St. Andrew the Less.

ST. GILES'S DISTRICT, comprising the Parishes of St. Giles, St. Peter, St. Clement, and the Holy Sepulchre.

GREAT ST. MARY'S DISTRICT, comprising the Parishes of St. Michael, St. Mary the Great, St. Edward, St. Benedict, St. Botolph, and St. Mary the Less.

GREAT ST ANDREW'S DISTRICT, comprising the Parishes of the Holy Trinity, St. Andrew the Great, and All Saints.

At the election of Mayor, there were 18 votes for Ebenezer Foster Alderman, and 11 for Elliot Macro Smith Alderman.

On the 15th of November, William Poulter, of St. Andrew's Street, was discommuned by the Vicechancellor and nine other Heads of Colleges, for having suffered persons in statu pupillari to resort to his house for the purpose of playing at billiards.

The following railway schemes in connection with Cambridge, were proposed in the course of this year :—

1. Cambridge, by Whittlesey and Peterborough to York—[by the Northern and Eastern Railway Company].

2. Cambridge to Tring—[by Mr. Cruikshank].

3. Cambridge, by Newmarket, to Bury St. Edmund's.

4. The Cambridge Transverse Railway from Cambridge, eastward to Newmarket and Bury St. Edmund's; and westward to St. Ives, Huntingdon, Thrapston and Kettering, to Market Harborough, there to join the projected South Midland line to Northampton and Leicester.

5. The Grand East and West Junction Railway from Cambridge, by Caxton, St. Neot's, and Bedford, to Newport Pagnell, there to join the London and Birmingham Railway.

None of these schemes were carried into effect.

1837.

On the 3rd of January, a general subscription was commenced to supply the poor and sick with bread, soup, and blankets, during the severe season. About £350. was subscribed.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants (convened by the Mayor, and over which he presided) held at the Town Hall, on the 16th of January, it was agreed to petition the House of Commons in favour

of the adoption of vote by ballot at parliamentary elections. The resolutions were proposed and supported by R. Foster jun. Esq., Mr. J. J. Cribb, George Leapingwell, Esq., Mr. C. H. Cooper, H. S. Foster Esq., and P. Beales Esq. George Pryme Esq., one of the Members for the Town, also addressed the meeting.

In Hilary Term, Edwin Sandys obtained from the King's Bench a rule calling on the Master and Fellows of Peterhouse to shew cause why a mandamus should not issue commanding them to admit Mr. Boteler, his nominee, to a fellowship on the Parke foundation in that college, and Sir Edwin Bayntun Sandys Bart. obtained a like rule, in favour of Mr. Lamotte, his nominee. The Court afterwards enlarged both rules until after the trial of a feigned issue which they directed to try whether Mr. Sandys had a better right to nominate than Sir E. B. Sandys. Mr. Sandys had a verdict on this issue, which was tried before Lord Denman at the London sittings after Michaelmas Term, 1838. After an unsuccessful application for a new trial, the Court discharged Sir E. B. Sandys's rule, and made the rule absolute for a mandamus to admit Mr. Boteler. This mandamus issued and was obeyed.⁽¹⁾

On the 16th of March, the Senate voted a petition to the House of Commons against the Bill for abolishing Church Rates. About the same time petitions against the Bill were sent up from each parish in the town. Petitions in its favour were also sent up from this town.

The Earl of Radnor this year introduced into the House of Lords a Bill reciting that the Colleges and Halls established at Oxford and Cambridge are possessed of great estates and funds, bestowed with the intention of providing for poor and indigent persons, of promoting religion and virtue, and of encouraging learning and the liberal arts; that many of such Colleges and Halls were founded in times of remote antiquity, and nearly all of them before the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and that the statutes prescribed by the original founders had been altered, and latterly many even of their more recent statutes had also been long and habitually disregarded in the ordinary administration of their affairs; and enacting that Commissioners should be appointed by the King, under the Great Seal, to enquire into the amount, nature, and application of the estates and funds of the said Colleges and Halls, and into the said statutes and the ordinary administration of the affairs of each College and Hall, and also how far the said estates and funds might be made more

(1) Adolphus & Ellis's Reports, New Series, i. 314.

conducive to the objects intended by the founders and benefactors, and for which they were endowed, and to the diffusion of religion and virtue, and the encouragement of learning and the liberal arts. St. John's and King's Colleges petitioned against this Bill, as also the University of Oxford and several of the Colleges there. The second reading was moved by the Earl of Radnor on the 11th of April, whereupon Dr. Copleston Bishop of Llandaff proposed as an amendment that it should be read a second time that day six months. This amendment was supported by the Marquess Camden (Chancellor of this University), Dr. Howley Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, and Lords Abinger and Wynford, whilst Lord Holland, Viscount Melbourne, and Lord Brougham expressed their approval of the Bill. The amendment was carried without a division, but the Earl of Radnor, Lords Holland, Brougham, Hatherton, Sommerhill, and Duncannon entered a protest against the decision.⁽¹⁾

On the 4th of May, Mr. Pryme, one of the Members for the Town of Cambridge, moved the House of Commons to address the King to issue a Commission to enquire into the state of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the respective Colleges therein. Mr. Edward Lytton Bulwer seconded the motion, which Mr. Poulter opposed. Mr. Spring Rice Chancellor of the Exchequer (the other Member for the Town) suggested that the Crown should be left to act upon its own sense of public duty without the interposition of the House, and intimated that he should move the previous question if his colleague pressed the motion to a division. After an explanatory speech from Mr. Goulburn, who stated that the Universities would themselves make such regulations as the change of circumstances required, and a few words from Mr. Escourt, the motion was withdrawn; Mr. Pryme expressing a hope that Ministers would take the necessary steps on their own responsibility.⁽²⁾

On the 8th of May, the Earl of Radnor moved in the House of Lords the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the practice and statutes of the Colleges and Halls in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and to report whether any legislative measure was necessary to enable the governing bodies to make alterations and amendments. This occasioned a debate, in which the Duke of Wellington, the Marquess Camden, Dr. Copleston Bishop of Llandaff, Dr. Kaye Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Monk Bishop of Glou-

(1) Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, Third Series, xxxvii. 1001.—Shortly after the rejection of the Earl of Radnor's bill appeared "A Historical Account of the University of Cambridge, and its Colleges; in a Letter to the Earl of Radnor, by Benjamin Dann Walsh, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge."—London, 8vo. 1837.

(2) Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, Third Series, xxxviii. 509.

cester, Dr. Whateley Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Brougham, Lord Wynford, and the Earl of Winchelsea took part. The Duke of Wellington and the Marquess Camden, the Chancellors of the two Universities, having intimated that the greater portion of the Colleges were willing and desirous of entering upon a revision of their statutes through the instrumentality of their Visitors, the Earl of Radnor withdrew his motion.⁽¹⁾

On the 19th of May, Viscount Canterbury presented to the House of Lords a petition from 753 resident Bachelors and Undergraduates of the University against any interference with the statutes of the University, praying their Lordships not to sanction any measure that might endanger its security, and expressive of confidence in those by whom it was governed.

On the 23rd of May, the Earl of Radnor presented to the House of Lords a petition from certain Undergraduates for an alteration of the statutes of the University.⁽²⁾ This petition had 136 signatures.

On the 24th of May, Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria attained the 18th year of her age. A congratulatory address to Her Royal Highness on the occasion was voted by the Council, and 220 of the inhabitants celebrated the event by a dinner at the Town Hall, Ebenezer Foster Esq. Mayor presiding. In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks in the grounds of King's College, and the Town Hall, the principal inns, and several private houses were illuminated.

On the 31st of May, Lord Langdale⁽³⁾ Master of the Rolls made a decree on an information by the Attorney General (at the relation of William Reeves Jeremiah Thring and William Metcalfe) against the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College and others, with reference to the Free Grammar School founded by Stephen Perse M.D. and the other charitable purposes of his will.⁽⁴⁾ His Lordship declared that the lands and funds then in possession of the College, as trustees and supervisors of Dr. Perse's will (except £100. part of such fund), are subject to the trusts of the will of Dr. Perse; and that the sum of £100. is subject to the trusts of the will of Mr. Griffith⁽⁵⁾; that the school-house and other property,

(1) Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, Third Series, xxxviii, 658.

(2) Ibid. 978.

(3) His Lordship, when Mr. Bickersteth, had himself, as one of the four senior fellows of Gonville and Caius College, been a Trustee of Dr. Perse's benefaction. In or about 1830 he voluntarily returned to the College nearly £800, which had been paid him out of the Perse fund, but to which he conceived he was not justly entitled.

(4) Vide Vol. iii. p. 94.

(5) Vide Vol. iii. p. 94, n. (1).

situate in Free School Lane, in Cambridge, together with the income arising from such part thereof as shall not be occupied for the purpose of the school, and the lodgings of the master and usher, and the interest of the £100. bequeathed by the will of Mr. Griffith, are applicable exclusively to the purposes of the school. He referred it to the Master to enquire what the property, other than the property in Free School Lane, and the £100. bequeathed by the will of Mr. Griffith, then consisted of, and in whom the same was then vested, with liberty to state special circumstances. He declared that the whole income of such property, after setting apart a proper sum to answer contingences, ought to be divided amongst the several objects mentioned in the will of Dr. Perse, or such of them as were then subsisting; and that, in the distribution of the income among such objects, the Master and fellows were entitled to apply, to such charitable objects as they thought fit, such share of the income as shall bear to the whole thereof the same proportion as the sum of £6. 5s. 4d. bears to the sum of £250. He referred it to the Master to approve of a scheme for the general administration of the property, and for the application of the income of the trust fund;⁽¹⁾ the Master in approving a scheme for the application of the income, to be at liberty to vary the proportions in which the income is to be apportioned among the subsisting objects; and the Master and four Senior Fellows of the College to be at liberty to claim an increased allowance for their pains. He also referred it to the Master to approve of a scheme for the future conduct and management of the school,⁽¹⁾ having regard to the share of the general income which should be allotted to the master and usher, and to the income to arise from the property in Free School Lane, and the £100. bequeathed by the will of Mr. Griffith; and the Master, in settling the scheme, was to be at liberty to approve of a plan for adding instruction in writing and arithmetic to instruction in grammar, and other learning fit to be taught in a grammar school. His Lordship ordered the costs of all parties to be paid from the funds of the Charity.⁽²⁾

This year, Garret Hostel Bridge was rebuilt of iron, at the cost of £960. 19s. 6d. Trinity Hall contributed £250., Trinity College £150. and Caius College £50. Other sums, amounting together to £162. 2s., were contributed by 42 individuals.

(1) See under the year 1841.

(2) Keen's Reports, ii. 150.

VICTORIA.

1837.

Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria was proclaimed with the accustomed ceremonies on the Senate House Hill, at the site of the Market Cross, and in the centre of the Market Hill, by Dr. Ainslie Vicechancellor, the Heads of Houses, Doctors, Professors, and other members of the University, on the 23rd of June. On the same day Her Majesty was proclaimed in various parts of the town by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors, attended by the principal Corporate officers and many of the inhabitants, who formed a procession on horseback. After the ceremony, there was a collation at the Town Hall.

On the 27th of June, Lord Langdale Master of the Rolls made a decree on an information by the Attorney General (at the relation of William Reeves, Jeremiah Thring, and William Metcalfe) against the University, the Corporation, and others, relative to the mismanagement of Hobson's Workhouse,⁽¹⁾ and the misappropriation of the funds, especially of the sum bequeathed by John Bowtell for apprenticing poor boys.⁽²⁾ His Lordship declared that the purposes for which the Workhouse was used ought not to be continued, and that certain salaries which had been paid ought to cease, and he referred it to the Master to take accounts and settle a scheme for the future management of the Charity and the estates belonging thereto, and to approve of new Trustees.

(1) Vide Vol. iii. p. 204.

(2) Vide ante, p. 506.

The Senate, on the 1st of July, voted the following Address to the Queen :—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, humbly approach your Royal presence, to offer our heartfelt congratulations on your Majesty's accession to the Throne of this great Empire, and to tender to your Majesty the assurance of our devoted loyalty and attachment. We feel, however, that we should be wanting in our duty did we not at the same time express our deep sorrow at the mournful event by which this nation has been deprived of the paternal sway of your Majesty's Royal Predecessor. Were we to omit this testimony of our regret we should fail not only in manifesting that sympathy for which your Majesty has a claim upon all your loving subjects, but also in exhibiting that strongest proof of attachment to the Crown, which is afforded by the declaration of affectionate reverence for those who have worn it with equal honour to themselves, and advantage to their people.

THE watchful care, and excellent judgment, with which your Majesty's illustrious Mother has uniformly fulfilled her parental duties, induce us to look forward to the future with the most sanguine hopes. In the natural wish to picture to ourselves the blessings which this nation may, under Divine Providence, expect to receive at your Majesty's hands, our minds spontaneously turn to the records of past times, and we call to memory its condition under the rule of former Sovereigns. Among those Sovereigns, no one is more conspicuous than that Queen, by whose prudent government this country rose to an unprecedented pitch of grandeur, and under whose protection the Protestant Religion became the established Religion of the Realm. Gladly, then, do we persuade ourselves that we are forming no vain anticipations, when we indulge the hope that we are at the dawn of a like illustrious reign; during which our country may still maintain its high pre-eminence among the nations; our religion still live in the hearts of the people; and our Queen obtain for herself, by a gracious regard for the welfare of her subjects, a bright and never-fading renown.

AND as our University has ever flourished under the especial favour and patronage of the Rulers of this land (and under none more than that of the gracious Queen to whom allusion has been made), we shall ever feel ourselves bound not only by the ordinary obligations of duty, but also by the additional tie of gratitude, both to cherish in ourselves, and to instil into those who are committed to our care, the principles of loyalty and fidelity to the Throne.

IN CONCLUSION, We humbly beg leave to advert to a subject, in which our late lamented Sovereign was pleased to take an interest. His Majesty had expressed a most gracious wish that a copy of the authorised version of the Holy Scriptures should be printed by our University, with the design that it should occupy a permanent place in the Royal Library at Windsor. The recent mournful event, which we deplore, prevented our revered Sovereign from receiving at our hands this offering of our duty. Great, therefore, is our gratification at being permitted by your Majesty to avail ourselves of this occasion, to present in the most respectful manner which could be devised on our part,

these sacred volumes to your Majesty; and we humbly hope that your Majesty will graciously allow them to be placed in the Royal Library for which they were originally destined.

AND we have only further to add our earnest prayer, that the Great Author of our being, and of our faith, may ever bless and protect your Majesty.

This Address was presented at St. James's on the 14th of July, by the Marquess Camden Chancellor of the University, Dr. Ainslie Vicechancellor, the Duke of Northumberland High Steward of the University, nine Heads of Colleges, the Caput, several of the Professors, the Public Orator, the Proctors, the Registrary, and the Esquire Bedels, accompanied by upwards of 450 members of the University. Her Majesty's "most gracious Answer" was in the following terms:—

I RETURN you my cordial thanks for this public testimony of your respect for the memory of my beloved Uncle, and of your affectionate attachment to my Person and Government.

THE well deserved tribute which you pay to my beloved Mother is highly grateful to my feelings.

YOUR University owes much to the protection and encouragement of former Sovereigns.

I AM actuated by an equal desire to promote its interests and to enlarge the sphere of its utility.

I ENTERTAIN no doubt that you will labour to instil into the minds of those who are committed to your care the true principles of loyalty.

I ACCEPT, with much satisfaction, the authorised version of the Holy Scriptures:—These sacred volumes will be the more prized by me for the sake of him in whose wishes they originated, and to whom they were intended to be presented. I will direct them to be placed in the Royal Library at Windsor, and I shall ever consider them as the most valuable part of that collection.

The University also voted an Address of Condolence on the death of King William IV. to the Queen Dowager, to whom it was presented by the Marquess Camden Chancellor and the Vicechancellor at Bushey Park, on the 15th of July.

This year, the Commencement Sermons at Great St. Mary's were preached by brothers born in Great St. Mary's parish, and educated at the same College (Trinity), in which each obtained a fellowship, viz., Dr. Thomas Musgrave Dean of Bristol (afterwards Bishop of Hereford and now Archbishop of York), and Dr. Charles Musgrave Archdeacon of Craven.

On the 6th of July, the Council voted an Address to the Queen, congratulating her Majesty on her accession.

On Saturday, the 8th of July, being the day of the funeral of King William the Fourth, a sermon was preached at Great St. Mary's, before the Vicechancellor and University, by Dr. John Graham Master of Christ's College (now Bishop of Chester), from Psalm xc.

10. The Mayor and Council also attended the sermon in their formalities. The shops throughout the town were closed, and all business suspended, the market having been held on the preceding day.

At a County Meeting (convened by the High Sheriff), held at the Shire Hall, on the 16th of July, an Address of Congratulation was voted to the Queen, and an Address of Condolence to the Queen Dowager. Similar addresses were voted at a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town, held at the Town Hall on the 13th of July.

At the General Election, the Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice and George Pryme Esq., who had represented the town in the two preceding Parliaments, offered themselves for re-election. They were opposed by James Lewis Knight Esq. and the Hon. John Henry Manners Sutton.⁽¹⁾ At the close of the poll, which was taken on the 26th of July, when 1298 electors recorded their suffrages, the votes were, Rice, 690; Pryme, 678; Knight, 614; Sutton, 599⁽²⁾

Alfred Power Esq., who had been one of the fellows of Downing College, had petitioned the late King as Visitor of that College, complaining of the election of the Rev. Thomas Worsley M.A. to the Mastership. The objections were, first, that Mr. Worsley ought not to have been appointed to the Mastership by reason of his being in holy orders; and, secondly, that he had never been de jure a fellow of the College, and upon that ground also was not qualified to be appointed Master. Lord Cottenham Lord Chancellor (who was assisted by Lord Langdale Master of the Rolls and Sir Lancelot Shadwell Vicechancellor), on the 11th of August, decided that Mr. Worsley's election to the Mastership was valid, but ordered the costs of all parties to be paid out of the College funds.⁽³⁾

(1) Second son of Charles Manners Viscount Canterbury, born 27th May, 1814; educated at Trinity College, M.A. 1835. From 1841 to 1846 Mr. Manners Sutton was one of the Under Secretaries of State for the Home Department. He was elected for this Town in 1839, but was unseated on petition. In 1841 he was again elected for the Town, but lost his seat at the General Election in 1847. In April, 1848, he unsuccessfully contested Harwich, against Sir John Cam Hobhouse, the votes being, Hobhouse, 131; Sutton, 127.

(2)		PLUMBERS.	R.	P.	K.	S.
8	Rice.....	8	"	"	"	"
1	Pryme.....	"	1	"	"	"
5	Knight.....	"	"	5	"	"
1	Sutton.....	"	"	"	"	1
		SPLIT VOTES.				
665	Rice and Pryme.....	665	665	"	"	"
11	Rice and Knight.....	11	"	11	"	"
6	Rice and Sutton.....	6	"	"	"	6
9	Pryme and Knight.....	"	9	9	"	"
3	Pryme and Sutton.....	"	3	"	"	3
589	Knight and Sutton.....	"	"	589	"	589
<hr/>		<hr/>				
1298		690	678	614	599	
<hr/>		<hr/>				

(3) Mylne and Craig's Reports, ii. 642.

On the 29th of September, the first stone of a new University Library (on the site of part of the old Court of King's College) with Mineralogical and Geological Museums thereunder, was laid by Dr. Gilbert Ainslie Vicechancellor,⁽¹⁾ attended by Dr. French Master of Jesus College, Rev. John Brown M.A. Vicemaster of Trinity College, Rev. Joseph Romilly M.A. Registrar of the University, Rev. Francis Martin M.A. Senior Proctor, Professor Peacock, the Rev. William Whewell, and two or three other members of the Senate.⁽¹⁾ The architect of the building, which forms but one side of an intended quadrangle, was Charles Robert Cockerell Esq. R.A.⁽²⁾

(1) In the east window of the new Library are the arms of Dr. Ainslie, Mr. Worsley, Dr. Hodgson, and Dr. Tatham, who were Vicechancellors during the time the building was in progress; also the arms of the Marquess Camden Chancellor of the University, and of Thomas Rotherham Archbishop of York, and Cuthbert Tunstall Bishop of Durham. In the west window are the arms of the Duke of Northumberland High Steward of the University.

(2) In 1829, the University purchased the old Court of King's College for £12,000, for the purpose of erecting thereon and on the site of the old University Library, a new Library with Museum and Lecture Rooms. A Syndicate to collect Subscriptions for the new Library was appointed 4th March, 1835. Ultimately upwards of £21,000. was contributed. The Subscriptions exceeding £50. are subjoined:—

John Jeffreys Marquess Camden Chancellor of the University, Hugh Duke of Northumberland High Steward (afterwards Chancellor) of the University, Dr. Bowyer Edward Sparke Bishop of Ely, each £500.

Dr. Charles James Blomefield Bishop of London, £300.

Dr. Herbert Marsh Bishop of Peterborough, £250.

Dr. James Henry Monk Bishop of Gloucester, Dr. John Kaye Bishop of Lincoln, Christopher Wordsworth D.D. Master of Trinity College, each £210.

George Henry Duke of Grafton, £200.

John Marquess of Bute, John Charles Earl of Clarendon, William Earl of Burlington, Dr. Edward Maitby Bishop of Chichester (now of Durham), Charles Manners Viscount Canterbury, Richard Lord Braybrooke, Charles Lord Farnborough, Lord Lindsay, Right Hon. Henry Goulburn M.P. for the University, Hon. Charles Ewan Law Recorder of London and M.P. for the University, Sir Robert Graham Knt. sometime Baron of the Exchequer, Sir Joseph Littledale Knt. Justice of the King's Bench, Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Gilbert Ainslie D.D. Master of Pemb. Coll., William Chafy D.D. Master of Sidney Coll., Martin Davy D.D. Master of Caius Coll., William French D.D. Master of Jesus Coll., John Graham D.D. Master of Christ's Coll. (now Bishop of Chester), Hon. and Rev. George Neville Grenville M.A. Master of Magdalene Coll., Thomas Le Blanc LL.D., Master of Trinity Hall, Joseph Procter D.D. Master of Catharine Hall, George Thackeray D.D. Provost of King's Coll., James Wood D.D. Dean of Ely and Master of St. John's Coll., Joseph Goodall D.D. Provost of Eton Coll., Thomas Turtton D.D. Dean of Peterborough (now Bishop of Ely), John Bell M.A., John Brown M.A., Robert Wilson Evans M.A., Thomas Henry Hope M.A., George Peacock M.A., Charles Perry M.A. (now Bishop of Melbourne), Joseph Romilly M.A., Adam Sedgwick M.A., Richard Sheepshanks M.A. and Thomas Thorp M.A., the last named ten being of Trinity College, John Lodge M.A. of Magdalene Coll., James Robinson M.A. of Peterhouse, Charles Simeon M.A. of King's Coll., George Skinner M.A. of Jesus Coll., each £105.

John Henry Duke of Rutland, Henry Fitzmaurice Marquess of Lansdowne, Dudley Earl of Harrowby, Charles William Earl Fitzwilliam, William Earl of Lonsdale, George Gough Lord Calthorpe, Lawrence Lord Dundas, James Brogden M.A., Thomas Stephen Gosset M.A., Hon. Marmaduke Langley M.A. and William Lax M.A. the four last being of Trinity College, George William Craufurd M.A. of King's Coll. and John Hutton M.A. of Christ's Coll., each £100.

Spencer Joshua Alwyne Marquess of Northampton, £60.

Sir Edward Hall Alderson Knt. Baron of the Exchequer, Sir John Beckett Bart. M.P., Right Hon. William Yates Peel M.P., James William Geldart LL.D. Regius Professor of Civil Law, John Haviland M.D. Regius Professor of Physic, Henry Bickersteth M.A. (now Lord Langdale Master of the Rolls), Samuel Butler D.D. (afterwards Bishop of Lichfield), William Carus M.A., Bartholomew Frere M.A., John Moore Heath M.A., William Law M.A., Francis Martin M.A., William Moody M.A., Thomas Henry Steel M.A., William Whewell M.A., William Henry Whitbread M.A., Christopher Wordsworth M.A. and John Wordsworth M.A., the eleven last named being of Trinity College, Thomas Mortlock M.A. and William Selwyn M.A. both of St. John's Coll., Edward Jacob M.A. of Caius Coll., Richard Kerrich M.A. of Christ's Coll., S. K., Francis William Loddington B.D. of Clare Hall, Thomas Starkie M.A. of Downing Coll. Professor of Common Law, Henry Tasker M.A. of Pembroke Coll., and Samuel Wilkes Waud M.A. of Magdalene College, each £52. 10s.

John Earl Brownlow, Robert Viscount Melville, Charles Phillip Earl of Hardwicke,

On the 1st of November, graces passed substituting equivalent declarations for the oaths taken on matriculation and on admission "ad respondendum quæstioni."

There were contests in all the Wards at the annual election of two Councillors for each ward on the 1st of November. The votes were, East Barnwell Ward: Patrick Beales, 146; Augustine Gutteridge Brimley, 144; Joseph Truslove, 50.—West Barnwell Ward: Thomas Nutter, 203; Charles Asby, 191; James Peterson Twiss, 102.—Market Ward: Thomas Stevenson, 165; Thomas Hallack, 141; Thomas Baker, 139.—Trinity Ward: William Warren, 165; Robert Edwards, 160; Michael Headly, 156.—St. Andrew's Ward: Samuel Evans, 171; Robert Barrett, 166; Field Dunn Barker, 147; William Haddon Smith, 11.

On the 2nd of November, the University went in procession from the Senate House to the site of the Fitzwilliam Museum, the first stone of which building was laid by Dr. Gilbert Ainslie Vice-chancellor, who, in the evening, entertained the Heads of Houses. Professors, &c., at dinner, in the Hall of Pembroke College. The building, designed by George Basevi Esq., and after his melancholy death carried on by C. R. Cockerell Esq. R.A., is not yet completed internally. The collections of Viscount Fitzwilliam and Mr. Mesman were deposited therein in 1848.

At the election of Mayor, on the 9th of November, there were 18 votes for Charles Humfrey Alderman, and 13 for Henry Headly Councillor.

On the 23rd of November, there was an election for a Councillor of St. Andrew's Ward, to supply a vacancy occasioned by the election of Henry Headly as Alderman. The candidates were Robert Clayton and Field Dunn Barker, each of whom polled 166 votes, whereupon Mr. Clayton was elected by the casting votes of the Alderman and Assessors.

On the 15th of December, Mr. Pryme presented to the House of Commons a petition from certain inhabitants of the town in favour of a bill for establishing local Courts for recovery of small debts.

James Lord Abinger Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Charles George Lord Arden, Viscount Milton, Lord Clive, Hon. Robert Clive, John Singleton Lord Lyndhurst, Thomas Lord Manners, Lord Augustus Fitzclarence, Sir James Parke Knt. Baron of the Exchequer, Samuel Lee D.D. Regius Professor of Hebrew, George Biddell Airy M.A., J. B. Campbell M.A., John Bonham Carter M.A., Frederick Field M.A., Robert Hodgson Greenwood M.A., Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice M.A. (now Lord Monteagle), Connop Thirlwall M.A. (now Bishop of St. David's), George Townsend M.A., and R. Ward M.A., the ten last being of Trinity College, Henry Douglas M.A., John Hymers M.A., William Hallows Miller M.A., William Portal M.A., Edward Bowyer Sparke M.A., Ralph Tatham B.D., all of St. John's College, Edmund Mortlock M.A. and John Shaw M.A. both of Christ's College, William Long LL.B., George Robert Tuck M.A. and Richard Waterfield B.D. all of Emmanuel College, Edward Craven Hawtrey D.D. of Eton College, each £50.

King' College, £300; Caius College, £200; Magdalene College, £105; Corpus Christi College, £100; Eton College, £100; Messrs. Thomas Fisher & Sons Bankers Cambridge, £52. 10s.; Messrs. John & Joseph Jonathan Deighton Booksellers Cambridge, £50.

1838.

At a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants, convened by the Mayor, and over which he presided, held at the Town Hall, on the 11th of January, a petition to the House of Commons in favour of Vote by Ballot was unanimously adopted. The resolutions were proposed and supported by R. Foster Junr. Esq., Henry Gunning Esq. M.A., Ebenezer Foster Esq., J. J. Cribb Esq., George Pryme Esq. M.P., Mr. Robert Haylock, and Mr. John Dennis.

A subscription for supplying the poor with bread, soup, and coals, during the more inclement portion of the winter, was commenced on the 18th of January.

On the 19th of February, the Senate voted petitions to both Houses of Parliament, in favour of a bill for continuing the Bishopric of Sodor and Man.

On the 26th of April, Henry Turner, of Bridge Street, in the parish of St. Clement, was discommuned by the Vicechancellor and eight other Heads of Colleges, for having suffered persons in statu pupillari to resort to his house for the purpose of playing at billiards

In Easter Term, was argued in the Court of Queen's Bench a rule calling upon George Archdall D.D. Master of Emmanuel College and late Vicechancellor of the University, to shew cause why an information in the nature of a quo warranto should not be field against him to shew by what authority he had, whilst Vicechancellor, taken on himself to grant alehouse licences within the Borough of Cambridge. The counsel in support of the rule were Sir John Campbell⁽¹⁾ Attorney General, Mr. Kelly,⁽²⁾ and Mr. Waddington; and cause was shewn by Sir William Webb Follett,⁽³⁾ Mr. Starkie, and Mr. Cowling. In the following term (14th of June) the rule was discharged, Mr. Justice Littledale, who delivered the judgment of the Court, observing that the franchise claimed by the Vicechancellor possibly rested upon no legal foundation; and that upon a full examination, it might turn out to be incapable of being supported; that the Court, by refusing the rule, did not prevent the parties from raising the question, if they should be so advised, nor prejudice its determination; the Court declined only to render any assistance in originating the proceeding, which might imply a suspicion that what had existed unquestioned for centuries, was referable only to usurpation on the Crown: the Court did not therefore examine

(1) Now Lord Campbell, and late Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

(2) Now Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and late Solicitor General.

(3) M.A. of Trinity College, before and afterwards Solicitor General, and afterwards Attorney General.

minutely the several objections to the claim; which were of more or less weight, and had received answers more or less satisfactory.⁽¹⁾ Since the foregoing decision the power of licensing has been enjoyed concurrently by the Vicechancellor and the Town Magistracy at large.

A contested election for the office of Coroner of the County took place on the 14th and 15th of June. At the close of the poll the votes were, for Charles Phillips of Newmarket, 969; for James Archer of Soham, 664.

On the 28th of June, being the day of Her Majesty's Coronation, there was divine service at Great St. Mary's Church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. William Carus M.A. fellow and senior dean of Trinity College, from 2 Kings, xi. 12. *Te Deum*, *Jubilate*, the Coronation Anthem, and the National Anthem, were sung by the choirs of King's and Trinity Colleges. Divine service was also performed at Great St. Andrew's Church. At two o'clock there was a dinner on Parker's Piece, of which above 15,000 of the poorer inhabitants and Sunday-school children partook.⁽²⁾ A spacious and lofty orchestra, adorned with flags, evergreens and flowers, and surmounted by the royal standard, occupied the centre. Three platforms, with seats, encompassed the orchestra; surrounding this was an extensive promenade area, around which were three rows of tables for the Sunday-school children, of every religious denomination in the town. At a short distance from these tables and radiating from them were sixty other tables, each capable of accommodating 200 persons. The whole circle was roped in to prevent the intrusion of those not provided with tickets. The spectators and persons who did not dine were estimated at 17,000. Those who dined came in procession with flags from their several parishes. The Doxology being sung dinner commenced. During dinner the band performed a grand overture,

(1) Adolphus & Ellis's Reports, viii. 281; Neville & Perry's Reports, iii. 696; Willmore Wollaston & Hodges' Reports, i. 440.

(2) The following provisions, &c., were supplied:—

1608 plum puddings, of about 6½ lbs. each, containing in the whole 10 sacks of the finest flour, 2;70 lbs of raisins, 825 lbs. of suet, 360 gallons of milk, and 3300 eggs.

7029 joints of beef, mutton, pork, veal, and bacon, weighing upwards of 1015 stone; and a fine fat sheep roasted whole, the gift of John Crabb.

72 lbs. of mustard.

140 lbs. of salt.

125 gallons of pickles.

4500 loaves of bread, of 2 lbs. each.

99 barrels of ale.

100 lbs. of tobacco.

6 lbs. of snuff.

14000 yards of calico, for table cloths.

1247 yards of calico, for pudding bags.

There dined at the tables 12,720 adults and 2762 Sunday-school children. 221 adults and 22 children were entertained at home from the general fund. There were 52 presidents, 49 vice-presidents, 351 stewards, 547 carvers, 467 school teachers, 441 waiters, 297 beer-waiters, and 41 tapsters.

a choral finale being sung by the choir of King's and Trinity and members of the Choral Society, under the conduct of Professor Walmisley. After dinner the whole company sung a grace in verse, composed for the occasion. Pipes and tobacco being placed on the tables, the Mayor proposed the Queen's health, which was responded to with deafening cheers, and then the National Anthem was sung by the whole of the vast multitude. The company enjoyed their pipes and glasses until five o'clock, when, headed by the Mayor in his robes of office, and accompanied by the band, they marched to Midsummer Common, where there was a variety of rural sports, whence, about half-past six, Mr. and Mrs. Green ascended in a balloon (which descended near Fulbourn). At ten o'clock there was a grand display of fireworks near the Town Gaol. Several houses were illuminated in the evening, notwithstanding an opinion against that mode of rejoicing had been generally expressed at the meetings held to consider the most appropriate mode of celebrating the event. The poor who were unable, from age or illness, to attend the festival were entertained at their own homes, as were the poor in the work-houses.⁽¹⁾ On the 29th of June, there were horse races on Midsummer Common. These were continued in several succeeding years as the Coronation Races.

An Act relating to the qualification of Members of Parliament, to which the royal assent was given on the 27th of July, contains a proviso that nothing therein contained shall extend to either of the Universities, or to any Member or Members elected and returned to serve in Parliament by any of the said Universities, but that

(1) The whole expence of the Coronation Festival was but £1709. 19s. 6d. Of this sum £1421. 2s. 4d. was subscribed; £282. 19s. 0d. was realized by the sale of tickets for the orchestra, platform, and area; £53. 13s. 6d. by the sale of building materials. The balance of £57. 15s. 4d. was voted to the Building Fund of the Cambridge Friendly Societies' Asylum. The timber was lent by the merchants and builders of the town. The viands were cooked gratuitously, and many articles were given, sold at cost price, or lent. The Syndics of the Pitt Press presented 25,000 copies of the Graces and National Anthem.

The following Narratives of this Festival were published:—

1. Cambridge Coronation Festival. A complete account of the proceedings relative to the Festival held at Cambridge in honour of the Coronation of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. With illustrations. [Published by the Committee for superintending the Festival].—Camb. 8vo. 1838.

2. Origin and Progress of the Proceedings which ultimately led to the Coronation Dinner on Parker's Piece, Cambridge, June the 28th, 1838, on which occasion upwards of fourteen thousand persons dined together: with copious details, and a plan of the Tables, &c., by Thos. Hallack, Honorary Secretary to the Committee. [Two editions, the second stated to be "with considerable improvements."].—Camb. 8vo. no date.

3. The Coronation Remembrancer. An Account of the Proceedings incidental with the Grand Festival at Cambridge, upon the occasion of celebrating the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Thursday, June 28th, 1838. Embellished with a Plan of the Tables and an Engraving of the Banquet Scene [by Edward Wade].—Camb. 8vo. 1838.

There was also published a lithographic view of the Festival from the roof of the Town Gaol, from a drawing by Mr. R. B. Harraden. The first of the above narratives also contains a lithographic view reduced from a larger one drawn on the spot, and lithographed by G. Scharf.

they and each of them may elect and return Members to represent them in Parliament, and that the Members so elected and returned may sit and vote in the House of Commons, notwithstanding such Members, or any of them, may not, at the time of their election and return, or afterwards, possess any such qualification as is therein required, or deliver in such paper, or make or subscribe such Declaration as is therein required, any thing contained to the contrary notwithstanding.⁽¹⁾

An Act to abridge the holding of Benefices in Plurality and to make better provision for the Residence of the Clergy, received the royal assent on the 14th of August. It enacts that no spiritual person being Head Ruler of any College or Hall within either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, and not having more than one benefice with cure of souls shall be liable to any of the penalties or forfeitures in that Act contained for or on account of non-residence on any benefice, and that no spiritual person having or holding any Professorship or any Public Readership in either of the said Universities, while actually resident within the precincts of the University, and reading Lectures therein (provided always that a certificate under the hand of the Vicechancellor, stating the fact of such residence and of the due performance of such Duties, shall in every such case be transmitted to the Bishop of the Diocese wherein the benefice held by such spiritual person is situate, within six weeks after the 31st day of December in each year) shall be liable to any such penalties or forfeitures for or an account of non-residence on any benefice for the time in any year during which he shall be so as aforesaid resident engaged or performing duties. There is also a clause empowering the Colleges in Oxford and Cambridge to advance money, interest free, for building parsonage houses for benefices in their patronage.⁽²⁾

This year was established the Cambridge Refuge, an institution designed for the reformation of unfortunate women who have strayed from the path of virtue. It is principally supported by voluntary contributions.

At the annual election of two Councillors for each Ward on the 1st of November, four of the Wards were contested. The state of the poll in these wards was as under:—East Barnwell Ward: Henry Staples Foster, 171; Thomas Edleston, 154; Rowland Morris Fawcett, 135.—Market Ward: William Bishop, 165; Francis Hopkins, 159;

(1) Stat. 1 & 2 Vict. c. 48, s. 9.

(2) Stat. 1 & 2 Vict. c. 106, ss. 37, 38, 73. See also Stat. 1 & 2 Vict. c. 23, s. 5.

John Jennings Cribb, 152; William Elliston, 151.—Trinity Ward: William Swann, 186; Michael Headly, 183; Adam Fitch, 126; Edward Foster, 126.—Saint Andrew's Ward: Field Dunn Barker, 208; Joseph Jonathan Deighton, 196; Robert Clayton, 152; Henry Hemmington Harris, 127.

On the 20th of November, there was an election of a Councillor for Trinity Ward, in the room of John Eaden, elected an Alderman. The votes were, for Rowland Morris Fawcett, 195; for Henry Hemmington Harris, 187.

On the 6th of December, the Senate passed a grace that Mr. Lodge the principal Librarian should be constituted the sole Librarian, and be allowed the yearly salary of £210., being the amount of the two salaries formerly paid.

1839.

On Wednesday, the 9th of January, was published the first number of a newspaper called the Cambridge Advertiser, which has been since continued weekly.

On the 21st of January, a public meeting was held at the Town Hall, at which it was agreed to raise a general subscription for relieving the necessitous poor during the inclement season with bread, fuel, and blankets.

At a county meeting, convened by Sir Richard Hussey Hussey K.C.B. High Sheriff (who presided), held on the 21st of February, it was agreed to petition both Houses of Parliament in favour of the Corn Laws. The resolutions were proposed and supported by the Earl of Hardwicke Lord Lieutenant of the County, Earl De La Warr, R. G. Townley Esq., Hon. Elliot T. Yorke, and R. J. Eaton Esq. (the three Members for the County), John Fryer Esq., H. J. Adeane Esq., J. P. Allix Esq., and Edward Ball Esq. This meeting was held at the Shire Hall, in Ely, being, it is believed, the first and only county meeting not held at Cambridge.

In February, a petition from the Inhabitants of the Town was presented to the House of Commons in support of Lord John Russell's Small Debts Bill.

On the 15th of March, the Senate voted a petition to the House of Commons against certain clauses in the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill. The votes were, Regents: placets, 33; non-placets, 3. Non-Regents: placets, 35; non-placets, 7.

At a meeting of the Council, held on the 21st of March, the following Bye Laws were agreed to:—

I. That the fine to be payable by any Member of the Council who shall

have been legally elected to the office of Mayor, for his non-acceptance of such office shall be £100.

II. That the fine to be payable by any Burgess who shall have been legally elected to the office of Alderman, for his non-acceptance of such office shall be £25.

III. That the fine to be payable by any Burgess who shall have been legally elected to the office of Councillor, for his non-acceptance of such office shall be £10.

IV. That the fine to be payable by any Burgess who shall have been legally elected to the office of Revising Assessor, for his non-acceptance of such office shall be £10.

V. That the fine to be payable by any Burgess who shall have been legally elected to the office of Auditor, for his non-acceptance of such office shall be £10.

VI. That the fine to be payable by any Burgess who shall have been legally elected to the office of Ward Assessor, for his non-acceptance of such office shall be £10.

VII. That every Member of the Council shall, on being duly summoned, attend all Quarterly Meetings of the Council before the expiration of a quarter of an hour after the time fixed for meeting, or in default thereof, shall pay the sum of ten shillings, unless the cause of his non-attendance be communicated to and allowed by the Mayor or Chairman.

VIII. That the Town Clerk shall keep an account of the attendanee of Members at the Meetings of the Council, and obtain a similar account from the Chairman or Clerk of each Committee, and draw up the same in a tabular form, to be inserted as an Appendix to the Treasurer's Account year by year.

IX. That a Book be provided and kept by the Town Clerk for the entry by Members of the Council, of notice of any business intended to be brought forward by them at any Meeting of the Council, and that all such notices take precedence of every other business (except orders for money payments), and be brought forward according to the order in which the same are entered.

X. That every person [Member of the Council?] having a motion to propose notice of which has not been given by him in the manner stated in the 9th Bye-law, be required to deliver in writing to the Chairman, the terms of his motion, before he be allowed to speak upon it.

XI. That no Member [of the Council?] be allowed to speak more than once upon any one subject, otherwise than for the purpose of explanation, except the mover of any question, who shall have a right to reply generally, and that no Member be allowed to speak more than a quarter of an hour upon any one question.

XII. That the Lease Committee have the power of fixing any fine (not exceeding five guineas), for every Licence of Alienation.

XIII. That every Bye-law now in force relating to the Corporation be annulled.

This year, fairs for cattle and sheep (on the second Saturday in April, and Saturday next before the 17th of November), and for lambs and wool (on the third Saturday in July), were established, with the sanction of the Council.

On the 2nd of May, the Senate voted a petition to the House of Commons, in favour of Church Extension in England and Wales.

On the 14th of May, the royal assent was given to an Act to amend the Cambridge Gaol Act of 7 & 8 Geo. IV.,⁽¹⁾ and for making further provision for payment of Creditors under that Act.⁽²⁾

On the 14th of May, Mr. Sidney Smith delivered a lecture against the Corn Laws, in the Theatre, Barnwell. Some Undergraduates and others, who dissented from the lecturer's opinions, expressed their disapprobation in strong terms. This led to a scene of great tumult, so that it was impossible for the lecturer to proceed, till the Proctors had cleared the house of Undergraduates, which was at length done. Several of the parties were afterwards brought before the magistrates, and two of them were fined for assaults.

On the 20th of May, the Council, by twenty-two against eight, voted a loyal address to her Majesty, tendering the grateful thanks of the Corporation for her Majesty's firmness on a recent occasion in defending the just prerogative of the Crown, by asserting her right to appoint the members of her household, notwithstanding any changes which might be contemplated in conducting the public councils of the country. In the evening, a public meeting of the Burgesses and Inhabitants was held at the Guildhall, in pursuance of a requisition to the Mayor, to consider the propriety of presenting an address to the Queen, thanking her for her firmness in maintaining the dignity and prerogatives of the Crown, and humbly praying her Majesty to place her confidence alone in Ministers whose loyalty to the Throne, respect for her Royal Person, and regard to the constitutional rights of the people were undoubted. Some Undergraduates, who had been refused admission by the police, forced an entrance by the windows and a back door. A scene of indescribable confusion and tumult ensued, and all attempts to restore order being ineffectual, an address, in conformity with the requisition, was at length moved by Alderman Foster, seconded by Alderman Grafton, and declared by the Mayor to be carried, as was also a resolution as to its presentation. The Mayor then dissolved the meeting, but he afterwards refused to sign the address, which was however signed by others, and forwarded to her Majesty, as emanating from a town meeting, a proceeding which was protested against by gentlemen who came prepared to move an amendment, but had no opportunity of doing so in consequence of the dreadful confusion which prevailed, and their being ignorant that the address had been moved. Shortly afterwards an address to her Majesty

(1) Vide, ante p. 554.

(2) Stat. 2 & 3 Vict. c. ix. (local and personal).

expressing want of confidence in Lord Melbourne's administration, praying the Queen to call to her councils the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, and denying that the other address had been agreed to at a public meeting, received 900 signatures, and was presented to her Majesty.

On the 24th of May, was opened a new church in the parish of St. Andrew the Less, under the name of Christ's Church, which it retains, although it has now become the parish church. The architect was Ambrose Poynter Esq. The cost of erection was defrayed by a subscription, which exceeded £3800,⁽¹⁾ and grants from the Commissioners for building new Churches and the Church Building Society. This church, which contains 1400 sittings, was consecrated by Dr. Allen Bishop of Ely, on the 27th of June.

On the 27th of May, the Senate voted a petition to the House of Commons, against the government scheme of National Education, The votes were, Regents: placet, 37; non-placets, 9. Non-Regents: placets, 22; non-placets, 8. About the same time a petition from the Clergy and Inhabitants of the town, against the government scheme, received nearly 1000 signatures.

In May, was instituted the Cambridge Camden Society for promoting the study of Ecclesiastical Architecture and Antiquities, and the restoration of mutilated Architectural remains. This society flourished here till 1846, when a great secession taking place, such of its members as remained transferred it from Cambridge to London, and gave it the title of the Ecclesiological Society.

In May, also was established the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

On the 27th of May, the Commissioners of Land Tax re-apportioned the sums payable by the various parishes in the town. The legality of this measure is doubtful.⁽²⁾ The owners of estates subject to the Land Tax in the parishes of St. Andrew the Less, St. Giles, and St. Peter, memorialised the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes on the subject, but with no satisfactory result. The alterations made by the Land Tax Commissioners will appear by the subjoined table, in which the first series of figures denote the

(1) The subscriptions of £50 and upwards are subjoined:—Rev. Charles Perry M.A. fellow of Trinity College and Patron of the Benefice (now Bishop of Melbourne), £200; Mrs. Perry of Moor Hall, Essex, Rev. William Carus M.A. fellow of Trinity College, and Christopher Pemberton Esq., each £100; Rev. John Brown M.A. Vicemaster of Trinity College, and Rev. James William Geldart LL.D., each £52. 10s.; Miss A. Perry, Thomas Mortlock Esq. M.A. of St. John's College, Rev. G. W. Craufurd M.A. fellow of King's College, Rev. Edmund D. Mortlock M.A. fellow of Christ's College, A. Gordon Esq. of Wandsworth Common, Rev. Algernon Langton Massingberd M.A. of Trinity College, A. Johnian (by Rev. H. Jackson), John Grafton Alderman, James Peterson Twiss, each £50; Jesus College, £300; Trinity College, £50; St. Peter's College, £50; Queens' College, £50; Pembroke College, £50; Corpus Christi College, £50; Christ's College, £50.

(2) See the case of the Westminster Land Tax (Parker's Reports, 76).

assessments for 1838—9, and the second series those for 1839—40. The sums actually redeemed are those so stated in the assessments for 1838—9 :—

Parishes, &c.	Assessed.			Redeemed and exonerated.			Net charge.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
All Saints.....	{ 172	19	0	66	2	0	106	17	0
	{ 194	6	6	50	18	0	143	8	6
St. Andrew the Great	{ 221	1	2	70	16	8	150	4	6
	{ 273	11	6	118	3	0	155	8	6
St. Andrew the Less.....	{ 273	19	10	46	12	1	227	7	9
	{ 663	4	9	196	18	6	466	6	3
St. Benedict	{ 177	17	8	102	5	0	75	12	8
	{ 182	13	6	105	4	9	77	8	9
St. Botolph.....	{ 160	8	0	71	4	0	89	4	0
	{ 130	19	6	48	5	6	82	14	0
St. Clement.....	{ 181	8	0	61	14	0	119	14	0
	{ 133	3	6	33	19	6	99	4	0
St. Edward	{ 201	12	8	82	8	2	119	4	6
	{ 149	4	8	58	5	0	90	19	8
St. Giles	{ 170	1	8	90	7	2	79	14	6
	{ 238	16	9	108	18	6	129	18	3
St. Mary the Great	{ 376	8	0	83	12	0	292	16	0
	{ 212	18	0	49	7	6	163	10	6
St. Mary the Less	{ 168	0	4	66	15	4	101	5	0
	{ 147	17	6	86	2	6	61	15	0
St. Michael	{ 94	19	9	47	6	5	47	13	4
	{ 87	11	0	54	5	0	33	6	0
St. Peter	{ 61	9	4	15	8	0	46	1	4
	{ 103	5	1	50	17	1	52	8	0
Holy Sepulchre	{ 127	16	8	24	12	6	103	4	2
	{ 93	6	0	18	16	0	74	10	0
Holy Trinity	{ 234	14	8	81	1	8	153	13	0
	{ 230	15	6	106	4	0	124	11	6
Sturbridge Fair	{ 61	5	0	0	0	0	61	5	0
	{ 61	5	0	0	0	0	61	5	0
Totals, 1838-9	2684	1	9	910	5	0	1773	16	9
Totals, 1839-40....	2902	18	9	1086	4	10	1816	13	11

An Act, which received the royal assent on the 4th of June, imposes penalties upon printers not printing their names and residences on books and papers printed by them. It enacts, however, that in the case of books or papers printed at the University Press of Oxford or the Pitt Press of Cambridge, the printer, instead of printing his name thereon, shall print the following words, "Printed at the University Press, Oxford," or "The Pitt Press, Cambridge," as the case may be.⁽¹⁾

The Paper Duties Act, to which the royal assent was given on the 19th of July, contains various regulations for obtaining the al-

(1) Stat. 2 & 3 Vict. c. 12, s. 3.

lowance of duty on books printed in the Latin, Greek, Oriental, or Northern languages, within the Universities, and on Bibles, Testaments, Psalm Books, and Books of Common Prayer, there printed.⁽¹⁾

Mr. Spring Rice, one of the Members of Parliament for the town, having been raised to the peerage as Lord Monteagle of Brandon, the Hon. John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton, Thomas Milner Gibson⁽²⁾ Esq., and Sir John Milley Doyle, offered themselves as candidates. The latter retired before the day of election. The poll was taken of the 5th on September, and the votes were, Sutton, 716; Gibson, 616. This election was set aside by a Select Committee of the House of Commons.⁽³⁾

At the annual election of two councillors for each ward, held on the 1st of November, all the wards were contested. The votes were as follows:— East Barnwell Ward: Rowland Morris Fawcett, 173; Robert Haylock, 168; Charles Wagstaff, 163; Julian Skrine, 162.— West Barnwell Ward: George Livett, 227; Henry Hemington Harris, 220; John Palmer, 176; William Papworth, 172.—Market Ward: George Fisher, 179; Henry Rance, 162; Francis Eaden, 159; William Elliston, 155.—Trinity Ward: Joseph Wentworth, 209; William Ekin, 198; Charles Balls, 193.—St. Andrew's Ward: James Edmund Law, 234; William Searle, 211; Thomas Stamford Woodley, 207; Robert Clayton, 170.

At a public meeting of the inhabitants, convened by the Mayor who presided, and held at the Town Hall, on the 2nd of December, it was agreed to petition both Houses of Parliament to pass a bill introduced into the House of Commons in the preceding session for improving County Courts. The resolutions were proposed and seconded by William Searle Esq., Mr. B. Winterborn, Mr. Thomas Hallack, George Livett Esq., J. J. Cribb Esq., Henry Staples Foster Esq., Mr. Charles Asby, Mr. John Dennis, Alderman Simpson, Mr. Edmund Wells, Alderman Newby, and Mr. Robert Barrett.

On the 6th of December, at a large public meeting, held at the Town Hall, it was resolved to form a Board of Education for the

(1) Stat. 2 & 3 Vict. c. 23, ss. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49.

(2) Educated at Trinity College. Thirty-sixth Wrangler, 1830. In 1837 he was elected for Ipswich, after a severe contest (the votes being, Gibson, 601; Henry Tuffnell Esq. 595; Fitzroy Kelly Esq. 593; Rigby Wason Esq. 593), but having altered his opinions on the leading topics of the day, he, in 1839, accepted the Chiltern Hundreds and offered himself for re-election, but was not successful (the votes being, Cochrane, 621; Gibson, 615). He subsequently became a leading member of the Anti-Corn Law League, and at the General Election in 1841 he was returned for Manchester (the votes being, Mark Phillips, 3695; Gibson, 3575; Sir George Murray, 3116; William Entwistle, 2692). In July, 1846, he was sworn of the Privy Council, and constituted Vice-President of the Board of Trade, which office he resigned in April, 1848.

(3) See under 1840.

County and Town of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely, for the purpose of bringing into connexion all the Church of England Schools then existing, and of establishing new ones where required. The chair was taken by Dr. Allen Bishop of Ely. The resolutions were proposed and seconded by Dr. Tatham Vicechancellor, Right Hon. Henry Goulburn M.P., Dr. Peacock Dean of Ely, Hon. Algernon Herbert, Rev. Professor Scholefield, Hon. C. E. Law M.P., Rev. Professor Whewell, John Bendyshe Esq., Rev. Dr. French Master of Jesus College, Rev. William Selwyn Prebendary of Ely, Rev. Dr. Wordsworth Master of Trinity College, and Rev. Dr. Graham Master of Christ's College (now Bishop of Chester).

1840.

The 10th of February, being the day of Her Majesty's marriage, was observed as a general holiday⁽¹⁾ and in the evening St. John's College, the Town Hall, Trinity Hall, and other buildings were illuminated. There was also a display of fireworks, and a ball at the Town Hall. On the 11th, the Council voted congratulatory addresses to the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert. On the 14th, the Senate voted a congratulatory address to Her Majesty,⁽²⁾ and on the 2nd of March, similar addresses to His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent. On the 10th of March, a congratulatory address to Her Majesty,⁽³⁾ was voted at a County Meeting; and on the 19th of March, another County Meeting was held, at which congratulatory addresses were voted to His Royal Highness Prince Albert and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

On the 17th of February, the Senate voted a petition to the House of Commons, in favour of Church Extension in England and Wales.

In February, a petition from the Inhabitants of the Town to the House of Commons, in favour of a Bill for the establishment of a Court for the recovery of Debts under £15, received nearly 1400 signatures.

(1) Certain undergraduates made an unsuccessful application to Viscount Melbourne the Premier that, on occasion of Her Majesty's marriage, a term might be allowed them.

(2) Presented at Buckingham Palace on the 25th of February, by Dr. Tatham, the Heads of Houses, &c., accompanied by His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the Bishops of Ely and Lichfield, Viscount Brecknock, Viscount Clive, Mr. Baron Parke, the Hon. Henry Goulburn M.P., Hon. C. E. Law M.P., Sir John Beckett, and nearly 400 other members of the University.

(3) Presented at Buckingham Palace on the 6th of April, by Thomas Mortlock Esq. High Sheriff, attended by the Earl of Hardwicke Lord Lieutenant of the County, Lord Godolphin, R. G. Townley Esq. M.P., and R. J. Eaton Esq. M.P.

Ebenezer Foster and other electors having petitioned the House of Commons against the election of Mr. Manners Sutton, as Member of Parliament for the Borough, a Select Committee appointed to determine the merits of the Petition, met on the 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 27th, and 28th of April, on which latter day Mr. Manners Sutton abandoning the further defence of his seat, the Committee resolved, 1st. That he was not duly elected. 2ndly. That the election was void. 3rdly and 4thly. That neither the petition, nor the opposition thereto, appeared to be frivolous or vexatious. 5thly. That it appeared to the Committee that Mr. Manners Sutton was, by his agents, guilty of bribery and treating at the election. 6thly. That it appeared from the evidence that an extensive and corrupt system of treating prevailed at the election on the part of many influential members of the constituency. The counsel for the petitioners were Mr. Austin, Mr. Cockburn, and Mr. Talbot; and for Mr. Manners Sutton, Mr. Biggs Andrews and Mr. Serjeant Wrangham.

On the 10th of May, the Court of Queen's Bench gave judgment on a general demurrer to a Declaration in prohibition by Thomas Hallack and another, Churchwardens of Great St. Mary's, against the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University, with reference to a suit in the Court of Arches, to confirm certain extensions of the Masters of Arts Pit and the galleries, and the erection of ten new pews, and to appropriate the same to the University exclusively. The judgment was for the defendants, on the ground that, supposing the grant of a faculty for pews to a Corporation to be illegal, and that prohibition would lie for a faculty before it were granted (which was doubtful), yet a faculty to confirm erections and alterations would be legal, and the Spiritual Court had not then done any thing illegal, as it was not to be presumed that that Court would not limit the faculty to those objects which might be legally embraced in it. The case was argued by Mr. Kelly for the plaintiffs, and Sir William Webb Follett for the defendants.⁽²⁾

The candidates to supply the vacancy in the representation of the town, occasioned by the avoidance of Mr. Manners Sutton's election, were Sir Alexander Cray Grant⁽²⁾ Bart. and Thomas

(1) Adolphus & Ellis's Reports, New Series, i. 593; Gale & Davison's Reports, i. 100; Dowling's Practice Cases, ix. 385.

(2) Educated at St. John's College, B.A. 1803, M.A. 1806. From 1826 to 1832 he was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. Previously to the Reform Act he was member for Lostwithiel; in 1835 he unsuccessfully contested Great Grimsby, as in 1837 he did Honiton. From December, 1834, to April, 1835, he was one of the Commissioners of the Board of Controul. In 1843 he was appointed a Commissioner for auditing the Public Accounts.

Starkie⁽¹⁾ Esq., one of her Majesty's Counsel at Law. At the close of the poll, taken on the 22d of May, the votes were, Grant, 736; Starkie, 651.

On the 3rd of June, the Senate voted £200. from the University Chest to the National Society for the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church.

On the 15th of June, the Council voted Addresses of Congratulation to the Queen, on the escape of Her Majesty and her royal Consort from the attempt of one Edward Oxford, a maniac, who fired at Her Majesty and the Prince. A similar address was, on the same day, voted at a public meeting of the Burgesses and Inhabitants. On the 18th of June, the Senate voted a similar address;⁽²⁾ and on the 17th of July, an Address of Congratulation, on this occasion, was voted at a County Meeting, held at the Shire Hall.

The Annual Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society was held here on the 14th and 15th of July. On the 14th, there was a Ploughing Match at Great Shelford; after which, the Prize Essays were read in the Law Schools, many of the members meanwhile attending Mr. Jonas Webb's Tup Show, at Brabraham. About 400 sat down to dinner in Trinity College Hall, the Duke of Richmond, President of the Society, being in the chair. On the 15th, the show of Stock and Implements took place on Parker's Piece. About 3000 persons dined in Downing College, in a spacious and handsome hall erected for the occasion. The principal speakers after dinner were the Dukes of Richmond and Buckingham, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Harkwicke, Sir Robert Peel, Hon. A. Stevenson the American Minister, Sir James Graham, Professor Buckland of Oxford, and Professor Whewell. In the evening, an oratorio was performed at Great St. Mary's Church. On the 16th, the Annual Meeting of the President and Governors of Addenbrooke's Hospital was held. A sale of cattle also took place, and there was a grand horticultural fete in the grounds of Downing College,⁽³⁾ and in the evening a concert at the Theatre.

(1) Educated at St. John's College; Senior Wrangler, 1803; Member's Prizeman, 1805. In or before 1806 elected fellow and tutor of Catharine Hall, and in 1823 appointed Downing Professor of the Laws of England. Called to the Bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, 23rd May, 1810, and appointed King's Counsel in 1835. Professor Starkie was the author of a valuable Treatise on the Law of Evidence, and several other legal publications of great merit. He died April, 1839.

(2) Presented at Buckingham Palace on the 24th of June, by Dr. Tatham Vicechancellor, the Heads of Houses. &c., &c., attended by the Earl of Bandon, the Bishops of Durham, Chichester, and Lichfield, Viscount Palmerston, Right Hon. Henry Goulburn M.P., Sir Edwin Pearson, Sir John Rowland Eustace, Sir Alexander Cray Grant M.P., and many other members of the University.

(3) The net proceeds (£415 1s. 3d.) were generously presented to Addenbrooke's Hospital by Mr. Samuel Widnall, Florist, of Grantchester.

On the 4th of August, was established the Cambridge British School Society, for the support and management of schools erected by subscription in Eden Walk, for the education of 250 boys and as many girls, on the principle of the British and Foreign School Society.

The Grammar School Act, to which the royal assent was given on the 7th of August, contains a proviso that it should not be construed as extending to the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or to any College or Hall within the same.⁽¹⁾

By the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, which received the royal assent on the 11th of August, it is enacted, that as soon as conveniently might be, and by the authority therein prescribed, the two Canonries in the Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Ely, which should be secondly and thirdly vacant, should be permanently annexed and united to the Regius Professorships of Hebrew and Greek respectively, in the University of Cambridge. By this act no person is qualified to be Dean, Archdeacon, or Canon, until he shall have been six years complete in Priests' Orders, "except in the case of a Canonry annexed to any Professorship, Headship, or other office in any University." The patronage of Chapter Benefices is restrained to certain classes of the clergy, amongst whom are public Tutors in either of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The act also contains a clause for making such arrangements with respect to Benefices annexed to Headships of Colleges in Oxford and Cambridge, as may enable the respective Colleges to sell or purchase the advowsons of such Benefices and invest the proceeds, and to pay the interest and annual profits to the respective Heads for the time being. There is a similar clause for the sale by the University of Cambridge of the advowsons of the Benefices annexed to the Regius Professorship of Divinity.⁽²⁾

On the 21st of October, Hugh-Percy Duke of Northumberland K.G. High Steward of the University was elected Chancellor, in the room of the Marquess Camden. His Grace was installed at Northumberland House, London, on the 30th of October.

There were contests in three Wards at the annual election of two Councillors for each Ward, on the 2d of November. The votes were as follows: East Barnwell Ward: Charles Wagstaff, 189; Symeon Taylor Bartlett S.C.L., 184; Patrick Beales, 156; Thomas Thurston, 149.—West Barnwell Ward: Charles Asby, 213; William Elliston,

(1) Stat. 3 & 4 Vict. c. 77, s. 24.

(2) Stat. 3 & 4 Vict. c. 113, ss. 12, 27, 44, 69, 70.

207; William Papworth, 195; Henry Bradley, 186.—Market Ward: Thomas Stevenson, 196; Charles Edward Brown, 191; Thomas Baker, 170; Francis Eaden, 164.

At the election of Mayor, on the 9th of November, there were 20 votes for George Fisher, Councillor, and 19 for Charles Humfrey, Alderman. On the same day, the Council, by 21 votes against 17, removed Francis John Gunning from the office of Town Clerk, and by 20 votes against 11, re-appointed Charles Pestell Harris to that office.

The Duke of Northumberland, shortly after his election to the Chancellorship, resigned the office of High Steward of the University, for which, John Singleton Lord Lyndhurst LL.D. and George William Lord Lyttelton M.A., both of Trinity College, were respectively proposed. A grace having passed⁽¹⁾ that the election should be more burgensium, a poll was taken on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of November. The votes were, Lord Lyndhurst, 973; Lord Lyttelton, 488.⁽²⁾ Lord Lyndhurst was inaugurated at his residence, Great George-street, Hanover-square, on the 19th of November, by Dr. Graham Vicechancellor (now Bishop of Chester), the Heads of Houses, Public Orator, Proctors, Registrary, and about forty other members of the Senate. After the letter, written by the Public Orator in the name of the Senate, had been read, the Vicechancellor thus addressed his Lordship:—

My Lord, it is my duty to present to your Lordship these letters patent investing you with the ancient and dignified office of High Steward of the University of Cambridge. In tendering this office to your acceptance, if I were solely to consider the celebrity of your Lordship's name, I might well think that any language of praise in which I could address your Lordship would not

(1) 2nd of November, on which day the Duke of Northumberland's resignation of the office of High Steward was read to the Senate.

(2)

VOTERS.		ANALYSIS OF THE POLL.		LYND.	LYTT.
62	St. Peter's College			49	13
52	Clare Hall			42	10
28	Pembroke College.....			16	12
80	Caius College.....			65	15
51	Trinity Hall.....			29	2
56	Corpus Christi College			32	24
35	King's College			11	24
60	Queen's College			51	9
44	Catharine Hall			42	2
48	Jesus College.....			41	7
63	Christ's College.....			48	15
207	St. John's College.....			243	64
35	Magdalene College			12	23
465	Trinity College.....			224	241
59	Emmanuel College			50	9
24	Sidney Sussex College			16	8
12	Downing College			2	19
<hr/> 1461 <hr/>				<hr/> 973 <hr/>	<hr/> 488 <hr/>

only be superfluous, but in me presumptuous. I feel, however, that it is due to the Senate of the University, in whose behalf I speak, that I should endeavour so far to make myself the interpreter of their sentiments as to express, however briefly, the reasons that have induced them on this occasion to select your Lordship as the object of their preference, from the long list of illustrious names out of which they were free to choose. They looked back then, my Lord, to that early period of your life, and opening dawn of your distinction, when your mind was trained in the discipline of our academic studies, and prepared for the busier scene of active life. On that scene you entered, still retaining an intimate connection with our institutions as a Fellow of the noble college in which you had been educated. Thenceforward your course in life has been marked by a long series of advancing honours; you have attained the most distinguished eminence in every sphere in which you have moved—as an advocate at the bar, as an orator in the British senate, as an administrator of the highest offices of the law. In all these various characters, in all the exertions of intellectual power which they have called forth, your talents have been proved in the way in which truly great talents prove themselves—by never having been found unequal to the dignity of the office, or the greatness of the occasion. My Lord, it becomes not the office which I hold to advert to the difference of political opinions that divide and agitate men's minds. Still less would it become me, still less would it be in union with the temper of my own mind, to intrude any expression of my individual feelings on a subject of so much delicacy. To your Lordship it cannot be matter of surprise that the same diversity of sentiment which exists in the busy world without should be found to some extent within the precincts of our University; this is no more than the natural consequence of that freedom of opinion, which is the foundation of all that is manly in spirit and independent in character, and which would be ill exchanged for the torpid stagnation of a constrained and passive uniformity. But though I claim this privilege for others and for myself, I feel at the same time that I should most imperfectly describe the reasons that have influenced the Senate of our University in the election of your Lordship did I not mention, in addition to the other motives of their choice, this, though last not least, that in your public life, whether as a representative of the University in Parliament, or as a peer of the realm, you have ever been the advocate, the eloquent and powerful advocate, of those principles on which the majority in the Senate of our University have conceived the welfare of its institutions to depend. It is by these considerations, my Lord, as far as I can take upon myself to interpret their sentiments, that the members of the Senate have been guided in their choice. Assume, then, my Lord, the office which they now invite you to accept. In former years you were bound to the institution by the honourable connexion which I have just mentioned—that of being its representative in Parliament. Now bind yourself to it again by this fresh tie, and may you live many happy years to uphold the honour of our University, to maintain its privileges, and, if need require, to defend its rights.

Lord Lyndhurst then received the Letters Patent and took the oath of office, and having done so, replied to the Vicechancellor as follows :—

Mr. Vice Chancellor and Gentlemen of the Senate, it would be difficult for me to find terms sufficiently strong to thank you for the honour you have conferred upon me. I never shall forget, that in my absence and without any

solicitation on my part, I was proposed as a candidate for this office, by many of the most eminent and distinguished members of the Senate. I never shall forget, the manner in which I have been supported. But, whatever my feelings in these respects might suggest upon this occasion, I feel I ought not to proceed further. I am now completely established in this appointment as the officer of the University, and I feel it my duty—a duty which I am anxious to discharge—to pay my respects and make my acknowledgments to the whole Senate. The Vice Chancellor, by the many flattering things he said of me, has placed me in a situation of much embarrassment. It is difficult for me to touch upon such matters; but if I were to pass over them entirely without notice, it might be supposed that I interpret them in a literal sense—it might be supposed that I do not make great allowance for the occasion, and for his personal courtesy and kindness. The Public Orator, in the letter that he has read has alluded to my predecessor, a nobleman of the highest rank, distinguished by many estimable qualities; and give me leave to add, a nobleman, who, in difficult circumstances, filled, with general satisfaction, one of the most arduous situations in the empire. I have ever felt towards that nobleman the greatest personal regard, and I shall be most happy upon all occasions to co-operate with him in every thing in which the interests of the University are concerned. If I am asked what there is to me most pleasing in the appointment with which you have honoured me, I answer, without hesitation, it is the evidence which it gives me of your continued esteem and confidence—that esteem and confidence which you have manifested so strongly on former occasions, in which I have ever taken the greatest pride, which I have always endeavoured, and I trust I shall always continue to endeavour, to deserve. There are other considerations that recommend in the strongest manner this appointment to me. Allusion has been made to my immediate predecessor in this office; the office has also been filled on former occasions by men of the first dignity and eminence in the state. As a lawyer, allow me to allude to the name of Sir Edward Coke, the great luminary and father of our law, whom we lawyers mention with a species of mystic reverence—he held this office in the sixteenth century. Another great and eminent light of the law, equally distinguished in the courts of law and equity, whose judgments are looked up to with the utmost respect and reverence—I allude to Lord Chancellor Hardwicke—he also had the honour of being placed in this high office. To pass from lawyers to statesmen, I could run through a long catalogue of illustrious names; allow me to refer, however, to the last—that great orator and statesman whose statue adorns your Senate House, who filled this office for so long a period of his life, and to whom this country is indebted for the advantages it has derived from his firmness, his constancy, and his courage. For forty years and upwards I have been a member of the Senate of the University of Cambridge. I have observed steadily the proceedings of the University. I have observed with pleasure its advances in discipline, in literature, and science. I have observed with pleasure the results in the statesmen of eminent character, in the number of eloquent divines, in the great and eminent lawyers, in the literary and scientific men it has produced. Such fruits are the best evidences of the excellence of these institutions, and unhappy will be the day when these institutions shall be broken down, or when their effects shall in any respect be impaired. The Vice Chancellor has alluded to the many offices I have passed through; it is a great pleasure to me in this advanced period of my career that I should be placed in this high office, carrying me, as it were, in my course to home

again, bringing me among my former associates, here to return and die at home at last. The Vice Chancellor also has stated as one of his reasons why the University of Cambridge has thought fit to elect me to this high office, that I should be on all occasions found a strenuous supporter of their rights. I trust that their confidence in this respect will not be misplaced; I trust I shall never be found a cold or lifeless advocate in their cause; I trust I shall never be indifferent to the maintenance of their privileges. The discharge of these duties will be more grateful to me, as it will afford me an opportunity of expressing my deep obligations for all the benefits and favours I have derived from that learned body. Mr. Vice Chancellor, allow me personally to offer you my very best thanks.

On the 3rd of December, the Council voted Addresses of Congratulation from the Corporation to Her Majesty, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent, on the birth of the Princess Royal. On the 4th, like addresses were voted by the Senate.⁽¹⁾ On the 5th, congratulatory addresses to the Queen and the Prince were voted at a County Meeting, over which Thomas Mortlock Esq. High Sheriff presided; and on the 11th, similar addresses were voted at a Town Meeting, convened by the Mayor.

On the 7th of December, there was an election of a Councillor for St. Andrew's Ward, in the room of Field Dunn Barker. The votes were, for David Matthew, 207; for Thomas Hallack. 167.

1841.

In January, bread, coals, and flannel, were distributed to the poor at their own houses, the expenses being defrayed by a general subscription, which exceeded £750.

This year two railway projects in connection with Cambridge, were brought before the public. The one for a railway from Clerkenwell by Ware, Barley, Melbourn, Thriplow and Shelford, to Cambridge, and thence by Longstanton, Ramsey, Whittlesey, Crowland, and Lincoln, to the Great North of England Railway, at Nether Poppleton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; with branches from Clerkenwell, to the Northern and Eastern Railway, at Walthamstow, and from Hoddesdon to the same railway at Cheshunt. The other for a railway to be called the East Anglian Railway, and to proceed from Bishops Stortford, by Wenden, Chesterford, Whittlesford, and Shelford, to Cambridge, and thence to Newmarket, Thetford, Attleborough and Norwich, to Yarmouth. There were to be short branches from the main line, terminating on the south side of the Cam, near Eddleston's farm, in Trumpington, which appears to have been intended as the site of the Cambridge station.

(1) Presented at Buckingham Palace by the Vicechancellor, Heads of Houses, &c., and about 200 members of the University, 3rd Feb. 1841.

On the 16th of March was laid the first stone of the Victoria Benefit Societies Asylum, in the parish of Chesterton. The Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant of the County, R. G. Townley, Esq., M.P., Sir Alexander C. Grant, M.P., the Committee and Trustees of the Charity, the Mayor and Council in their formalities, the Members of the Lodges of Freemasons, Ancient Druids, and Odd Fellows, in appropriate costume, members of numerous Friendly Societies, the Society of Social Brothers, the Order of Rechabites, and the Cambridge Temperance Society, went in procession with bands of music and banners from the Guildhall to Great Saint Mary's Church, where divine service was performed, the sermon being preached by Dr. Graham, Vicechancellor (now Bishop of Chester) from Psalm civ. 23. On leaving the Church the procession was again formed, and proceeded to the site of the building where the first stone was deposited by the Earl of Hardwicke, with the usual masonic ceremonies, after which the procession returned in the same order to the Guildhall. One hundred and thirty of the supporters of the Charity, afterwards dined at the Red Lion Hotel, the Earl of Hardwicke, in the chair.

In March, the Marquess Camden, wishing to mark his sense of the respect shewn by the University, to his late father, intimated his intention of giving annually a gold medal, to be called the Camden medal, as a prize for the best exercise in Latin Hexameter verse, by an Undergraduate.

On the 1st of April, the Senate passed a grace, sanctioning certain regulations and provisions respecting the degree of M.D., and the grant of licenses to practice physic, and requiring candidates for such licenses, and all persons applying for the degree of M.D. not having obtained a license to practise physic, to pass an examination to the satisfaction of the Regius Professor of Physic, the Professor of Anatomy, the Downing Professor of Medicine, and a Doctor of Physic nominated by the Vicechancellor and approved by the Senate.

At a Meeting of the Council held on the 23rd of April, the following Report was read:—

THE COMMONS COMMITTEE having taken into their most serious consideration the subject which they have been desired to investigate by the Town Council, namely, the present state and condition of the Commons; and the means, if any, of making such alteration therein, as may prove of permanent utility to the inhabitants of the town at large, beg leave to report as follows:—

First,—as to their present state—it is a matter very well known, that the legitimate right to use these Commons at all, is centred in comparatively a very few individuals, and that such rights are rendered absolutely valueless by other people trespassing most unwarrantably upon that which does not in any way belong to

them. To find a remedy for this, is, in the opinion of your Committee, an object of great importance; and it appears to them that it is very necessary first to ascertain (if possible) by legal means, who it is that possesses any valid claim; next whether in a limited or unlimited manner: and, if limited, what these limits are.

THE second question is of still greater weight in their opinion; namely; whether without doing any injustice whatever, to those who may have vested interests in these Commons, an arrangement may not be made, productive of great and permanent advantages not only to the rightful possessors of the herbage, but to the public also. Your Committee having considered this maturely, are of opinion that such an arrangement is very practicable, as they will endeavour to shew in the sequel.

It must be borne in mind, that although the Commoners have amongst them the undoubted property in the herbage,—at stated periods—the Corporation have an equally undoubted property in the soil, as lords of the manor; not as individuals but as Trustees for the whole community. And this will bring the compensation fairly due to the Commoners within very reasonable bounds, to be paid for either in money or land, as may be thought hereafter to be most expedient.

It is clear that there are portions of these Commons which are perfectly unfit for building purposes; some on account of their distance from the town, and some on account of the swampiness of their locality. Of the first class—those on account of their distance—Coldham Common containing about $97\frac{1}{2}$ acres of fine land, Stirbitch Fair Common, containing about $45\frac{1}{2}$ acres of still finer land, and in a better situation; Cow-fen, and a piece of ground between the boundary of St. Andrew the Less and Trumpington parish; Sheep's Green, about 22 acres; Queens' Green, about 4 acres (the latter of great value to the University, and to Queens' college in particular) are the parts alluded to. If these portions of the Commons were divided in such a manner as not to interfere with the free circulation of the air, or be injurious in any way to the healthiness of the place, your Committee are satisfied that an annual sum, in the shape of rent, might be obtained, which would immediately lessen the necessary amount of the borough-rate very greatly.

THERE are other parts of the Commons which may in the opinion of your Committee, be applied in a still more efficacious manner; namely, that portion which is desirable as sites for houses. The whole of Butt Green is particularly valuable for this purpose; and so is that piece of land which lies on the west side of the London road near the first milestone. There may also be a part of Midsummer Common, should a bridge (as is contemplated) be thrown over the Cam near St. George's Fort, and a roadway of ample breadth be formed from the present common-gate to the said bridge, which will ultimately be proved to be of great value; but as the whole of Midsummer Common is continually subject to inundation, it will be less sought after than it otherwise would be; nevertheless, under all circumstances it must be very valuable.

YOUR COMMITTEE having taken all these details into their consideration, are convinced that one-third of the existing burthen of the borough-rate may be at once removed; that upon the expiration of fourteen years another third may follow, and at the expiration of a second fourteen years the whole may be annihilated, and then a fund created for future improvements.

THERE is, however, a portion of the Commons which your Committee are decidedly of opinion ought never, upon any pretence, either to be built upon or let for any private purpose—namely, Parker's Piece, containing about 20 acres, which should, in their judgment, for ever remain, as it is devoted to

public purposes. So far, indeed, from wishing that this splendid space should be encroached upon, they recommend that an addition be made to it, by purchasing from those who have rights there all that portion of the Common set out by the Commissioners under the Barnwell Inclosure Act, which lies between the present south-eastern boundary of Parker's Piece and the public roads which run along its sides, being rather more than 4 acres. If this were done, and the ground levelled, and along its skirts planted, it would form one of the noblest areas for public use of any in the kingdom. Nor would your Committee stop here: they would further recommend that an ample reserve of land be made for public walks, particularly along the south-western bank of the river. There are certain parts of Midsummer Common which have not yet been spoken of. There are above 25 acres to the north, and 28 acres to the east, of the projected new road to Chesterton, which would be of a value they hardly know how to compute, if let to market gardeners, or others interested in the pursuit of horticulture.

YOUR COMMITTEE presume to think that it cannot fail to strike the minds of the public, as well as the minds of the gentlemen now present, that the benefits to the town they have endeavoured to point out are such as will ensure a general approbation—"if they can by any just and fair means be accomplished;" and it appears to them that the only means of effecting this lies in an application to the Legislature for an Act of Parliament authorizing this Board to carry these most desirable objects into practical effect. Your Committee beg leave finally to observe, they are thoroughly convinced that this may be done without inflicting the slightest possible injury upon any private individual whatever; but, on the contrary, giving such as have any interests in the matter the most ample compensation for the rights they may abandon for the advancement of the interests of the public at large.

G. FISHER, Mayor.

HENRY S. FOSTER, Chairman.

CHAS. HUMFREY.

JAMES NUTTER.

FRANCIS HOPKINS.

MICHAEL HEADLY.

CHARLES ASBY.

CHARLES NEWBY.

W. BISHOP.

WILLIAM EKIN.

JOHN GRAFTON.

WM. WARWICKER.

On reading the foregoing report the Council resolved unanimously:—

THAT the report of the Commons Committee relative to the alteration and improvement of the Commons be received; that the Town-Clerk be directed carefully to examine the Corporation and other records, with the view of ascertaining who are the parties really and legally entitled to the use of the Commons as well as the extent to which their rights may be exercised; that the Town Clerk be authorized to obtain the best possible legal advice to assist him in forming his judgment, and that he do report thereon, and present such report as soon as possible.

It was also ordered that 1000 copies of the report and resolutions be printed and circulated.

On the 29th of April, a public meeting of the inhabitants respecting the proposed inclosure of the Commons was held at the Town Hall, the Mayor in the chair, Mr. John Cream proposed and Mr. Richard

Southee seconded the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the resolution of the Commons Committee is injurious to the inhabitants of the Town generally, and ought not to be acted upon." Mr. Alderman Humfrey proposed and Mr. Wallis seconded an amendment in these terms:—"That as the Town Council have already given directions to the Town Clerk to take every means in his power to ascertain who, and what persons, have, or have not, the legal right to make use of the commons appertaining to this Borough, and to report thereon; and as they have also authorized him to obtain the opinion or opinions of the most eminent counsel at the bar, to aid and assist him, it appears that no further steps can, with propriety, at present be taken, and therefore that this meeting be adjourned *sine die*." Mr. Wm. Swann, jun., supported Mr. Cream's resolution. The amendment, being put, was negatived and the original resolution was then carried by a great majority. Henry Gunning, esq., M.A. complained that persons residing out of the town put stock on the Commons. Mr. Southee proposed and Mr. Cream seconded a resolution that a statement in the report of the Commons Committee was at variance with ancient custom, and the evidence given before the Commissioners appointed to enquire into Municipal Corporations. After addresses from Mr. Alderman Humfrey and William Sharpe, M.A. of Queen's College, Mr. Southee's resolution was put and carried. The proceedings at this meeting were throughout characterized by extreme noise and tumult. The Council took no further steps to carry out the proposed inclosure for several years.

On the 12th of May, the Senate voted a petition to the House of Commons, in favour of Church extension in England and Wales.

At the general election, the candidates for the representation of the town in parliament, were the Honourable John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton, Sir Alexander Cray Grant, Bart., Richard Foster, jun., Esq., and Lord Cosmo George Russell. At the close of the poll taken on the 29th of June, when 1430 electors recorded their votes, the numbers were, Sutton, 758; Grant, 722; Foster, 695; Russell, 656. (1)

(1)		PLUMPERS.	S.	G.	F.	R.
18	Sutton	18	"	"	"	"
9	Foster	"	"	9	"	"
2	Russell	"	"	"	"	2
		SPLIT VOTES.				
713	Sutton and Grant	713	713	"	"	"
27	Sutton and Foster	27	"	27	"	"
7	Grant and Foster	"	7	7	"	"
2	Grant and Russell	"	2	"	"	2
652	Foster and Russell	"	"	652	"	652
<u>1430</u>		<u>758</u>	<u>722</u>	<u>695</u>	<u>656</u>	

The Population of Cambridge on the 30th of June, was as follows :—

INHABITED		PARISHES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
HOUSES.					
230	All Saints		554	677	1231
395	St. Andrew the Great		803	1180	1983
1953	St. Andrew the Less		4552	4934	9486
162	St. Benedict		430	592	1022
126	St. Botolph		341	382	723
204	St. Clement		530	509	1039
120	St. Edward		282	337	619
463	St. Giles		953	1134	2087
185	St. Mary the Great		493	520	1013
141	St. Mary the Less		268	436	704
75	St. Michael		184	248	432
137	St. Peter		305	322	627
133	Holy Sepulchre		296	342	638
456	Holy Trinity		969	1220	2189
COLLEGES.					
(1) 1	St. Peter's College		14	1	15
1	Clare Hall		17	3	20
1	Pembroke College		21	16	37
1	Gonville and Caius College		33	2	35
1	Trinity Hall		15	6	21
1	Corpus Christi College		35	9	44
1	King's College		27	7	34
1	Queen's College		33	5	38
1	Catharine Hall		12	1	13
1	Jesus College		19	2	21
1	Christ's College		16	17	33
1	St. John's College :		56	3	59
1	Magdalene College		19	1	20
1	Trinity College		195	4	199
1	Emmanuel College		20	5	25
1	Sidney Sussex College		13	8	21
1	Downing College		14	11	25
<hr/> 4797			<hr/> 11519	<hr/> 12934	<hr/> 24453

There were 416 houses uninhabited and 36 building; 5,208 males and 5,527 females were under twenty years of age, and 6311 males and 7407 females were aged twenty years and upwards; 8053 males and 9805 females were born in Cambridgeshire; 3179 males and 2985 females in other counties in England; 77 males and 34 females were born in Scotland, and 119 males and 67 females in Ireland, and three males and one female were born in the British Colonies; 41 males and 25 females were foreigners and British subjects born in foreign parts, and as to 47 males and 17 females no place of birth is specified.⁽²⁾

(1) It was an obviously absurd error to treat each College as only one house.

(2) Enumeration Abstract 1841, pp. 23, 25.

On the 31st of July, Sir Giffin Wilson, the Master in Chancery, to whom the cause of the Attorney General *v.* Caius College, had been referred, made a report from which it appears that the following Property is applicable to the purposes of Dr. Perse's benefactions.

CAMBRIDGE.

1. THE SCHOOL and the Houses of the Master and Usher. Freehold.
2. A HOUSE in Free-school Lane, occupied by the Revd. Richard Kerrich, under a Lease from Caius College, at the rent of £2 per annum. Freehold.
3. THE ALMSHOUSES in Pembroke Lane. Freehold.
4. A GARDEN adjoining the same held on Lease from the Corporation of Cambridge for 999 years, from the 10th April 1808, subject to the rent of 5s. per annum.
5. THREE HOUSES in Free-school Lane, occupied by Wm. Yorke, Wm. Chapman, sen., and Wm. Chapman, jun., at rents amounting together to £59 per annum. Freehold.

ESSEX.

6. The MANOR OF FRATING HALL with the appurtenances in the Parishes of Frating, Bentley and Elmstead. Freehold.
7. FRATING HALL FARM comprising a capital messuage and 370A. 0R. 31P. in the Parishes of Frating and Elmstead, occupied by Henry Vincent at the rent of £420 per annum. Freehold.
8. PAINE'S FARM comprising a capital messuage, and 106A. 1R. 6P. of land in the Parishes of Great and Little Bentley, occupied by Nathaniel Bromley at the rent of £110 per annum. Freehold.
9. DAIRY FARM comprising a capital messuage, and 84A. 0R. 1P. of land in the Parishes of Frating and Bentley, occupied by Wm. Abbot at the rent of £120. per annum. Freehold.
10. CRAB-TREE FARM comprising a capital messuage, and 244A. 0R. 28P. of land in the Parishes of Great and Little Bentley and Bromley, occupied by Susannah Maria Cousins at the rent of £334 per annum. Freehold.
11. HOCKLEY FARM comprising a capital messuage, and 205A. 1R. 22P. of land in the Parishes of Frating and Elmstead, occupied by the representatives of James Piper at the rent of £198 per annum. Freehold.
12. FRATING WOODS comprising 107A. 2R. 20P., in the Parish of Frating, average value £144. 3s. per annum. Freehold.
13. THE TITHES of 66A. or thereabouts of woodland, 170A. or thereabouts of arable land, and 8A. or thereabouts of marshland, in the Parish of Much Bentley, occupied by Susannah Maria Cousins at the rent of £55 per annum.
14. LAMB'S FARM comprising a capital messuage, and 67A. 2R. 24P. of land in the Parish of Chich St. Osyth, Copyhold of the Manor of Chich St. Osyth, and occupied by Wm. Chaplin at the rent of £123 per annum. Freehold.
15. A CAPITAL MESSUAGE and 151A. 2R. 0P. or thereabouts, of land in the Parishes of Alresford, Elmstead, and Frating, occupied by Orbell Simons at the rent of £223 per annum. Freehold.

SUFFOLK.

16. 32A. 2R. of land in Lawshall, occupied by Thomas Smith at the rent of £35 per annum, partly leasehold for a term of 500 years, from the 32nd Eliz., and partly copyhold of the Manor of Lawshall.

NORFOLK.

17. 80A. 3R. of land in West Dereham, whereof 15A. 2R. is freehold, and the residue copyhold of the Manors of Curples in West Dereham, and Tine-worth in West Dereham with Batchcroft in Bexwell, occupied by James Olett at the rent of £90 per annum.

STOCK.

Caius College held in trust £23,100, £3. per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, producing £693 per annum.

£2,400, New South Sea Annuities, producing £72. per annum. (1)

Sir Giffin Wilson also approved of the following scheme, which was duly sanctioned by the Court.

AS TO THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROPERTY AND APPLICATION OF THE INCOME.

1. THE Master and Four Senior Fellows of Gonville and Caius College (being Dr. Perse's Supervisors) shall make choice of some sufficient man from time to time to be Dr. Perse's Registrar, whom they may dismiss from such office from time to time. But such Registrar is not at any time to be the Master or one of the four Senior Fellows of the said College, or Master or Usher of Dr. Perse's School, provided that the Bursar of the said College may be Dr. Perse's Registrar, notwithstanding his being Master or one of the four Senior Fellows of the said College.

(1) Estates 1 and 2, belong exclusively to the Free School.

Estate 5 was purchased by Caius College in 1829, of Mrs. Sophia Kerrich for £970.

Estates 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 were purchased by Martin Perse, Esq. Executor of Dr. Perse, of Sir Thomas Bendishe, of Steeple Bumpstead, in the County of Essex, in 1618 for £5000; in the same year they were conveyed by Martin Perse to Trustees for Caius College. The surviving Trustee in 1657 conveyed them to the College.

Estate 13 was purchased by Caius College in 1830, of Samuel Edenborough and Hugh Edenborough, for £1500.

Estate 14 was purchased by Caius College in 1835, of William Kendall Dawson, for £2,600.

Estate 15 was purchased by Caius College in 1836, of Orbell Simons, for £5,250.

Estate 16 was purchased by Caius College in 1736, of the Executors of the Rev. Stephen Cambourne, for £400.

Estate 17 was acquired in the following manner: in 1627, Martin Perse, Esq., in consideration of the grant to him of liberty to cut the woods and underwoods in Frating, conveyed to Caius College 77 acres of arable land, in Bassingbourn, in the County of Cambridge: in 1733, the College exchanged the Estate at Bassingbourn, for the Estate at West Dereham, which had been devised to the College by John Lightwine: £739 19s. 10½d. being paid from the Perse fund for equality of exchange.

The legal estate in 1, 2, and 3 was in the heirs of the last survivor of Dr. Valentine Carey Bishop of Exeter, Martin Perse, Isaac Barrow, Thomas Brook, Richard Ridding, John Wiseman, Robert Lukyn, Nathaniel Cradock, and Henry King.

The legal estate in 14 was in the Rev. Alexander Thurtell, of the copyhold portion of 16 in the Rev. James Drew Borton, Rector of Blofield, Norfolk, in so much of 17 as is copyhold of the manor of Curples, in George Edward Paget, M.D., and in so much of 17 as is copyhold of the manor of Tincworth with Batchcroft, in the Rev. Charles Porter.

The legal estate in the leasehold portion of 16, was in the last survivor of Dr. Sir Thomas Gooch Bishop of Ely, James Husband, L.L.D. Sir James Burrough Knt, Robert Simpson, and Francis Shulldham, M.D.

The legal estate in the other property was in Caius College, subject as respects 15, to a term of 1000 years, vested in Christopher Pemberton, Esq., in trust to attend the inheritance.

2. DR. PERSE'S Registrar shall receive the rents, dividends, and income of all the estates and property belonging to the trust, and make all payments on account of the trust, and transact the business and manage the estates and property of the trust, under the direction of the Master and four Senior Fellows of the College in pursuance of this scheme, and shall keep the account hereinafter mentioned, and attend at meetings of the Master and four Senior Fellows and record their proceedings, and perform the other duties directed by this scheme.
3. THE accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the trust (except on account of the property applicable exclusively to the purposes of the school) shall be truly and regularly kept and entered by Dr. Perse's Registrar, in a book to be called "The Perse Book."
4. THE accounts of receipts and expenditure on account of the property applicable exclusively to the purposes of the school, shall be truly and regularly kept and entered by Dr. Perse's Registrar, in another book to be called "The Perse School Book."
5. THE said Accounts shall be audited in Gonville and Caius College yearly, on the 14th of December, being Dr. Perse's mortuary or commemoration day; or if the same shall be a Sunday on the Saturday immediately preceding, or the Monday immediately succeeding by the Vicechancellor of the University of Cambridge, or in case such Vicechancellor shall be the Master of the said College, by the Masters of Trinity Hall and Corpus Christi College and the Senior Doctor in Physic being the Visitors of the said College, or any two of them; and Dr. Perse's Registrar shall give three day's notice to the Auditor or Auditors of the day and hour of such audit. And at such audit Dr. Perse's Registrar shall exhibit the said accounts made up to the Feast of St. Michael next preceding, so as to comprise all receipts and payments becoming due up to that day inclusive, with all vouchers and papers relating to such accounts. And if such accounts shall be found correct, the Auditor or Auditors shall sign the same, and the said vouchers and papers shall forthwith be deposited and kept in the Treasury of the said College.
6. PROPER minutes of all business relating to the Perse Trust or School which shall be transacted at any meeting of the Master and four Senior Fellows of the College shall be entered by Dr. Perse's Registrar in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and shall be signed by him.
7. No fine shall be taken on any lease of any of the trust estates.
8. ALL the accumulations as well those now existing as those hereafter to arise of the trust funds (except such sums of cash not exceeding £500. as the Master and four Senior Fellows of the said College shall consider necessary to retain to meet current demands), shall be invested in Bank three pounds per cent. annuities, in the name of the Master or Keeper and Fellows of the said College. And whenever the Master and four Senior Fellows of the said College shall deem it necessary to employ or bestow any part of such accumulations in the purchase of lands and tenements, pursuant to the trusts of the deed of the 3rd day of March, 1618,⁽¹⁾ or whenever any part of such accumulations shall be required by the said Master and four Senior Fellows for any other purposes of the

(1) Vide Vol. iii. p. 100. n. (1)

trust, not inconsistent with this scheme, the said College shall sell a competent portion of the said £3. per cent. consolidated annuities for such several purposes.

9. SUCH a sum of £3. per cent. Bank annuities as at the time of carrying the same over, shall be of the value of £100. sterling, shall be carried over from the funds of the Perse Book to the funds of the Perse School Book, to answer the sum of £100. bequeathed by Mr. George Griffith for a supplement to the revenues of Dr. Perse's School, and the sum of £400. which has been received by the said College from the University of Cambridge since the filing of the Information in this suit, for Rent of the Old Schoolhouse and Usher's Room shall be carried over to the Perse School Book; and that all rent to be received for the future for the same premises, and also the sum of £230. agreed to be paid by the said University upon giving possession of the same, shall, when the same shall be received, be carried to the like account.
10. DR. PERSE'S Registrar is to be allowed for his care and pains £4. per cent. on the gross rents of the real estates received by him in addition to the yearly sum of £15. payable to him under this scheme.
11. THE School House and the houses of the Master and Usher, and the Almshouses belonging to the trust, and the building in Caius College called the Perse building, shall be rebuilt under the direction of the Master and four Senior Fellows of the said College, either upon or adjacent to the present sites of the said several buildings, or on some other convenient spot; and the expences of such several new buildings shall be defrayed out of the capital of the Bank £3. per cent. annuities, now forming part of the trust fund. Provided, that the amounts to be so laid out in rebuilding the School House, and houses of the Master and Usher, and the almshouses, shall not exceed the several sums following, that is to say, for the School House and for the houses of the Master and Usher £2600. sterling, and for the Almshouses £1280. sterling. And provided, that no greater sum than £5300. sterling shall be taken from the capital of the said Bank £3. per cent. annuities to defray the expence of rebuilding the said Perse Building. The School House, and the houses of the Master and Usher, and the Almshouses shall be rebuilt as soon as conveniently may be; and the building called the Perse Building shall be rebuilt at such time as the Master and four Senior Fellows shall think fit; and so much of the said Bank £3. per cent. annuities as at the time of transfer shall be equal to the sum of £5300. sterling shall forthwith be transferred by the Master and Fellows of the said College into the names of the Master and four Senior Fellows of the said College as a fund for the rebuilding of the said Perse Building, and the dividends of the said sum shall be accumulated and added thereto; and the said sum, with the accumulations thereof, or so much thereof as the said Master and four Senior Fellows shall think necessary for that purpose, shall be applied in the rebuilding of the said Perse Building. Provided, if there be any surplus of the said sum and accumulations after defraying all the charges of such rebuilding, such surplus shall be retransferred into the names of the Master and Fellows of the said College, and again form part of the general trust estate.
12. THE houses of the Master and Usher of Dr. Perse's School, and the School House and Dr. Perse's Almshouses, and the Building called the

- Perse Building, in Caius College, or the houses and buildings to be erected in lieu thereof, are to be kept in repair by the Master and four Senior Fellows of the College, and the repairs charged to the Perse Book.
13. THE yearly sum of £100. allowed to Mr. James Bailey, late Master of Dr. Perse's School, for his life, is to be charged to the Perse Book.
14. THERE shall be set apart from the net income of the Perse Book a sum which shall bear to the whole net income the same proportion as the sum of £6 5s. 4d. bears to the sum of £250., to be from time to time bestowed in such charitable uses as the Master and four Senior Fellows of the said College shall think fit, and Dr. Perse's Registrar shall state in the Perse Book the manner in which the same shall have been bestowed.
15. THERE shall be paid out of the income of the Perse Book to the Preacher of the sermon on Dr. Perse's Mortuary day, as directed by his will, the sum of £3.; to the Vicechancellor of the University of Cambridge, on auditing the said accounts, the sum of £3.; and to the three Esquire Bedells of the said University, the sum of 10s. each.
16. The annual payments out of the income of the Perse Book to the other objects of the trust shall be as follows, namely:—

	£.	s.	d.
To the Schoolmaster of Dr. Perse's School	300	0	0
To the Usher of Dr. Perse's School	150	0	0
To the six Almspeople of Dr. Perse's Almshouses, £26 each	156	0	0
To the six Fellows of Dr. Perse's foundation in the said College, £75 each	450	0	0
To the six Scholars of Dr. Perse's foundation in the said College, £30 each	180	0	0
To the Master and Fellows of the said College towards the reparation of the buildings of the said College, and increase of their stock	50	0	0
To the two Morning Under Lecturers of the said College £15 each	30	0	0
To the six Fellows of the said College called Mrs. Frankland's Fellows, £22 10s. each	135	0	0
To the Master Cook, to the Butler, and to the Porter of the said College, £8 each	24	0	0
To the under Cook of the said College	4	0	0
To the three Almsfolk of the Almshouses belonging to the said College, £4 each	12	0	0
To the maintenance and repairing of the Banks and current of the new river brought into Cambridge	16	0	0
To the maintenance of the Causey appointed by Dr. Perse's will to be made between Jesus Lane and Quy Causey, and to the maintenance of the banks by Dr. Perse made in Jesus Lane	20	0	0
To the Churchwardens of the Parish Churches of Great Massingham and Harpley in the County of Norfolk, for either of the said Townships, to be bestowed at the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord God amongst the poor of their several Parishes, with the assistance of the Minister for the time being, £3 to each of the said Parishes	6	0	0

To the Master of Gonville and Caius College	30	0	0
To the four Senior Fellows of the ancient foundation of the said College, £15 each	60	0	0
To Dr. Perse's Registrar	15	0	0
To be bestowed on the dinner appointed yearly on Dr. Perse's Mortuary day	20	0	0
To be bestowed in exceeding in diet amongst the Scholars in the said College on that day	10	0	0
To the maintenance of the charitable work at Barley in the County of Hertford	6	0	0

17. THE several sums mentioned in the last preceding section are to be paid to the several objects therein by equal half-yearly payments, which shall become due on the Feast of Saint Michael, and the Feast of the Annunciation in every year, and shall be paid on the days of such Feasts, or within twenty days next afterwards. And all the objects of the said trust or their representatives (except the Almspeople) shall be respectively entitled to receive a due proportion of the several before mentioned sums for the whole of any quarter of a year in which they shall respectively have been objects of the said trust for more than half of the said quarter, and no person, nor the representatives of any person, (except as to the said Almspeople) shall be entitled to receive any thing on account of the several before mentioned sums in respect of any quarter of a year in which such person shall have been an object of the said trust for any period less than half of such quarter. And the said Almspeople or their representatives, shall be respectively entitled to receive their stipend for every week in which such Almspeople shall respectively be objects of the trust.
18. If there shall be any surplus of the income of the Perse Book after answering the several payments herein before mentioned, and after leaving such a sum not exceeding £500 as shall appear to the Master and four Senior Fellows of the said College a sufficient sum for meeting current expences, so much of such surplus as shall amount to £24 per cent. thereof, being the same proportion as £60 bears to £250, shall be carried over to the Perse School Book, and the residue of such surplus income being £76 per cent. thereof, shall be carried over to a separate account in the Perse Book, to be entitled "Savings of the Perse Book."
19. If the income of the Perse Book shall be at any time insufficient to answer the several yearly payments mentioned in the 16th section of this scheme, a proportional reduction shall be made in the yearly sums thereby made payable to such several objects out of such income. But the funds (if any) standing to the said account "Savings of the Perse Book" shall be applied in making up to such several objects (except the Master and Usher of Dr. Perse's School) the yearly sums payable to them under such 16th section.
20. THE monies (if any) carried over to the said account "Savings of the Perse Book," and all accumulations thereof (subject in case of need to the application directed to be made thereof by the last preceding section) shall be invested in Bank £3 per cent. annuities, and the dividends thereof invested in like manner, and accumulated as a fund applicable to the augmentation of Dr. Perse's benefactors other than the Freeschool, and whenever from time to time a permanent increase in the revenue shall in the opinion of the Master and four Senior Fellows of the said College permit an augmentation of the said benefactions, the said Master and Four Senior

Fellows shall direct such augmentation accordingly out of the increased income of the fund by an order to be made at one of their customary meetings. Provided always, that by such order a proportional augmentation be made in all the yearly sums made payable by the 16th section of this scheme to the several objects therein mentioned, except those payable to the Master and Usher.

21. If in any year the sums required for the maintenance and repairing of the new river, and the maintenance of the causey and banks, respectively mentioned in the 16th section of this scheme, shall be less than the sums mentioned in such 16th section, the surplus shall be carried forward and shall be applicable to the same purpose in future years in which a greater expenditure shall be requisite for such purposes.
22. The salary of the Master of Dr. Perse's School shall be £300, and that of the Usher £150, and if the payments made to them respectively from the income of the Perse Book shall not in any year amount to £300 and £150 respectively, the deficiency shall be made up to them out of the income of the Perse School Book, or if such income after answering the other purposes hereinafter mentioned shall be insufficient out of the funds standing to the account hereinbefore mentioned, called "The Savings of the Perse School Book."
23. DR. PERSE'S School shall be provided with pens and ink, fuel, and lighting, for the use of the boys taught there, the expence of which shall be charged to the income of the Perse School Book.
24. THE yearly sum of £10 shall be expended at the discretion of the Master and four Senior Fellows in Books, to be given away as prizes to such Free Scholars as shall distinguish themselves at the annual examinations, and shall be charged to the income of the Perse School Book; and a yearly sum, not exceeding twenty guineas, at the discretion of the Master and four Senior Fellows of the said College, shall be paid to the Examiner or Examiners who shall be appointed by the said Master and four Senior Fellows of the said College to examine the said Scholars, and shall be charged to the income of the Perse School Book.
25. THE surplus income (if any) of the Perse School Book, after answering the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, and also the sums (if any) to be carried over from the surplus income of the Perse Book to the Perse School Book, in pursuance of the 18th section of this scheme, and all accumulations of such sums, shall be carried to an account to be called "Savings of the Perse School Book," and invested in Bank £3 per cent. annuities, and the dividends thereof invested in like manner, and accumulated as a fund for making good any deficiency in the salaries of the Master and Usher of Dr. Perse's School, as directed by the 22nd section of this scheme, and, subject thereto, as a fund applicable to the purposes of the school; and whenever from time to time a permanent increase in the revenue appropriated to the school shall, in the opinion of the Master and four Senior Fellows of the said College, permit an augmentation of the salaries of the Master and Usher of the said School, the said Master and four Senior Fellows shall direct such augmentation to be made in their salaries out of such increased revenues accordingly, by an order to be made at one of their customary meetings. Provided, that such augmentation shall be so made as that the said salaries shall remain in the same proportion to each other as that at which the same are respectively fixed by this scheme.

AS TO THE CONDUCT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE SCHOOL.

1. THERE shall be 100 Scholars, born in Cambridge, Barnwell, Chesterton, and Trumpington, taught in Dr. Perse's Free School in Cambridge, freely according to Dr. Perse's will, which shall be called the Free Scholars.
 2. THEY shall be carefully and diligently taught while they remain there, as well in good manners as in all other instruction and learning fit to be learnt in a grammar school, and also in writing, reading, and arithmetic, and elementary mathematics; and each Free Scholar on his entrance shall pay the sum of 20s., to be applied as part of the income of the Perse School Book; and each Free Scholar for his instruction in writing, reading, and arithmetic, shall pay an entrance fee of 10s., and also 10s. every half-year; and the Master or Usher, or any person there, shall not exact anything more of their parents and friends for their teaching.
 3. NEITHER shall there be any more or any other taught in the said Free School besides the Free Scholars, except the Master and Usher do take to them such further sufficient help besides the Assistant Usher hereinafter mentioned, as the Master and four Senior Fellows of Gonville and Caius College (being Dr. Perse's supervisors) shall think fit; but with such further help, other boys besides the Free Scholars may be taught in the said School, to such an extent and upon such terms as the Master and four Senior Fellows shall think fit.
 4. THE said Free Scholars shall be from time to time chosen by the Master and four Senior Fellows as places fall void; and in such election, such of the paying Scholars as shall be duly qualified according to Dr. Perse's will shall have the preference, if they so will, before all others, subject nevertheless to the provision made by the ninth clause of this scheme.
 5. THE Master and four Senior Fellows of the said College shall hold meetings at the said School for the election of Free Scholars four times in each year, namely, within twenty one days next before the Feast of the Annunciation, the Feast of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist, the Feast of Saint Michael, and the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord God, of which meetings Dr. Perse's Registrar shall give at least seven days' notice by advertisement in such one of more of the newspapers published in the Town of Cambridge as the said Master and four Senior Fellows shall think fit, and by notice in writing affixed on the outer door of the said School; and such advertisement and notice shall state the number of Free Scholars to be elected at such meeting; and no election of any Free Scholars shall be made except at such meetings.
- THERE shall be two paper books, one of them to be kept with the Master or Usher, and the other with the Master and four Senior Fellows of the said College, wherein all the Free Scholars' names shall be writ by the Usher, or some one for him, as they shall be elected or chosen into the School, and the day and year of their election, and the day and year of their birth, and the parish in which they were born, and the names of their parents; and so soon as the Usher shall have written the same into the book remaining with him or the Master, he shall from time to time bring the said book to the Registrar, that the same may be also

written in the book remaining with the said Master and four Senior Fellows, that they may both agree.

7. THERE shall be also a small handsome frame of board, with a paper pasted thereon, wherein all the Free Scholars shall be from time to time written by the Usher of the School; and as any of the Scholars goes away his name shall be crossed out, and the Scholar's name put in that is new chosen, and the time of his election: and once in every year the table shall be renewed by taking off the old paper and pasting on a new, with all the Free Scholars' names written thereupon that then are remaining in their places, which shall continually hang up in the School, to the end that every one that comes there into the School may see whether the full number of Free Scholars be there from time to time taught, according to Dr. Perse's will.
8. AND if any of the Free Scholars shall be absent a whole month together from the School, or shall not come into the School within one month after their election, they shall lose their election, and others shall be chosen thereinto, except their absence be by reason of sickness, or some other cause as shall be allowed of by the said Master and four Senior Fellows or any three of them; but the vacation time shall not be included in the month mentioned in this section.
9. AND when there is any Scholar's place void, a poor man's child shall be preferred to it before a rich, so that he make suit for it in time.
10. No Scholar shall be chosen who is under ten years of age or above fourteen years of age at the time of his election, and no Scholar shall be allowed to continue in the school longer than till the Midsummer vacation next after he shall have attained the age of eighteen years.
11. From Ladyday until Michaelmas, the Scholars shall resort to the school at seven o'clock in the morning and continue there until eight, and again at nine, and continue there until twelve, and again at two in the afternoon and continue until five; and from Michaelmas until Ladyday, they shall resort to the school at nine of the clock in the morning and continue there until twelve, and again at two in the afternoon and continue there until five, but on every Saturday the school shall break up for the day at twelve o'clock at noon, and the scholars shall be in every way ordered, governed, and corrected as their teachers in their discretion shall think meet.
12. THE Master and four Senior Fellows of the said College may expel from the school upon the complaint of the Master, any free scholar who shall grievously misconduct himself.
13. THE Master and Usher shall be present during the whole of each school time.
14. PRAYERS shall be read every day by the Master or Usher at the beginning of the first School time, and at the end of the last.
15. THE Master and four Senior Fellows of the said College, shall from time to time elect into the said School, as the places shall fall void, the Master and the Usher, being Graduates in the University of Cambridge, whereof the Master shall be of the degree of Master of Arts, and the Usher a Bachelor of Arts at least; and after any avoidance of the place of Master or Usher, whensoever any that have been educated in the said school, shall be found fit, such shall have the preferment to those places before others; and the Schoolmaster and Usher who shall be from time to time chosen into the said School, shall be sufficient

scholars for the place and of good government. And if the Schoolmaster or Usher which shall be so chosen, do hold any Ecclesiastical living or Fellowship in any College when he is chosen to the said School, they shall give over their Ecclesiastical preferment or Fellowship within one month after he or they shall enjoy their places in the Free School, or else their places in the Free School shall be void.

16. IF any Schoolmaster or Usher already chosen, or which shall hereafter be chosen to the said school, shall obtain any Ecclesiastical living or Fellowship in any College, then the said Schoolmaster's or Usher's place in the said School, shall be void within 6 months after they shall enjoy any Fellowship in any College, and within 12 months after they enjoy any Ecclesiastical living, and they shall also, during that 6 months or 12 months, be continually resident in the said School.
17. AND if the Schoolmaster or Usher of the said school, shall at any time hereafter be found careless or negligent in governing or teaching the Scholars of the said School, and be admonished thereof by the Master and four Senior Fellows of the said College, and be after that found still negligent, their places in the said School shall be then void, and others more fit chosen in their room.
18. AND if the Master or Usher, at any time hereafter, shall be found to be usual frequenters of Taverns or Ale-houses, and be found to be given to that evil vice of drinking, and be admonished thereof twice by the said Master and Four Senior Fellows, and they be afterwards found guilty therein, their places in the said School shall be then void, and others better governed, chosen in their steads.
19. THE Master and Four Senior Fellows of the said College, may also remove the Master or Usher from their places on account of any grievous misconduct, and may appoint others in their stead.
20. THE Master and Four Senior Fellows of the said College, shall from time to time, appoint as Assistant Usher, some person qualified to teach Writing and Arithmetic, whom they may from time to time dismiss from such office, and such Assistant Usher shall receive for his own use the sums hereinbefore directed to be paid by the Free Scholars, for their instruction in Writing, Reading, and Arithmetic.
21. EACH Paying Scholar, if any shall be taught in the School, shall pay the sum of £5 at his entrance, and the sum of 20s. every half year, to be applied as part of the income of the Perse School Book.
22. THE profits of the Paying Scholars shall be divided between the Master and Usher in such manner as the Master and four Senior Fellows of the said College shall from time to time direct.
23. The Vacations shall be five weeks at Christmas, commencing six days before the Feast of the Nativity of our Saviour; five weeks at Midsummer, commencing six days before the Feast of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist; and ten days at Easter, commencing the day before Good Friday.
24. THE 14th of December, being Dr. Perse's mortuary or commemoration day, shall be observed as a holiday. The Master of the School may also, at his discretion, grant other holidays and half holidays, not exceeding eight holidays and twelve half holidays in the whole year.
25. IN the prayers to be used at the times that the Scholars do break up school before the said vacations, and the times they come together again

to school after the said vacations, some mention shall be made of Dr. Perse the founder, and Mr. George Griffith and others the benefactors of the School, with giving thanks for the same.

26. WITHIN one week before the School shall break up at Midsummer, the Free Scholars shall be examined as to their proficiency in classical and mathematical learning, by two persons to be appointed by the Master and four Senior Fellows of the College, who shall be Masters of Arts at the least, and shall not be Master or Usher of the said School; and such Examiners shall class the Free Scholars according to their merits, and shall adjudge to them the prizes of books to be then given to them.
27. In the election of Scholars and Fellows of Dr. Perse's Foundation in Gonville and Caius College, reference shall be had to Dr. Perse's will, giving a preference, before any, to such as shall have been Free Scholars of the said School, instructed and taught there by the space of three years at the least; and in like manner the Fellowships of Dr. Perse's Foundation in the said College, when void, shall be filled up by such as shall have been his Scholars in the said College, being fit Scholars, in preference before any others.
28. The Master and four Senior Fellows may from time to time make additional regulations for the conduct and management of the School, as to any matters not provided for by this scheme, so as such regulations be not inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this scheme.(1)

The Perse Free School and the houses of the Master and Usher have been already rebuilt in pursuance of the directions contained in the preceding scheme.

This year, the Small Bridge was rebuilt, the old wooden structure being replaced by an elegant cast iron arch. The approaches to the Bridge were also greatly improved. The new Bridge was opened for public traffic on the 23rd of September. The cost of the Bridge and the improvement of the approaches was £1956 15s. 2d., paid by the Corporation, aided by the following donations:—The Conservators of the River Cam £300, Trinity Hall £50, the Duke of Northumberland, Chancellor of the University £50, Charles Finch, Esq., £35, Catharine Hall £31 10s., Lord Lyndhurst, High Steward of the University £25, Trinity College £21, St. John's College £21, Christ's College £21, Sidney College £21, King's College £20, Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, M.P., Hon. C. E. Law, M.P., Hon. Henry Mannors Sutton, M.P., Sir Alexander C. Grant, M.P., £20 each, St. Peter's College £15 15s., Caius College £15, Corpus Christi College £10 10s., Jesus College £10 10s., Downing College £10 10s., Rev. J. Tinkler £2.

There were contests in all the Wards at the election of two Councillors for each on the 1st of November. The votes were:—East

(1) Vide Vol. iii. pp. 93—101; ante 607, 608.

Barnwell Ward: Henry Hazard 189; Henry Staples Foster 188; Richard Southee 184; Thomas Thurston 175.—West Barnwell Ward: Francis Hopkins 225; John Parfitt 217; Edmund Wells 206; Henry Gunning, M.A. 200.—Market Ward: William Bishop 170; Isaiah Deck 169; Thomas Baker 114; Francis Eaden 111.—Trinity Ward: William Swann, sen. 171; Michael Headly 169; Henry Smith 113; William Jeary Cannon 112.—St. Andrew's Ward: John Deighton 170; David Matthew 169; Francis John Gunning 103; Robert Clayton 102.

On the 15th of November, the Council voted Addresses of congratulation on the birth of the Prince of Wales, to her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent. Similar Addresses to the Queen and Prince Albert were voted at a Town Meeting on the same day. On the 26th, congratulatory Addresses to the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent, were agreed to at a County Meeting, and on the 1st of December, similar Addresses were voted by the Senate.⁽¹⁾ At a Town Meeting held on the 23rd of December, subscriptions were entered into for raising a fund, called "The Prince of Wales's Fund," for the purchase of blankets, bread, and coals, for distribution to the poor, for providing dinners for the inmates of the Union Workhouse and the Debtors in the Town Gaol, and commemorative medals for the Sunday School Children. Nearly £700. was contributed to this fund.

On the 2nd of December, the Vicechancellor and nine other Heads of Colleges issued a notice reciting that many students had lately been observed driving tandems and four-in-hand carriages, contrary to the good order and discipline of the University, and intimating that if any innkeeper or livery stable keeper, or other person within the precincts of the University, should be proved to have let out for hire or in any way to have furnished to any undergraduate, or persons in statu pupillari, a tandem or four-in-hand vehicle, or horses for the same, he should be deemed to have offended against the discipline of the University, and would be proceeded against accordingly. At the same time they published a decree that if any person or persons in statu pupillari should be found offending against the good order and discipline of the University, by driving tandems and four-

(1) Presented at Buckingham Palace 18th of March 1842, by Dr. Archdall, Vicechancellor, a Deputation from the Senate, the Heads of Houses, &c. accompanied by Lord Lyndhurst, High Steward of the University, the Marquess Camden, Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, M.P., Hon. C. E. Law, M.P., Sir J. R. Eustace, and other noblemen and gentlemen. The Addresses to Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent were presented on the same day.

in-hand carriages, such person or persons should be liable to the punishment of suspension, rustication, or expulsion, as the case should appear to the Vicechancellor and Heads of Colleges to require.

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This year, a subscription was opened for re-building St. Peter's Church with a tower and spire, and a lithographed view of the intended structure was published.

On the 25th of April, the Vicechancellor and eight other Heads of Colleges made a decree that if any person in statu pupillari, should thereafter be found resorting to, or having any communication whatever, with any professed teacher of the art of boxing, or be found attending any prize-fight, he should be liable to the punishment of suspension, rustication, or expulsion, as the case should appear to the Vicechancellor and Heads of Colleges to require.

On the 26th of April, there was an election of a Councillor for West Barnwell Ward, in the room of William Elliston. The votes were for Henry Bradley 150; Thomas Thurston 119.

The Corn Importation Act to which the royal assent was given on the 29th of April, contains clauses authorising the Chancellors, Masters and Scholars of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to appoint the Inspectors of Corn Returns for the City of Oxford and Town of Cambridge respectively, and to remove or suspend them; disqualifying persons dealing in corn, flour, or malt, from holding the office; requiring the appointments to be enrolled at the sessions; and continuing the then inspectors in their offices.⁽¹⁾

A Syndicate having been appointed⁽²⁾ to consider whether any and what steps should be taken to provide a more sufficient system of Theological instruction in the University, made a report in which they recommended certain alterations in the Previous Examination, and in the Examinations for Questionists, and the adoption of an annual Theological Examination for students admitted ad respondendum quæstioni and students in Civil Law who produce certificates of performance of the exercises required for the degree of Bachelor in that faculty. This report was confirmed by the Senate on the 11th of May.

This year, a Church dedicated to St. Paul was erected on the

(1) Stat. 5 & 6 Vict. c. 14, ss. 14, 15, 16, 19.

(2) December 1st 1841.

Hills Road, in the parish of St. Andrew the Less, from the designs of Ambrose Poynter, Esq. The cost was defrayed by a subscription ⁽¹⁾ aided by grants from the Incorporated Society for building new Churches, and the Church Building Commissioners. A district for ecclesiastical purposes has since been assigned to this Church, which was opened for divine service on the 17th of May.

On the 6th of June, the Senate voted an Address to the Queen, congratulating her on the failure of an attack on her life made by John Francis. The Council also voted a similar Address on the 7th of June, and on the 7th of July, a congratulatory Address to her Majesty was voted at a County Meeting convened by the Sheriff.

On the 7th of June, the Council affixed the Common Seal of the Corporation to a document ordering and appointing that the Cattle Market formerly held on St. Andrew's Hill, otherwise Hog Hill, should on Saturday the 18th of June, and on every succeeding Saturday, be held at Pound Hill, in the parish of St. Giles.

The funds raised by subscription for the New University Library, being no more than were requisite for the erection of one side of the proposed court, the Rev. Thomas Halford, M.A., of Jesus College, this year invested in the hands of Trustees £2000. for completing a second wing, ⁽²⁾ to which have since been added £100, by Dr. Edward Maltby, Bishop of Durham, and £50. by Dr. Benedict Chapman, Master of Caius College.

An Act for the transfer of licenses and regulation of public houses, which received the royal assent on the 1st of July, contains a clause that it should not extend to alter or in any manner to affect any of the rights or privileges of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or the powers of the Chancellors, or Vicechancellors of the same, as by law possessed under the respective charters of the said Universities or otherwise.⁽³⁾

The Copyright Act which received the royal assent on the 1st of July, repeals the statutes of the 8th Anne, and 54th Geo. III. ⁽⁴⁾, and contains the following clauses:—

AND BE IT ENACTED, That a copy of the whole of every book, and of any

(1) The following were amongst the contributions, The Queen Dowager £20, Rev. Charles Perry, M.A. Patron, (now Bishop of Melbourne) £260, Caius College £100, Christopher Pemberton, Esq., and Miss A. Perry, each £100, Rev. John Brown, M.A., Vicemaster of Trinity College £62 10s., Jesus College £50, The Duke of Northumberland Chancellor of the University, Rev. Joseph Romilly, M.A. Registrar of the University, Rev. Edmund Mortlock, B.D., Fellow of Christ's College, and Mrs. Perry, of Regent's Park London, each £50.

(2) Letter of thanks from the Senate sealed 22nd June 1812.

(3) Stat: 5 & 6 Vict. c. 44, s.

(4) Vide ante pp. 98, 508.

second or subsequent edition of every book containing additions and alterations, together with all maps and prints belonging thereto, which after the passing of this act shall be published, shall, on demand thereof in writing, left at the place of abode of the publisher thereof at any time within twelve months next after the publication thereof, under the hand of the officer of the Company of Stationers who shall from time to time be appointed by the said company for the purposes of this act, or under the hand of any other person thereto authorized by the persons or bodies politic and corporate, proprietors and managers of the libraries following, (videlicet,) the Bodleian Library at Oxford, the Public Library at Cambridge, the Library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, the Library of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth near Dublin, be delivered, upon the paper of which the largest number of copies of such book or edition shall be printed for sale, in the like condition as the copies prepared for sale by the publisher thereof respectively, within one month after demand made thereof in writing as aforesaid, to the said officer of the said Company of Stationers for the time being, which copies the said officer shall and he is hereby required to receive at the hall of the said company, for the use of the library for which such demand shall be made within such twelve months as aforesaid; and the said officer is hereby required to give a receipt in writing for the same, and within one month after any such book shall be so delivered to him as aforesaid to deliver the same for the use of such library.

PROVIDED ALSO, and be it enacted, That if any publisher shall be desirous of delivering the copy of such book as shall be demanded on behalf of any of the said libraries at such library, it shall be lawful for him to deliver the same at such library, free of expence, to such librarian or other person authorized to receive the same (who is hereby required in such case to receive and give a receipt in writing for the same), and such delivery shall to all intents and purposes of this act be held as equivalent to a delivery to the said officer of the Stationers' Company.

AND BE IT ENACTED, That if any publisher of any such book, or of any second or subsequent edition of any such book, shall neglect to deliver the same, pursuant to this act, he shall for every such default forfeit, besides the value of such copy of such book or edition which he ought to have delivered, a sum not exceeding five pounds, to be recovered by the librarian or other officer (properly authorized) of the library for the use whereof such copy should have been delivered, in a summary way, on conviction before two justices of the peace for the county or place where the publisher making default shall reside, or by action of debt or other proceeding of the like nature, at the suit of such librarian or other officer, in any Court of Record in the united kingdom, in which action, if the plaintiff shall obtain a verdict, he shall recover his costs reasonably incurred to be taxed as between attorney and client.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, and be it enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall affect or alter the rights of the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the Colleges or Houses of Learning within the same, the four Universities in Scotland, the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth near Dublin, and the several Colleges of Eton, Westminster, and Winchester, in any copyrights heretofore and now vested

or hereafter to be vested in such Universities and Colleges respectively, anything to the contrary herein contained notwithstanding.⁽¹⁾

On the 2nd of July, a Grace passed dispensing with the entertainments theretofore given by the Proctors at Midsummer and Sturbridge Fairs.

This year, the following works of art were presented to the University: by the Duke of Northumberland Chancellor, a copy in bronze of the Warwick Vase; by Richard Burney, M.A., of Christ's College, an Ivory Model of the Tage Mahal at Agra; by Rundell, Bridge, and Co., goldsmiths, London, a bronze cast of Flaxman's Shield of Achilles; by Sir Grenville Temple, a series of casts of the ornaments of the Alhambra. The vase was placed in the Senate House Yard, the other presents have been deposited in the Fitzwilliam Museum.

The festival in honour of the Installation of the Duke of Northumberland as Chancellor of the University, took place this year.⁽²⁾ His Grace arrived at St. John's College Lodge in the afternoon of Saturday the 2nd of July, and shortly afterwards received a congratulatory visit from the Vicechancellor, Heads of Houses, Proctors, &c. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, also arrived at Catharine Hall Lodge the same evening, and was welcomed to the University by the Vicechancellor, Lord Lyndhurst, High Steward of the University, and Dr. French, Master of Jesus College. On Sunday the 3rd, the Chancellor attended divine service at Great St. Mary's, both morning and afternoon. Music acts were also performed there after each service. On the 4th, the Duke of Wellington arrived at Cambridge, from Bourn Hall, the seat of Earl De La Warr, amidst the acclamations of a vast concourse of people. On the same day, the Chancellor held a levee at St. John's Lodge, and proceeded thence to the Senate House, where H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, was created LL.D., and other honorary degrees were conferred. The Chancellor dined on that day with the Vicechancellor, in Emmanuel College Hall. On the 5th, the Chancellor again presided in the Senate House. After the creation of Doctors,⁽³⁾ and other customary proceedings, the following Installation Ode written by the Rev. Thomas Whytehead, M.A., fellow of St.

(1) Stat: 5 & 6 Vict. c. 45, ss. 8, 9, 10, 27.

(2) In ordinary course this festival should have been held in 1841, but was postponed on account of the political excitement, which ultimately resulted in a general election.

(3) The Masters of Arts were created in the Law Schools at 7 o'clock A.M.

John's College, and set to music by T. A. Walmisley, M.A. and Mus. Bac. Professor of Music, was performed :—

I.

FLING the gates of Music wide !
Hold back no more the rush of song ;
But, like an unchecked torrent, deep and strong,
Pour forth in one triumphant tide
The gathering burst from every side
Of joy and gratulation and exulting pride.

II.

Hark ! how rolls the flood of sound
These monastic walls around,
Sacred to studious watch and holy calm,
The river as he stealeth by
With soft pace and silently,
Lingering to listen to the chaunted psalm
Duly from the chapel borne,
Hears another strain this morn,
And wonders at the unwonted minstrelsy.

III.

Strangely the voice of song and music falls
Startling these unworldly halls,
Where, in quiet, priest and sage
Many an unrecorded age
Have trimmed with pious hand the fire of Learning,
Watching o'er it day and night
On Heaven's most blessed altar burning,
And made its lustre yet more bright
For the pure incense, that they ceased not giving
Unto its fragrant flames, of meek and saintly living.

IV.

But, Granta, at thine own command
That ancient stillness now we break
Thyself doth strike the key-note loud
Of the song we wake.
By all the stirring names of power
Hotspur, Douglas, and Glendower,
That blazed in famous Border Annals stand ;
By all the lays and legends proud
That cling round Alnwick's Donjon-Tower
Like a gorgeous sun-set cloud
Mantling some stately peak of Cheviot-land ;
By all she owes to his own princely hand,
She bids the song of welcome now

In trumpet tones uprising greet
 The ~~Percy~~, at her summons come
 From his old Northumbrian home,
 To mount her venerable guardian seat;
 And while around his manly brow
 She binds the symbol of her sway,
 Thus chaunt we loudly forth his Coronation lay.

V.

"Wear the wreath thy worth has won thee,
 "Champion, take thy trust upon thee,
 "Lift on high thy beaming shield
 "The mightiest have been proud to wield;
 "To thine ancestral roll of fame
 "Write thou one other title yet,
 "That may ennoble e'en the Percy's name,
 "And grace the blood of the Plantagenet."⁽¹⁾

VI.

But who be ye,⁽²⁾
 Whose shadowy Consistory, laurel-crowned,
 Spectators of this goodly Pomp I see?
 Lo! where in solemn rank around,
 Circling yonder chair of state,
 Do Granta's ancient Guardians wait
 To welcome to his seat their newly-throned mate.

VII.

Names of old renown are there,
 Majestic forms and unforgott'n faces;
 Villiers and gallant Devereux, princely pair,
 In that august assembly take their places,
 And gaze conspicuous on the pageant fair;
 While wisdom beams in Cecil's tranquil air
 Prelates whose counsels swayed the realm,
 On their golden crosiers lean.
 Foremost of all undaunted Fisher stands,
 With look benign and stately bending mien;
 Glad to behold beside the helm
 The son his own loved cloister bred,
 And lifting high his aged hands
 Thus speaks the benediction of the Dead.

(1) The Earls of Northumberland have thrice been allied by marriage with the House of Plantagenet.

(2) The names that follow in (vii) and (ix) are those of former Chancellors of the University. John Fisher, Cardinal, and Almoner to the Lady Margaret, 1504; William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, 1558; Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, 1598; George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, 1626; James Scott, Duke of Monmouth, 1674; and Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, (an ancestor of the Duke of Northumberland) 1688.

VIII.

"Heir of our ancient trust, with thee
"Long may the keeping of the fountain be,
"That guards the unsullied springs of Truth
"From touch of profanation free;
"Here may the eager lips of youth
"Still quench their thirst in streams as pure
"As those which did thine early steps allure,
"And led thee up to this proud company."

IX.

Granta, while gazing on that lordly line,
What more than mother's joy is thine,
To see how England's noblest ones,
Glorying to be called thy sons,
Have vied thy deathless wreath around their brows to twine:
Yet, 'mid those splendour-circled names,
One pitying look ill-fated Monmouth claims,
Where in the illustrious throng he stands concealed;
Nor shalt thou fail to mark the while
How there sits a radiant smile
On the curled lip of haughty Somerset,
To see his generous race can yield
To Learning's halls a patron yet.

X.

Still, of that stately train the last,
Upon one reverend form thine eyes are cast,
And they with tears are filling fast.
O, cease awhile, ye sounds of gladness,
And let the plaintive notes and slow
Mingle with the thoughts of sadness
Which from the memory flow,
Of all the greatness and the worth,
That with our honoured Camden, passed from Earth.

XI.

And Thou, around whose brows this morn
The crown yon famous line has borne
Spreads its laureate leaves unfaded,—
Long by that wreath, in lustre worn,
Be thy temples shaded!
Under thine auspicious sway
May Science still her daring way,
Held by a hand unseen, in safety keep,
Amid the stars of Heaven and caverns of the Deep.
Here let Plato's holy theme
Still find another listening Academe
While from Religion's ancient Altar

The soaring flames that never falter
 Far o'er the illumined land with steady radiance gleam.
 O Percy! may that beaconing blaze
 Yet more majestic mount on high
 Beneath the calm of thy propitious days;
 Where Priests may feed their censers bright,
 And Patriot hands their torches light,
 Nor let the olden fires of Faith and Fealty die!

The Chancellor afterwards attended a Grand Fete given in the grounds of St. John's College, to above 1400 persons. On the 6th, there was a ball in the Fitzwilliam Museum, which was attended by 1602 ladies and gentlemen. There were performances of sacred music at Great St. Mary's, on the evening of the 2nd, and on the morning of the 6th of July; and concerts in the Senate House on the evenings of the 4th and 5th. On the 4th, there was a fete at Magdalene College, and on the 5th, a grand display of fireworks at Jesus College.⁽¹⁾ On the 4th, the Council voted a congratulatory Address to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, to whom it was presented on the same day, at Catharine Hall Lodge.

On the 3rd of September, the Corn Exchange on St. Andrew's Hill was opened. It was erected by the Corporation, aided by a subscription amounting to £691. 15s. 0d. of which sum the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant of the County, gave £50., Thomas Mortlock, Esq. £21., J. P. Allix, Esq. M.P. £20., and R. J. Eaton, Esq. M.P. £20. The cost of the building, &c. was £1734 12s. 4d.

On the 12th of October, was formed the Cambridge Cemetery Company. Their Cemetery is situate on the Histon Road, in the Parish of Chesterton.

A new and handsome Shire House within the precincts of the Castle, was completed this year, and opened on the 21st of October, when the General Quarter Sessions for the County were held there. The Architects were Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon. To the great regret of the lovers of antiquity, the spacious and massive Gatehouse, the sole relic of the Castle, was removed to make way for this Shire House. The lease of the Shire Hall on the Market Hill,⁽²⁾ was

(1) Mr. Peters set forth an Installation Medal in gold, silver bronze, and white metal, having on the obverse, a portrait of the Chancellor with this legend, "PRINCEPS ILLUSTRIS. HUGO PERCY NORTHUMB. DUX ACAD. CANTABR. CANCELL. 1842" and on the reverse, an exterior view of the Senate House surmounted by his Grace's Arms and motto, "ESPERANCE EN DIEU" and having underneath, the Arms of the University, and "ALMA MATER CANTABRIGIA."

(2) Vide ante p. 258 n. (3.)

surrendered to the Corporation, who converted the Crown Court into a Council Chamber, having adjoining the same, a fire-proof Treasury or Muniment Chamber.

There were contests in two Wards, at the annual election of two Councillors for each on the 1st of November. In East Barnwell Ward the votes were John Hall, 154; Thomas Thurston, 134; Robert Haylock, 119. In West Barnwell Ward the votes were Juner Perry Lawrence, 151; Thomas Rooke, 145; George Livett, 139; James Peterson Twiss, 138.

The Senate having appointed a Syndicate,⁽¹⁾ to inquire into the state of the Funds of the University, this Syndicate reported⁽²⁾ as follows:—

That the Funded Property of the University has of late years been considerably diminished by a succession of large extraordinary expenses. As instances of such outlay, the Syndicate beg leave to particularize the sums contributed out of the University Chest towards the erection and fittings of the Observatory, and also the expenses incurred in the erection of new Printing Offices and Machinery, in the purchase of Sites for the Pitt Press and the New Library, and in the erection and fittings of the New Anatomical Schools, and in the fittings of the new Mineralogical Museum.

That, besides the diminution of income resulting from this reduction of capital, the permanent annual expenditure of the University has been very considerably increased, as well by the provision made for the maintenance and management of the Observatory, as also by various new arrangements partly consequent upon the extension of the Public Buildings and Scientific Collections of the University, and partly arising out of the enlarged system of academical Examinations.

That to meet this increased, and probably still increasing, expenditure, it appears to the Syndicate to be necessary that some measures should be adopted to augment the permanent annual income of the University.

With this view, the Syndicate beg leave to recommend

That in future the fees payable to the University Chest on Matriculation and on Admission to any Degree, be increased according to the following scale, viz:—

That on Matriculation every Nobleman and Fellow Commoner

pay an additional sum of	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	£6	0	0
And every Pensioner an additional sum of	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	£3	0	0

That every person admitted to any Degree, unless it be honorary,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	£1	10	0
pay an additional sum of	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			

A Grace confirming this report was passed on the 2nd of November, after a division in the Non-Regent house wherein the votes were, placets 44; non-placets 19.

On the 1st of December, the Vicchancellor and ten other Heads issued a Notice, that persons in statu pupillari, taking part in, or resorting to meetings of persons, assembled for the purpose of pigeon

(1) 20th of May.

(2) 28th of June.

shooting, would be liable to suspension, rustication, or expulsion, as the case should appear to the Vicechancellor and Heads to require.

A day mail between London and Cambridge, was established on the 23rd of December.

1843.

On the 10th of February, the Senate voted petitions to both Houses of Parliament for repeal of the enactment uniting the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor.

On the 21st of February, a Town Meeting to petition the House of Commons against the Income Tax, was held at the Guildhall. It was convened by the Mayor, but he being too unwell to preside, the chair was taken by Henry Staples Foster, Esq. The resolutions and petition were carried unanimously. They were proposed and supported by Richard Foster, Esq., Mr. John Hatt, George Livett, Esq., Mr. Henry Smith, Ebenezer Foster, Esq., Mr. Edmund Wells, Mr. Haylock, Mr. William Ekin, and Mr. Charles Asby.

On the 20th of March, was taken the poll on the election of a representative in Parliament for the Town, in the room of Sir Alexander Cray Grant, Bart., who vacated his seat by accepting the office of one of the Commissioners for auditing the public accounts. The candidates were Fitzroy Kelly,⁽¹⁾ Esq., one of her Majesty's Counsel at Law, who polled 713 votes, and Richard Foster, Esq., for whom 680 votes were recorded.

A Syndicate appointed "to consider whether it is desirable to take "any measures, and if so what, to secure a correspondence between "the Mathematical and Classical Examinations of the University, "and the Mathematical and Classical Lectures of the University "Professors," having made a report to the Senate, a grace to carry into effect the recommendations therein contained, was proposed on

(1) Mr. Kelly was called to the bar by the society of Lincoln's Inn, 7th of May, 1824. He unsuccessfully contested Hythe in 1826. In Hilary vacation 1835, he was constituted King's Counsel. At the general election in 1835, he was returned to Parliament for Ipswich (the votes being Kelly, 461; Robt. Adam Dundas, Esq., 460; Rigby Wason, Esq., 433; James Morrison, Esq., 429), but was unseated on petition (see Knapp and Ombler's Election Cases 322—390). At the general election of 1837 he again contested Ipswich, and was defeated at the poll (the votes being Thomas Milner Gibson, Esq., 601; Henry Tufnell, Esq., 595; Kelly, 593; Rigby Wason, Esq., 593), he however was seated on petition (see Falconer and Fitzherbert's Election Cases 266—294). At the general election in 1841, he was an unsuccessful candidate for Ipswich (the votes being Rigby Wason, Esq., 659; George Rennie, Esq., 657; Kelly, 611; Rt. Hon. J. C. Herries, 604). In July 1845, he was appointed Solicitor-General, and was soon afterwards knighted. At the general election in 1847, he unsuccessfully contested Lyme Regis (the votes being Thomas Neville Abdy, Esq., 148; Kelly, 145). He also failed in an attempt to obtain the seat on petition.

the 31st of March, and rejected in the Non-Regent House: placets 19, non-placets 27.

A Roman Catholic Chapel dedicated to St. Andrew having been erected in Union road, from a design of A. Welby Pugin, Esq., the altar was consecrated on the 27th of April, by Dr. Wareing, titular Bishop of Ariopolis, with the accustomed ceremonies, after which a sermon was preached by Dr. Wiseman, titular Bishop of Melipotamus.

On the 4th of May, the Council voted addresses to her Majesty, congratulating her on the birth of the Princess Alice Maud Mary, and condoling on the death of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex.

Isaac Ibberson, and Charles Asby, two of the electors of the Borough, having petitioned the House of Commons against the return of Mr. Kelly, as member of Parliament, a select committee was appointed to try and determine this petition. The committee met on the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th of May, when they determined that Mr. Kelly was duly elected. They also reported that one Wm. Smithers had been bribed, but that it was not proved that the bribe was given by Mr. Kelly, or his agents, or with his knowledge or consent; also that one John Humm, left his residence and avoided being served with the Speaker's warrant to give evidence. Mr. Kinglake, and Mr. Burcham, were counsel for the petitioners, and Mr. Austin, Mr. Cockburn, and Mr. Hildyard, for the sitting member.

On the 25th of May, Mr. Wm. Dougal Christie, M.P. for Weymouth, moved the House of Commons for leave to bring in a bill to abolish certain oaths and subscriptions in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and to extend education in the Universities to persons who are not members of the Church of England. The motion was supported by Mr. T. M. Gibson, Sir Winston Barron, Lord John Russell, Mr. Wyse, Mr. Redington, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. H. R. Yorke, and opposed by Mr. Goulburn Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Mr. Shaw, Lord Stanley, Mr. Williams Wynn, and Viscount Sandon. On a division the motion was rejected: Ayes 105; Noes 175.⁽¹⁾

In the afternoon of the 9th of August, the town and neighbourhood were visited by most appalling thunder storms, accompanied with the descent of furious torrents of ice, hail, and rain. Scarcely a house, college, church, or public building, in Cambridge

(1) Hansard, Parliamentary Debates, third series, lxi. 855-918.

escaped without injury, and in many instances the damage was very considerable. The crops in the neighbourhood were also damaged to a serious extent.

An Act for regulating Theatres which received the royal assent on the 22nd of August, repeals so much as was then in force of the Act 10, Geo. II., for the more effectual preventing the playing of interludes within the precincts of the two Universities,⁽¹⁾ and requires that in places beyond the limits of the Lord Chamberlain's authority, all theatres shall be licensed by the Justices of the Peace, subject as respects Oxford and Cambridge, and a distance of fourteen miles from each of these places, to the subjoined proviso :

PROVIDED ALWAYS, and be it enacted, That no such Licence shall be in force within the Precincts of either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or within Fourteen miles of the City of Oxford or Town of Cambridge, without the Consent of the Chancellor or Vice Chancellor of each of the said Universities respectively ; and that the Rules for the Management of any Theatre which shall be licensed with such Consent within the Limits aforesaid, shall be subject to the Approval of the said Chancellor or Vice Chancellor respectively ; and in case of the Breach of any of the said Rules, or of any Condition on which the Consent of the Chancellor or Vice Chancellor to grant any such Licence shall have been given, it shall be lawful for such Chancellor or Vice Chancellor respectively to annul the Licence, and thereupon such Licence shall become void.⁽²⁾

This year, extensive alterations and improvements were made in the church of St. Botolph, which was repaired throughout. It was re-opened for divine service on the 17th of September.

The church of St. Andrew the Great having been pulled down and a more spacious edifice designed by Ambrose Poynter, Esq., erected on its site by subscription,⁽³⁾ the new church was consecrated on the 19th of October, in this year, by Dr. Allen, bishop of Ely.

On the 25th of October, the University and Town were honoured with a visit from her Majesty, accompanied by her illustrious consort His Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty and the Prince came from Windsor to Slough, thence by the Great

(1) Vide ante, p. 232.

(2) Stat: 6 & 7 Vict. c. 68, ss. 1, 2, 5, 10.

(3) The subscription was set on foot in 1836. The principal subscribers were Frederick Thackeray, Esq., M.D., Thos. Hall Fisher, Esq., and Mr. Thomas Stamford Woodley, £110. each, Thos. Fisher, Esq., Rev. George Langshaw, Vicar, Joseph Truslove, Esq., James Law sometime Alderman, £105. each. Christ's College, £105. Hugh Duke of Northumberland High Steward of the University, £100. Dean and Chapter of Ely, £100. James Wood, D.D. Dean of Ely and Master of St. John's College, and Mr. Edward Favell, £57. 10s. each. George Archdall, D.D. Master of Emmanuel College, £55. Mr Moses Brown, and W. N. Heale, Esq. of Christ's College, £52. 10s. each. Miss Hatch, £50. Emmanuel College, £50. Upwards of £800. was realized by a Bazaar held at the Town Hall, on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th of November, 1837.

Western Railway to Paddington, and by road through Tottenham, Ware, Buntingford, and Royston, to Cambridge. At Royston, the Queen was met by the Earl of Hardwicke Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, who, accompanied by a numerous body of the yeomanry of the county on horseback, escorted her Majesty to Cambridge. At the end of Trumpington Street, a lofty triumphal arch decorated with flowers, evergreens, and flags, had been erected, and within the arch the Mayor and Council in their formalities awaited the Queen's approach. Her Majesty, escorted by the Whittlesey yeomanry cavalry, arrived here at ten minutes to two, when the Mayor presented the mace, which her Majesty graciously returned, and the Council preceded her Majesty to Trinity College, the Mayor walking by the right of her Majesty's carriage. Countless crowds were assembled to greet their Sovereign and the Prince, who were received with the most rapturous enthusiasm. At the entrance of Trinity College, Dr. Whewell the Vicechancellor and the University met her Majesty, to whom the Vicechancellor offered the staves of the Esquire Bedels, but her Majesty was pleased to order the Esquire Bedels to resume the same. Within the College, Dr. Whewell as Master, with the Seniors tendered the College keys, which were graciously returned. Having partaken of refreshment in the Master's Lodge, her Majesty proceeded to hold a Court in the Hall, at the upper end of which a throne had been erected. The Vicechancellor attended by Lord Lyndhurst High Steward of the University, the Heads of Colleges, Professors, University Officers, Senate, and other members of the University, then presented the following address:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

May it please your Majesty,

WE, your Majesty's dutiful subjects, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, most gratefully avail ourselves of your Majesty's gracious permission to offer, within the walls of the University itself, the expression of the devoted loyalty which we at all times feel towards your Majesty, and of the sentiments excited in our hearts by your Majesty's presence among us.

THE University of Cambridge, protected and favoured by your Majesty's royal predecessors, and entrusted by them with important offices in the great national concerns of religion and education, has ever been profoundly grateful for the dignified duties thus assigned her, and full of reverent affection towards the sovereigns of the realm. When, in former times, the members of this University have been so highly honoured as to see among them their Sove-

reigns in person, such an event has upon all occasions called up in their breasts the most earnest and lively sentiments of loyalty, and has made them feel, more strongly than ever, both the dignity and the responsibility of their position.

WE trust your Majesty will believe that any expressions which we can use very inadequately convey the sense which we entertain of your Majesty's great kindness and condescension in thus enabling us to add the name of your Majesty to those of your royal predecessors, the Queens and Kings, who have in succession visited this their University. We feel it an additional mark of your Majesty's favour and consideration, that your Majesty's visit takes place at so early a period of your Majesty's happy reign, and in the company of your Majesty's August Consort, so as to bring our academic institution under the immediate notice of his cultivated and enlightened mind. We also esteem it a peculiar instance of your Majesty's royal favourable disposition, that your Majesty has been pleased to make this visit at a time when the occupations and business of the University are proceeding in their ordinary course, and so soon after the announcement of your Majesty's gracious intention that the University necessarily wears its usual aspect. We trust we may consider your Majesty's visit under such circumstances a mark of your royal good opinion and good will; of your Majesty's sympathy in the purposes which the University has to fulfil; and of your Majesty's confidence that we are labouring in the discharge of our duties with fidelity and diligence.

WE trust that, at all periods of the history of this University, the number of the persons who, after receiving their education here, have distinguished themselves as statesmen, divines, and scholars, has abundantly shewn that the culture which is here given to men's minds, is not unfit to mould the noble national character of the country over which your Majesty reigns, and to qualify men to act their respective parts in that glorious national constitution in church and state of which your Majesty is the Head. But whatever our exertions may have hitherto been, we shall henceforth have, in the recollection of the interest in our institutions and occupations which your Majesty's visit implies, a most powerful motive to labour still more diligently, in the hope that this University may continue to produce worthy members of the state, and faithful and able servants of your Majesty.

THIS gracious visit of your Majesty and your Royal Consort will ever be kept in mind as a memorable event in the records of the University; and will be by all of us who have the good fortune and the high honour to be present on this auspicious occasion, recollected with feelings of deep gratitude and affectionate reverence towards your Majesty.

WITH these sentiments, we pray that the Supreme Disposer of events may be pleased to shed upon your Majesty and your Royal Consort a continuance and increase of all blessings, to shield you from all harm, and long to preserve your Majesty for the benefit and happiness of these realms.

Her Majesty was graciously pleased to reply as follows :

I RECEIVE with peculiar satisfaction, on the occasion of my visit to the University, this dutiful and affectionate expression of your attachment and loyalty.

I AM deeply sensible of the benefits which your exertions in the cause of religion and learning have conferred upon my people; and the University may, on all occasions, depend upon my continued favour and encouragement.

The Vicechancellor then presented the following address to Prince Albert :

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

May it please your Royal Highness,

WE, Her Majesty's dutiful subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, beg leave to avail ourselves of the opportunity now given us, of tendering to your Royal Highness the expression of our profound respect; and of welcoming with our most cordial good wishes, your Royal Highness's appearance within the walls of this University; an event which is a source of satisfaction and joy to every Member of our body.

THE intimate ties which connect your Royal Highness with the happiness of our beloved Queen, and the future prosperity of the nation, cannot but call forth our most lively desires and earnest prayers for your Royal Highness's welfare, with which your Royal Highness's virtues and high endowments lead us to combine a cordial and respectful feeling towards your Royal Highness's person.

WE are persuaded that your Royal Highness's known regard for religion, learning, and science, will make your Royal Highness receive with kind condescension the salutations of a body which has these great objects for its special ends. Your Royal Highness, educated in a distinguished University of your native land, will not fail to feel a lively concern in the academical establishments of this your Royal Highness's adopted country. And connected as your Royal Highness is, by the most endearing ties, and by the relations belonging to your Royal Highness's exalted position, with the institutions of England, your Royal Highness, we are persuaded, visits one of the ancient Universities of the land with a strong interest, arising both from the place which it occupies in the history of the country, and its importance in the social fabric of the empire.

WE trust that the attention which in this University has been bestowed upon divine and human learning, has been such, that we are not unworthy of some portion of the sympathy which your Royal Highness feels in the cultivation of such pursuits. And we rejoice that the delight and gratitude excited by the visit of our gracious sovereign, are combined with this privilege of coming under the personal notice of your Royal Highness, Her Majesty's Illustrious Consort.

IT is our earnest wish and prayer that your Royal Highness may receive every blessing which Providence can bestow, and may long continue to be a benefit and an ornament to these realms.

The Prince's reply was as follows :—

I RECEIVE with peculiar pleasure these assurances of attachment and regard which have been so kindly presented to me on this my first visit with the Queen to this ancient University.

MY warmest and best wishes will always attend the studies here pursued; and I earnestly trust that the University of Cambridge may long maintain the reputation it has earned, of successfully training enlightened men for the service of the state, and of diffusing throughout the country the blessings of a sound and religious education.

The Vicechancellor, High Steward, Heads of Colleges, Caput, Proctors, Esquire Bedels, and Registry, were presented to her Majesty and the Prince, who soon afterwards proceeded to King's College Chapel, at the entrance of which they were received by Dr. George Thackeray Provost, and Wm. Hunt Esq. M.A., the Senior Fellow. Evening Prayer was read by the Provost; Mr. John Pratt Organist of the College and of the University, presiding at the organ. On returning to Trinity College, the Queen and Prince visited the Chapel, the Queen returning to the Master's Lodge, whilst the Prince, accompanied by the Vicechancellor, viewed the College Library by torchlight. In the evening Her Majesty had a private dinner party at the Master's Lodge, and afterwards held a levee, at which many Members of the University were presented, as were also Thomas Stevenson, Esq. Mayor, Aldermen Deighton, Fawcett, and Fisher, and Henry Staples Foster, Esq., Councillor, who attended with addresses from the Council to the Queen and Prince. That evening the town was illuminated, and there was a grand display of fireworks on Parker's Piece. On the 26th, the Prince having been admitted of Trinity College, and matriculated as a member of the University; Her Majesty and the Prince proceeded to the Senate House, where the Queen being seated on the throne, the Prince was admitted to the degree of LL.D., and the degree of D.D. was conferred by royal mandate on the Rev. Robert Phelps Master of Sidney Sussex College. On leaving the Senate House, Her Majesty and the Prince viewed the Geological Museum and the University Library, proceeding thence to King's College, and visiting the Provost's Lodge. Her Majesty and the Prince then went to St. John's College, where they viewed the Library, Master's Lodge, and the Chapel, then Her Majesty returned to Trinity College, whilst the Prince visited Christ's College, Sidney College, Jesus College, and Magdalene College. The Queen and Prince then proceeded to Corpus Christi College, where they viewed the Library, Chapel, and Hall, and thence went to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, then in course of restoration. Her Majesty and the Prince returned again to Trinity College, whence at about 20 minutes to 5, they took their departure for Wimpole House, the seat of the Earl of Hardwicke, which was honoured with their presence till the morning of the 28th of October, when they left for Windsor.

All the wards were contested at the annual election of two

Councillors for each on the 1st of November. The votes were as follow:—East Barnwell Ward: Charles Wagstaff 196; Edmund Wells 188; Symeon Taylor Bartlett 143; Field Dunn Barker 133.—West Barnwell Ward: George Livett 199; Charles Asby 194; Thomas Ratnett 74.—Market Ward: Charles Edward Brown 170; William Mitchell 167; Henry Smith 119; John Worseldine 118.—Trinity Ward: William Swann, jun. 203; Charles Balls 201; William Ekin 180; John Glasscock 165; Robert Haylock (druggist) 5.—St. Andrew's Ward: William Warwicker 159; Edmund Favell 158; Joseph Deacon Fetch 53; William Jeary Cannon 53.

At the election of a Councillor for Market Ward (in the room of Charles Edward Brown elected Alderman) on the 22nd of November, the votes were James William Baxter 152; Henry Smith 82; Thomas Hallack 3.

At the election of a Councillor for West Barnwell Ward (in the room of Thomas Rooke, deceased) on the 15th of December, the votes were Henry Smith 226; Thomas Ratnett 155.

In this and the preceding year, the church of the Holy Sepulchre was repaired and restored under the superintendence of the Cambridge Camden Society, from the designs of Anthony Salvin, Esq., architect. The belfry story was removed, the original portion of the tower surmounted by a conical roof, the semicircular Norman windows were restored and filled with stained glass, and the pews and gallery were removed. The church was paved throughout with encaustic tiles, a new south aisle was erected, the groining of the nave and the circular aisle was restored and a window of stained glass was inserted at the eastern end. Open oak seats were placed in the chancel and its aisles. A new oak pulpit and a highly carved font cover were provided, and a stone altar and credence table erected. A suit arose as to the legality of these latter appendages,⁽¹⁾ and pending this suit the church remained closed. Indeed it was not re-opened till the 10th of August 1845,⁽²⁾ by which time the stone altar and credence table had been removed and a carved communion table substituted for the stone altar. The expense of the restoration and improvements was above £4000. the greater part being raised by subscription.

(1) See under 1845.

(2) Sermons were preached on the occasion, by Dr. Graham, master of Christ's College, (now Bishop of Chester), and the Rev. Professor Scholefield.

1844.

On the 3rd of February, a large meeting of landholders and farmers of the county was held at the Red Lion Inn, in order to oppose the Anti-Corn-Law League. Resolutions having this object, were proposed and supported by Mr. Edward Ball, of Burwell, Mr. James Witt, of Denny Abbey, H. J. Adeane, Esq., E. Hicks, Esq., William Layton, Esq., Mr. S. Jonas, Dr. Hall, of Fulbourn, Mr. Johnson, the Earl of Hardwicke, Hon. E. T. Yorke, M.P., Rev. F. H. Maberly, and Mr. Page Howard. A subscription was also opened, the Earl of Hardwicke gave £100. and Mr. Yorke, Mr. Adeane, Thomas Mortlock, Esq., Colonel Pemberton, and Christopher Pemberton, Esq. £50 each.⁽¹⁾

On the 7th of February, a Grace passed, accepting the proposal of John Barnes, Esq., of the Middle Temple, for founding with £2000. £3. per cent consols, (after the death of his sister Ann Barnes), a University Scholarship, to be called after and in memory of his late brother, Thomas Barnes, M.A., of Pembroke Hall, many years editor of the Times newspaper.

On the 13th of February, the Borough Court of Pleas, gave judgment on a claim of conusance by the Vicechancellor, of an action of replevin there depending by John Brown against the Rev. James Hildyard, M.A., the Senior Proctor. The claim was disallowed, on the ground that it had not been entered on the roll.

On the 24th of February, the Queen approved of a revised code of statutes for Trinity College.

In February, the Senate voted petitions to both Houses of Parliament, for repeal of the enactment uniting the Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor.

On the 18th of May, the Vicechancellor and twelve other Heads of Colleges, published the subjoined notice:—

WHEREAS it is expedient, as well for protecting Persons in Statu Pupillari against Impositions or vexatious Proceedings at Law, as for securing the regular and prompt payment of all just and lawful Debts contracted by them, that the expenses incurred by such persons should be brought, as far as is practicable, under the inspection and control of the Tutors of their respective Colleges. And whereas some cases have recently occurred, wherein inhabitants of the Town have instituted legal Proceedings against Persons in Statu Pupillari for the recovery of Debts, without having given any previous Notice of their claims or intentions to the Tutors of the Colleges of which such Persons were Members:

(1) At or about this time, an Anti-Corn-Law association was formed in the town, and lectures on free trade were delivered here by H. S. Foster, Esq., president of the association, and Mr. Falvey one of the lecturers employed by the League.

WE, the Vice Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, whose names are under-written, do hereby give Notice, that if in future any Inhabitant of the Town, engaged in any Trade or Profession, shall institute any legal proceedings for the recovery of a Debt due to him from any Person in Statu Pupillari⁽¹⁾ without first giving reasonable Notice of his claims to the Tutor of such Person; he shall be punished by Discommuning or otherwise, as to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges shall seem fit.

W. HODGSON, Vice-Chancellor.

G. THACKERAY.

WILLIAM WEBB.

W. FRENCH.

J. LAMB.

GILBERT AINSLIE.

JOHN GRAHAM.

GEO. ARCHDALL.

R. TATHAM.

B. CHAPMAN.

ROBT. PHELPS.

W. WHEWELL.

JOSHUA KING.

St. Peter's College Lodge, May 18, 1844.

On the 23rd of May, Mr. W. D. Christie moved in the House of Commons an Address to the Queen, to issue a commission, to inquire into all matters relating to the statutes, revenues, trusts, privileges, and general condition as regards learning and religion, of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the Colleges and Halls in those Universities. Whilst proceeding with his address in support of his motion, the house was counted out and adjourned.⁽²⁾

On the 27th of May, the Council ordered that from and after the 27th of June, the Haymarket theretofore held in the public road near Honey Hill, should be removed to the Cattle Market in the parish of St. Giles.

At an election of a Councillor for St. Andrew's Ward (in the room of Edward Favell, elected an Alderman), held on the 4th of June, the votes were, Henry Richard Wiseman 199; Joseph Deacon Fetch 178.

Frederick Augustus, King of Saxony, visited the University on the 20th of June. He was entertained at Trinity College by the Master, and during his stay in Cambridge, visited St. John's, King's and St. Peter's Colleges, the University Library, the Observatory, &c. The following account of His Majesty's visit was soon afterwards published by Dr. C. G. Carus.

JUNE 20.

It had become a very cheerful and beautiful evening, as we drove through the green pleasure grounds around the city, and entered Cambridge, in which there was a delightful feeling of the quiet of a town of 20,000 inhabitants, after all the hurry and noise of the streets of London. A still spirit of silence seems to breathe around.

(1) On the 29th February, 1848, a hair-dresser, carrying on business in Cambridge, was discommuned for a month, for suing, without previous notice to the college tutor, a Bachelor of Arts, of Trinity College, who had left Cambridge and was residing in Yorkshire.

(2) Hansard, Parliamentary Debates, third series, lxxiv. 1459, 1465—1468.

Immediately on driving into the town, we passed the New Museum of Arts, built in the Grecian temple style, but not yet quite finished. This building owes its origin to a legacy left for the purpose by the late Earl Fitzwilliam, who bequeathed a sum of £100,000. for its erection. Several of the old colleges next presented their gray walls, crowned with turrets and ornamented Gothic panels—the slender Gothic church of St. Mary's was seen; and through the quiet streets, illumined by the evening sun, we drove into the first and richest of the colleges, Trinity, in which, since the days of Queen Elizabeth, it has been the custom for monarchs, as they journey, to sojourn. Our host was Dr. Whewell, the present master.

Almost without any time for preparation, we followed our hospitable host, in order to obtain the clearest possible idea of the buildings and arrangements of this remarkable and celebrated old University. The spacious court of Trinity College, with its yellowish stone colour and lofty old Gothic architecture, produces a splendid effect. It was first founded in 1546, by Henry VIII. (Cambridge, in general, is so old, as to have been destroyed as early as the ninth century by the Danes.) The college contains about four hundred students. The gate, especially, is in beautiful style—lofty, castellated, and ornamented with towers crowned with pinnacles; it harmonises admirably with the adjoining buildings, which are very little lower. An ornamented Gothic fountain, in the open space within, has the very best effect.

The arrangement of these colleges is, moreover, very peculiar; there are not less than seventeen of them, of which the oldest, St. Peter's, was founded as early as 1257. From 1700 to 1800 students, in all, reside within their walls; but each college has its own foundations, is regulated according to its own laws, and, by means of its teachers, called fellows, gives instruction to its own students in the ancient languages, mathematics, and theological morals, whilst the whole of the students are, in common, at liberty to attend, and do attend, the lectures of the University professors in the various faculties, according to their particular objects of study or professional views. The time of our visit was out of term, and but few students were in college. They all wear black gowns and caps, the fellows and masters a long black robe (almost like our clergy), and black cap, which has a broad, flat square top. It is said that no small jealousy and rivalry exist among the various colleges; and I myself heard one of the fellows compare the state of feeling between Trinity and St. John's, to that between Athens and Sparta. We visited the gardens behind Trinity, and found the clear and broad waters of the Cam, which runs into the Ouse, and thus connects Cambridge with the sea. In these waters the students enjoy the most splendid opportunities of boating and rowing, which is seized upon with avidity, and the young men become adepts in the art. We next returned to the college buildings, in order to see the hall and the library. This college is proud of having ranked Newton amongst its fellows; a marble statute and a portrait of the great philosopher adorn the hall, and reliques of various descriptions are contained in the library. A portion of his hair, some manuscripts and instruments belonging to him, were shewn to us; and among, the last mentioned, the earliest and imperfect form of his "Refractor." Among the MSS. were letters from foreign men of learning; and among the rest, a letter from Voltaire, written in very correct English. The college is not less proud of Bacon of Verulam, whose portrait hangs beside that of Newton. In addition to these pre-eminent names, Ray, the naturalist, Dryden, Barrow, and other

celebrated men of literature and learning, were formerly students, and Richard Bentley, master of the college. The present master, Dr. Whewell, is a man of solid learning, and among other languages so well versed in German, as to give to his countrymen a flowing translation of "*Hermann and Dorothea*," without being deterred by the difficulties of English hexameters. From want of time, it was impossible to devote attention to any more of the numerous curiosities which the library contains, than these already mentioned. There is here a copy of the Gospel, which is, undoubtedly, very valuable in the history of the arts; it contains a number of pictures in the Byzantine mosaic style, and is supposed, by Waagen, to be of the date of the eighth century. Some MSS. of Milton were also shewn us, consisting of letters and other papers; but the most interesting of all was the first plan of his "*Paradise Lost*," sketched in the form of a drama. The evening, however, was advancing, and it was time to dress for dinner.

After our numerous state dinners in London, our comparatively quiet repast in the society of men of learning and a few highly educated ladies was a true refreshment. The master had invited several fellows, Dr. Paget, a physician, and Dr. Clark, professor of anatomy. The conversation was lively, and the order of the entertainment itself had in it something original. The system of carving at the table, usual in all English houses, I first saw here regularly practised; a number of dishes are put upon the table at the same time, and every person carves the dish immediately placed before him and helps the other guests. At the conclusion of the various courses of which the dinner was composed, a large silver bowl, filled with rose water, in which was placed a silver spoon, was set upon the table, and sent round, in order that each might take a portion upon a small plate, to dip his napkin in for the purpose of refreshing the face and hands; this custom had something to me quiet oriental in its observance. After this, the cloth was removed; a silver tree-shaped service was placed in the centre of the polished table, laden with small dishes filled with confectionary and preserves. In addition to this, there were dishes of fruits both dry and fresh, and a great variety of cakes and ornamental sugar work. Among the cakes, a portion of bride-cake was particularly pointed out. This cake was a part of that which had been made after the wedding of the master with his very polite and agreeable lady, and was, as such cakes in general are, rich, dry, and highly baked. They are often partly preserved for years, brought forward on great festive occasions, and eaten in small portions. The ladies having now retired, and the master having taken the seat of the lady of the house next his majesty the king, a small silver waggon, with cut decanters filled with port and sherry, was put in circulation on the smooth table, always from right to left, so as to allow every one to help himself according to his pleasure. Finally, the gentlemen too, rose from the table, followed the ladies into the drawing-room, found a sideboard with tea and coffee in an adjoining room, and thus a genuine English dinner was completed.

As I have already said, I felt a particular pleasure in again finding myself in the company of men of learning alone, and especially, as I found, that I myself was already well known here through my works. My "*Physiology*" and "*Comparative Anatomy*" had not only been studied by the medical professors, but it furnished me, at the same time, with an opportunity of conversing upon other important phenomena in our literature with Mr. Worsley,

a lively young man and Fellow of Trinity. He had read, for example, and highly valued, Tieck's "*Vittoria Accorombona*." Moreover, just whilst I was engaged in a lively discussion with Drs. Paget and Clark upon the nervous system, a second Carus was introduced. He was a theologian—also a Fellow—and had been in college already seventeen years. On this occasion, I learned that several families of the name are to be met with in the north of England. Some curiosity was expressed to hear how I pronounced the name, which proved to be very different from the English usage. It is probable these, too, are descended from Roman stock; but which of us can lay claim to descent from the Emperor Carus, it would be difficult to discover; it would, perhaps, be easier for me to establish a connexion with Titus Lucretius Carus, the poet of nature. We did not separate till a late hour.

JUNE 21.

We lingered till after midday in Cambridge, and I have there learned and seen much, which seems to me indicative of the commencement of a new and fresh impulse in this otherwise antiquated university. Of means of study, there is no deficiency; the quiet of the place, the non-permission of theatres, and the non-existence of manufactories and trade, are all favourable to the undisturbed pursuit of knowledge. May the free spirit of knowledge more and more throw off those chains, in which Puritanic theology has so strictly bound almost everything in England!

I was present at a characteristic scene in the house of the Master of Trinity, at the customary early morning service before breakfast. It is the custom for the whole household to assemble; the servants come in and seat themselves upon a row of seats near the windows. The master of the household takes his seat at a small table, with the Bible and Prayer-book before him, reads a prayer, and then some chapters from the Bible; next, whilst all kneel, he reads a long, long litany, which in almost the whole of its parts corresponds with that of the Catholic Church. The service finished, all rise, the servants depart, and then comes the breakfast, which in England, as is well known, is a very rich and multifarious affair. As for myself, the custom was interesting for once; as a question of daily use, it must become tedious and ineffective, and presumes much time to spare.

After breakfast, Dr. Whewell conducted the king and us to St. John's College, which contains about three hundred students, and has been very recently rebuilt. A portion of the buildings lie on the further side of the Cam, and a covered bridge, constructed so as closely to resemble a Gothic corridor with glass windows, connects the two buildings.

We next proceeded to the large university library, which contains 170,000 volumes, and a great many curious works; among others, the first book published in England, in the year 1462, an important MS. codex of the New Testament, the poems of Hayfiz, very ornamentally written in minute characters, and merely as the filling up of the person's name to whom the copy is dedicated, and several things of a similar kind.

From thence we went to visit King's College, founded by Henry VI., as early as 1441, and especially for the reception of the Eton scholars. Its slender, lofty chapel (St. Mary's Church), is regarded as one of the finest Gothic buildings in England. The style differs completely from the German Gothic architecture. It belongs to the commencement of the sixteenth century, and by the rich interior decorations of its stone roof, reminds the spectator of Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster. In my youth I had once made a

drawing of this church after a copper-plate engraving, and longed anxiously to see the original. Now it was before me, slender, lofty, and light. As we entered the organ was played, and a very happy effect was produced by the sunlight subdued by the lofty stained-glass windows. Thus it is that many of our expectations in life are fulfilled with a surprising richness, whilst many others, not less or still more eagerly desired, are destined never to be realised. By means of a winding staircase in one of the towers, we ascended to the top of the singularly constructed roof. Notwithstanding the low pitch of the roof, it is, nevertheless, very strong, and like that of the Cathedral of Milan, may be ascended by steps to the ridge. In the bright sunlight and clear sky the view over the town, with its numerous gothic buildings, gardens, and the agreeable country round, was very beautiful; the stone dome beneath us—the blue firmament—the immense dome above us, and the richness around, produced upon my mind a more solemn impression than the litany of this morning.

Not far from the church is the Mineralogical and Geological collection of the University, neither is very large; the latter, however, contains some very interesting specimens, among the rest a large fossil deer, an admirably preserved Plesiosaurus, above 9 feet long: and what for the first time I had seen in such perfect form, several specimens of spiriferæ, fossil shells, first described by Buckland, which between their valves contain a kind of skeleton or detached spiral, whose physiological value has not been yet clearly determined.

We next examined the botanical garden, which appears as indifferently supplied as the museum of comparative and pathological anatomy. As, however, I happened to have time to remain here a little longer than in other departments, I discovered one among the pathological preparations, whose importance had hitherto escaped Dr. Clark himself(1). This collection also contains some very interesting skulls of savages, of which the curator presented me with one belonging to a New Zealander, which as an anatomical vade mecum was henceforth to be my carriage companion during the rest of our excursions.

I now went to St. Peter's, whither his majesty also came, after having, in the meantime, visited the observatory; and after partaking of a rich luncheon in this college, the carriages drove up, and we were soon again en route(2).

On the 4th of July, the royal assent was given to an Act, to enable the Eastern Counties' Railway Company to make a Railway from the Northern and Eastern Railway at Newport by Cambridge to Ely, and from thence eastward to Brandon, and westward to Peterborough.(3) This act contains the subjoined clauses.

AND BE IT ENACTED, That the Vice Chancellor, the Proctors, and Pro-Proctors for the Time being of the University of Cambridge, with or without

(1) This was a case of *Graviditas ulcerat ubaria*, of whose remarkable conditions, and transition to *Graviditas interstitialis*, English physicians appear hitherto to have little or no knowledge.

(2) The King of Saxony's Journey through England and Scotland, in the year 1844. By Dr. C. G. Carus, Physician to his Majesty the King of Saxony, and Privy Counsellor of the Medical Department. Translated by S. C. Davidson, B.A., Dr. Ph., &c. (London. 8vo. 1846.) pp. 150-155.

(3) Resolutions in favour of this Railway, were passed unanimously at a County Meeting held at Ely, on the 30th January, 1844. Amongst the proposers and supporters of the resolutions were, Wm. Layton, Esq. Dr. Peacock, Dean of Ely, John Fryer, Esq. Henry Lawrence, Esq. Rev. Dr. Webb Master of Clare Hall, and others.

their Servants, and the Heads and Tutors of Colleges and Halls, and the Marshal and the Yeoman Bedel of the said University, or other Person or Persons, provided such other Person or Persons shall have been deputed by Writing under the Hand of the Vice Chancellor of the said University for the Time being, or of the Head or Governor, or in his Absence the Vicegerent of any College or Hall in the said University, shall, at or about the Times of Trains of Carriages upon the said Railway starting or arriving, and at all reasonable Times have free Access to every Depôt or Station for the Reception of Passengers proceeding by the Trains upon the said Railway, and to every Part thereof, and to every Booking Office, Ticket Office, or other Office or Place for Passengers upon the said Railway wheresoever such Office or Place shall be, and shall then and there be entitled to demand and take and have, without any unreasonable delay, from the proper Officer or Servant of the Company, such Information as it may be in the Power of any Officer or Servant of the Company to give, with reference to any Passenger or Person having passed or applying to pass on the said Railway, or otherwise coming to or being in or upon the said Depôt or Station or Place, who shall be a Member of the said University or suspected of being such; and in case the said Company, or their Officers or Servants, or any of them, shall not permit such free Access to the said Depôts or Stations as aforesaid, or shall not furnish such Information as herein-before mentioned, the said Officer or Servant of the said Company shall for each Default forfeit a Sum not exceeding Five Pounds,

AND BE IT ENACTED, That if the said Vice Chancellor, or Proctors, or Pro-Proctors for the time being, of the said University, or Heads or Tutors of Colleges and Halls of the said University, or any of them, or any other Person or Persons deputed as aforesaid, shall at any Time or Times previous to the starting of any Train of Carriages upon the said Railway, notify to the proper Officer, Book-keeper, or Servant of the said Company, that any Person or Persons about to travel in or upon the said Railway is a Member of the University not having taken the Degree of Master of Arts or Bachelor in Civil Law or Medicine, and shall identify such Member to such proper Officer, Book-keeper, or Servant of the Company at the Time of giving such Notice, and require such Officer, Book-keeper, or Servant, to decline to take such Member of the University as a Passenger upon the said Railway, the proper Officer, Book-keeper, or Servant of the said Company shall immediately thereupon, and for the space of Twenty-four Hours after such Notice, Identification, and Requirement, refuse to convey such Member of the said University in or upon the said Railway, and which he is hereby authorized to do, notwithstanding such Member may have paid his Fare; and in case such Member of the said University shall be knowingly and wilfully allowed to be conveyed thereon after such Notice, within the Time aforesaid, the Company shall for each Passenger so conveyed forfeit a sum not exceeding Five Pounds: PROVIDED ALWAYS, That no Member of the University represented as such to the said Company, or any of their Officers or Servants, by the said Vice Chancellor, Proctors, Pro-Proctors, Heads or Tutors of Colleges and Halls, or other Person or Persons deputed as aforesaid, or any of them, who shall be refused to be carried by the said Company, or by any of their Officers or Servants, shall on that account be entitled to claim or recover any Damage or Compensation from the said Company, or such Officers, Book-keepers or Servants, provided that in case such member shall have paid his Fare the same shall have been tendered or returned to him.

AND BE IT ENACTED, That it shall not be lawful for the said Company to take up or set down any Person or Persons who shall be known to the Company or their Officers as Members of the University, but not having taken the Degree of Master of Arts or Bachelor in Civil Law or Medicine, on any Part of the said Railway, except at the regular appointed Stations of the Line; and in case the said Company shall take up or set down any such Person or Persons, except at such regular appointed Stations of the Line, they shall forfeit a Sum not exceeding Five Pounds for each Person so taken up or set down.

AND BE IT ENACTED, That it shall not be lawful for the said Company to take up or set down any Passenger or Passengers at the Cambridge Railway Station, or at any Place within Three Miles of the same, between the Hours of Ten in the Morning and Five in the Afternoon on any Sunday, unless it should happen that any Train usually arriving at or departing from the said Station at or before the said Hour of Ten in the Morning has been delayed by some unavoidable Accident; and that for every person so taken up or set down the said Company shall forfeit a Sum not exceeding the sum of Five Pounds, to be recoverable and levied by summary Conviction and Distress and Sale before any Justice of the Peace for the County of Cambridge not holding any Office in the said University, and that such Justice of the Peace shall have Jurisdiction whether the said Person or Persons or any of them shall have been taken up or set down within the Borough of Cambridge, or the Precincts of the said University, or at any Place within the said County, the said Forfeiture or Penalty to be paid and applied to and for the benefit and use of Addenbrooke's Hospital, or other County Charity that may in lieu thereof be hereafter from time to time declared for the Purpose under the Seal of the said University; and that the said Conviction may be in the form specified in the Schedule (D.) to this Act annexed; and that Service of any Information, Summons, or other legal Document upon any Clerk, Officer, or other Agent of the said Company, at any Station of the said Company within the said County or Borough of Cambridge, shall be sufficient service on the said Company.

AND BE IT ENACTED, That nothing herein contained shall in any manner alienate, prejudice, alter, interfere with, or impede the Exercise, of any of the Rights, Privileges, or Authorities whatsoever, of the said University, or of any of the Officers, Ministers, or Servants thereto belonging.

The Act also contains clauses giving controul to the officers of the University as to the appointment of special constables during the construction of the railway, for protecting the springs and watercourses which supply the University and Town with water, saving the rights of the conservators of the river Cam, providing as to the construction of the bridge to carry the railway over that river, and imposing penalties for obstructing the navigation thereof.⁽¹⁾

St. Paul's church was consecrated by Dr. Allen, bishop of Ely, on the 15th of October.

(1) Stat. 7 & 8 Vict. cap. lixii. (local and personal) ss: 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, & 205.

At the annual election of two Councillors for each ward on the 1st of November, two of the wards were contested, the votes being as follow:—East Barnwell Ward: Henry Staples Foster 217; Henry Hazard 202; Robert Headly 173; Thomas Hallack 3.—St. Andrew's Ward: David Matthew 144; Henry Francis Rowe 144; Thomas Hallack 34; Robert Barrett 32.

At the election of Mayor on the 9th of November, the votes were for William Bishop Alderman 19; for William Jardine Purchas Councillor 13:

On the 27th of November, the Senate accepted a proposal made by the friends of Lieut. Gen. Sir Preregrine Maitland, K.C.B., late Commander-in-Chief of the forces in South India, to appropriate £1600. for the establishment of a triennial prize for the best English Essay on some subject connected with the propagation of the Gospel, through Missionary exertions, in India and other parts of the heathen world.

At the County Sessions held by adjournment on the 27th of December, the court took into consideration the propriety of establishing a County Police Force, a measure which was advocated by George Jenyns, Esq., Thomas Barnard, Esq., Francis Dayrell, Esq., Alexander Cotton, Esq., Thomas St. Quintin, jun. Esq., Rev. John Graham, of Hinxton, Rev. William Acton, and Sir St. Vincent Cotton, Bart., and opposed by the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Godolphin, John Peter Allix, Esq., M.P., Henry John Adeane, Esq., Sir Charles Wale, and Edward Hicks, Esq. On a division 14 magistrates voted for, and 18 against, the establishment of a police force.

1845.

On the 31st of January, Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, LL.D., the Judge of the Arches Court of Canterbury, pronounced judgment in an appeal by the Rev. R. R. Faulkner, B.D., incumbent of the church of the Holy Sepulchre, against Edward Lichfield, and Thomas Stearn, the churchwardens, who had obtained from the Episcopal Consistorial Court of Ely,⁽¹⁾ a faculty sanctioning certain repairs and restorations in that church, and amongst them the erection of a stone altar and credence table.⁽²⁾ The learned Judge reversed the decision of the Court below with costs, he being of opinion that the stone altar was not a communion table within the meaning of the laws, canons, and constitutions ecclesiastical of the realm, and

(1) The case was heard before the Rev. J. H. Sparke, Chancellor of the Diocese of Ely, in the Hall of Trinity Hall, 25th July, 1844.

(2) Vide ante p. 666.

that those laws did not authorize the erection of a credence table.⁽¹⁾

On the 7th of March, the Senate voted petitions to both Houses of Parliament for the repeal of the enactment uniting the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor.

In consequence of the continuance of inclement weather, a general subscription for the relief of the poor was entered into on the 19th of March.

On the 10th of April, Mr. Christie moved the House of Commons that an address be presented to the Queen to appoint a Commission to inquire into and report upon all matters relating to the privileges, revenues, trusts, and to the state of education, learning, and religion, in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the Colleges of those Universities. This motion was seconded by Mr. Ewart, supported by Mr. Wyse, Mr. Hume, and Viscount Palmerston; and opposed by Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Mr. A. B. Hope, and Mr. Goulburn Chancellor of the Exchequer. On a division the motion was rejected: Ayes 82; Noes 143⁽²⁾.

On the 17th of April, came on the election of Librarian of the University, in the room of the Rev. John Lodge, M.A., who had resigned that office⁽³⁾. The candidates were, the Rev. Joseph Power, M.A., Fellow of Clare Hall, and sometime Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall, who polled 312 votes; and the Rev. John James Smith, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Gonville and Caius College, who polled 240 votes.

A Bill for making a Railway from Cambridge to Lincoln⁽⁴⁾ was

(1) Jurist ix. 234.

(2) Hansard, Parliamentary Debates, third series, lxxix. 393—454.

(3) The offices of Principal Librarian, and Librarian, which had both been held by Mr. Lodge, were consolidated by grace 2nd April, 1843.

(4) This railway would have been 83 miles in length, and was to have passed through or near St. Ives, Ramsey, Peterborough, Market Deeping, Bourne, Folkington, and Heckington, branches were contemplated from Spalding to Stamford, and from Boston to Newark.

The railway now approaching completion, called the Great Northern Railway (formerly the London and York), was originally designed to proceed from Cambridge by way of Lincoln to York, but another course (via Hitchin and Huntingdon) being determined upon, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Cambridge (convened by the Mayor), was held at the Guildhall on the 9th of May, 1844, when it was resolved that it was highly desirable for the interests of the Town and University of Cambridge, that any railway from London to York should pass through Cambridge. Shortly afterwards the railway from Cambridge to Lincoln was projected. On the 17th of October, 1844, the Council voted petitions to both Houses of Parliament in favour of this railway. On the 27th of October, 1844, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Cambridge, was held at the Guildhall, R. M. Fawcett, Esq., Mayor, in the chair. At this meeting resolutions in favour of the Cambridge and Lincoln line were adopted. These resolutions were proposed and seconded by Julian Skrine, Esq., Rev. Thomas Smart Hughes, George Pryme, Esq., Alexander Cotton, Esq., Henry John Adeane, Esq., Hon. George Wentworth Fitzwilliam, George Game Day, Esq., Alderman Newby, Rev. John Graham, Rev. Henry Arlett, Mr. George Livett, Mr. Wm. Ekin, H. Barnett, Esq., and Sir St. Vincent Cotton, Bart. In January, 1845, a memorial to the Board of Trade in favour of the Cambridge and Lincoln Railway was signed by the Vicechancellor, nine Heads of Houses, seven Professors, 91 Fellows and Tutors of Colleges, and other members of the Senate, in all

introduced into the House of Commons this year, but was rejected in Committee. A bill for a railway from Bury St. Edmund's to Cambridge was also introduced this year, but was rejected in the House of Lords.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science held its fifteenth session at Cambridge, from the 18th to the 25th of June. Sir John Herschel was president. The general meetings were held in the Senate House, and the Guildhall was used as the Reception Room of the association.

Fitzroy Kelly, Esq. having vacated his seat in parliament for the town, by accepting the office of Solicitor General, offered himself for re-election; but was opposed by Robert Alexander Shafto Adair, Esq.⁽¹⁾ At the close of the poll, taken on the 15th of July, the votes were, Kelly, 746; Adair, 729.

On the 29th of July, the Eastern Counties Railway, from Bishop's Stortford⁽³⁾, by Newport, Cambridge, and Ely⁽⁴⁾, to Brandon, was opened simultaneously with the Norfolk Railway, from Brandon to Norwich. The Directors of the Eastern Counties and Norfolk Companies entertained nearly 500 gentlemen with a sumptuous dinner at Cambridge. The workmen employed on the line were also feasted on the occasion, which was celebrated with much rejoicing. On the following day, both railways were opened for general passenger traffic.

On the 8th of August, the Eastern Counties Railway Company obtained an act enabling them to make a railway from Cambridge to Huntingdon⁽⁴⁾.

At the annual election of two Councillors for each Ward, on the 1st of November, there were contests in two of them. In East Barnwell Ward the votes were declared to be, Thomas Thurston 105; John Hall 64; Robert Headly 64; whereupon the Alderman and

above 130. On the 2nd of March, 1845, the railway department of the Board of Trade, reported in favour of the Cambridge and Lincoln Railway, and of a continuation from Lincoln to York (by a portion of the projected line known as the Direct Northern Railway). The project of a railway from Cambridge to Lincoln, was renewed in 1846, by the Eastern Counties Company, but a committee of the House of Lords decided against that project, and in favour of the London and York line, now denominated the Great Northern Railway.

(1) Mr. Adair unsuccessfully contested East Suffolk at the general election in 1841, (the votes being Lord Henniker 3279; Sir Charles Broke Vere 3178; Adair 1787). He was returned for the town of Cambridge at the general election in 1847.

(2) The line from Shoreditch to Bishop's Stortford was opened as follows: from Shoreditch to Broxbourne, 15th of September, 1810, from Broxbourne to Harlow, 9th of August, 1811, from Harlow to Spelbrook, 22nd of November, 1811, from Spelbrook to Bishop's Stortford, 16th of May, 1812.

(3) The line from Ely to Peterborough was opened for traffic, 19th of January, 1847.

(4) Stat. 8 & 9 Vict. cap. cci. (local and personal)

Assessors gave the casting vote in favour of Mr. Hall; but Mr. Headly having moved the Court of Queen's Bench for an information in the nature of a quo warranto against his opponent, the latter disclaimed, and Mr. Headly took his seat. In Trinity Ward the votes were, Joseph Wentworth 120; William Papworth 106; Robert Haylock (druggist) 64.

At the election of Mayor, on the 10th of November, there were 27 votes for Joseph Jonathan Deighton Alderman; and 3 for Charles Edward Brown Alderman.

On the 19th of November, a public meeting, (convened and presided over by the Mayor) was held at the Guildhall, to take into consideration the numerous railway projects in connexion with Cambridge⁽¹⁾. A committee was appointed to communicate with the promoters, and especially to consider the practicability of obtaining a Central Railway Station in Cambridge. The resolutions were proposed and seconded by Alderman Fawcett, Patrick Beales, Esq., Ebenezer Foster, Esq., Rev. Henry Arlett, Mr. C. H. Cooper, Mr. George Livett, Alderman Bishop, Henry Rance, Esq., Henry Hemington Harris, Esq., Mr. Henry Marshall, George Hudson, Esq., and Francis Pym, Esq. The committee had several meetings, and made a report⁽²⁾, but most of the projected lines were abandoned, or rejected by Parliament, and it was soon found impracticable to obtain any other railway station than that of the Eastern Counties, near the Hill's Road.

On the 30th of November, died Richard Burney, Esq., M.A. of Christ's College. On the day preceding the Vicechancellor had received (through his brother, Archdeacon Burney) an offer of £3500. £3. per cent stock, for the establishment of an annual prize for the best Essay, by a Bachelor of Arts in his first year. His sister and executrix, Miss J. Caroline Burney, renewed the offer, and the Senate accepted the same, subject to certain regulations, which

(1) The principal projects were

- 1 Eastern Counties Extension from Cambridge to Lincoln, [Vide ante. p. 676.]
- 2 Cambridge and Oxford Railway, [see under 1846.]
- 3 Newmarket and Chesterford Railway with branch to Cambridge, [see under 1846.]
- 4 Midland and Eastern Counties Railway (Cambridge by St. Neots, and Northampton to Worcester).
- 5 Northampton, Bedford, and Cambridge Railway.
- 6 Bedford and Cambridge Railway.
- 7 Eastern Union Extension from Bury St. Edmund's to Cambridge.
- 8 Tring, Cambridge, and Newmarket Railway.
- 9 Harwich Docks, and Cambridge and Harwich Railway.
- 10 Cambridge and Colchester Railway.
- 11 Lincolnshire and Eastern Counties Junction Railway (Cambridge to Hull).

(2) Read at a public meeting of the inhabitants, held 23rd of January, 1846.

prescribe that the essay shall be in English, on some moral or metaphysical subject, on the Existence, Nature, and Attributes of God, or on the Truth and Evidence of the Christian Religion.

1846.

On the 10th of January, a meeting of owners and occupiers of land in the county was held at the Red Lion. Resolutions deprecating the repeal of the Corn Laws, were proposed and seconded by H. J. Adeane, John Dobede, and Edward Hicks, Esqs., and Messrs. J. A. Johnson, John Oslar, and James Witt, and carried. The meeting was also addressed by the Hon. Elliot Thomas Yorke, M.P., J. P. Allix, Esq., M.P., Mr. Edward Ball, of Burwell, Ebenezer Foster, Esq., Mr. T. S. Woodley, Thomas St. Quintin, jun. Esq., and Mr. Samuel Jonas.

On the 27th of January, was established the Cambridge Royal Albert Society, having for its object the providing an asylum for its decayed subscribers.

On the 5th of February, the Council voted a petition to the Queen, for extension of the jurisdiction of the Borough Court of Pleas to the whole County of Cambridge.

On the 7th of February, a county meeting was held in front of the Shire House at the Castle. It had been convened by John Bonfoy Rooper, Esq., Sheriff, in compliance with a requisition, to take into consideration the proposed measures of the Government affecting agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. Mr. Rooper having ceased to be Sheriff before the meeting was held, his successor, Sir Charles Wager Watson, Bart. presided. The Hon. Elliot Thomas Yorke, M.P. proposed a resolution, "that Free Trade is incompatible with the present state of England as compared with other nations." This being seconded by Thomas St. Quintin, jun. Esq., was declared to be carried by a majority. John Peter Allix, Esq., M.P. proposed, and George Game Day, Esq., of St. Ives, seconded, a resolution, importing that as under a system of protection the revenue had increased, commerce flourished, and agriculture improved, the utmost efforts should be used to continue that system. This was also carried by a majority, amidst great clamour. Henry John Adeane Esq. proposed a resolution condemnatory of the measure introduced into the House of Commons by Sir Robert Peel, and pledging the meeting to use all constitutional means to defeat the same. This was seconded by the Rev. Henry Fardell, supported by John Fryer, Esq. and Mr. Edward Ball of Burwell, and carried by a majority.

On the night of the 21st of February, the iron foundry of Messrs. James and Edward Headly, situate between the Market Hill and Trinity Church Yard, was destroyed by fire. The adjacent property was also slightly injured.

On the 6th of March, there was a collision between some members of the University and the police, at the Town Hall, during the exhibition of the American dwarf, Tom Thumb. This was followed on the nights of the 7th and 9th of March by somewhat serious disturbances between the gownsmen and the town in the Rose Crescent, the Market Hill, the Petty Cury, and elsewhere, and many windows were broken at Christ's, Emmanuel, Pembroke, and Sidney Colleges. On the 10th of March, the Vicechancellor and 13 other Heads of Colleges, issued a notice, warning persons in statu pupillari from taking part in any disorderly proceedings, and the magistrates swore in a number of special constables for the better preservation of the peace of the town. John Freestone, a police constable, was dismissed for his conduct during these disturbances, and at the ensuing Lent Assizes, being indicted and convicted of an assault on Arthur Walsh, a student of Trinity College, was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment.

On the 11th of March, the Senate again voted petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying for repeal of the enactment uniting the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor.

At the Lent Assizes,⁽¹⁾ were tried two actions brought by William Herring Smith, lessee of the Commissioners of Paving, against the Eastern Counties Railway Company, to recover large sums claimed for tolls on carriages coming into and going out of the town on the railway. Special verdicts were found in each case. The Company, before the trial of these actions, had made application to Parliament for an Act to exempt them from the tolls in question. This application was resisted by the Commissioners, their lessee, and the Council.⁽²⁾ Shortly after the above-mentioned trials a compromise was effected, the terms of which were embodied in an Act which received the royal assent on the 9th of August. By this Act the Company are exempted from tolls in respect of carriages, &c., coming into or going out of the town upon the railway, or any railway to be thereafter formed by them, or which shall be purchased, leased, or hired by them before the same has been opened for traffic.

(1) At these Assizes the inhabitants of the town were for the first time summoned as Jurors.

(2) Resolutions condemnatory of the bill introduced into Parliament by the company, were passed unanimously at a town meeting convened by J. J. Deighton, Esq., Mayor, and held at the Guildhall, on the 29th of April.

The Company are to pay the Commissioners from the 1st of April, 1848, £1000. per annum, by equal quarterly payments. The Company were to pay the Lessee the costs of the above-mentioned actions, and of certain other actions brought by him against them in the Borough Court of Pleas, and also the sum of £4150. in satisfaction of his claim and for compensation. A clause was inserted in the Act, for the recovery of certain penalties imposed by the Paving Act of the 34th Geo. III.,⁽¹⁾ and it was enacted that in all legal and other proceedings it should be sufficient to designate that act, and the acts of the 28th and 34th Geo. III. as "the Cambridge Improvement Acts."⁽²⁾

On the 11th of April, the Vicechancellor, and nine other Heads, discommuned Spencer Luke Nightingale, a tailor and robe-maker, residing in Chesterton (but having a shop in Sidney Street, Cambridge), in consequence of his having sued a person in statu pupillari without having given notice to his Tutor.⁽³⁾

On the 13th of May, the Senate passed a Grace, accepting the proposal of a gentleman in the Bengal Civil Service⁽⁴⁾ (made through the Bishop of Calcutta) to give £500. to a graduate of the university for such a Treatise on the Evidences of Christianity as may, in substance and form, be best suited for the conviction of Hindus learned in their own philosophical systems, together with such a refutation of Hinduism as may be necessary to establish the exclusive claim and authority of Christianity, as an object of faith and rule of life for the whole of mankind. Of this sum £100. was to be given for a Dissertation preparatory to the above Treatise.⁽⁵⁾

A Bill for making a Railway from Cambridge to Oxford was introduced into Parliament this year. It passed the Commons, but the Lords sanctioned only so much of it as related to the distance between Royston and Hitchin; and the bill thus mutilated received the royal assent on the 16th of July.⁽⁶⁾

(1) This clause was rendered necessary by the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of Ward v. Stevenson, reported in Carrow, Hamerton, and Allen's Sessions Cases, i. 162.

(2) Stat. 9 & 10 Vict. cap. cccxlv. (local and personal).

(3) Vide ante p. 667.

(4) The Suggestions for the Preliminary Dissertation are signed J. M., and dated Azimburgh, Bengal Presidency, Aug. 6th, 1845.

(5) The prize of £100. for the Preliminary Dissertation, was adjudged to the Rev. Rowland Williams, M.A., Fellow of King's College; and on the 9th of February, 1848, the Senate passed a grace authorizing the Vicechancellor to request Mr. Williams to proceed with the composition of the entire Treatise.

(6) Stat. 9 & 10 Vict. cap. clxx. (local and personal). Under an act passed in 1847 the Royston and Hitchin Railway has been leased to the Great Northern Railway Company. In 1848, an act passed for extending the Royston and Hitchin Railway from Royston to the Cambridge and Bedford Railway at Shepreth.

On the 16th of July, the royal assent was given to "An Act for making a Railway from Chesterford to Newmarket, with a branch to Cambridge."⁽¹⁾

On the 1st of October, day mails were established from hence to Bishop's Stortford, Saffron Walden, Ely, Brandon, Thetford, Attleborough, Wymondham, Norwich, and Great Yarmouth.

There were contests in two wards at the annual election of two Councillors for each, on the 2nd of November. The votes were—East Barnwell ward: Edmund Wells 147; Charles Wagstaff 135; William Crisp 40.—Trinity ward: Charles Balls 141; William Swann 136; David Bush Edwards 64; William Johnson 64.

At the election of Mayor, on the 9th of November, the votes were for Charles Edward Brown Alderman, 19; for George Livett Councillor, 14.

On the 19th of November, was established the Cambridge Architectural Society, intended "to promote the study of ecclesiastical architecture, arrangement, and decoration."

At the election of a fourth Library-keeper, on the 10th of December, the votes were for John Smith 71; and for Edward Christopher Traylen 61.

On the 16th of December, a general subscription was entered into for the distressed poor during the more severe portion of the winter.

The three hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Trinity College was celebrated on the 22nd of December, by a sumptuous banquet in the College Hall. The Rev. William Whewell, D.D. master, presided, and there were present Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Hardwicke, Dr. Blomfield bishop of London, Lords Godolphin, Monteagle, Melgund, Norreys, Castlereagh, Teignmouth, and Alfred Hervey, Justices Coltman and Williams, Mr. Baron Platt, Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay, Hon. C. E. Law, M.P., Mr. Bancroft, the American minister, the Deans of Canterbury and Ely, the Vicechancellor, the Mayor, several Heads of Colleges, Professors, &c.⁽²⁾

(1) Stat. 9 & 10, Vict. cap. clxxii. In 1847, Acts passed authorising the extension of this Railway to Bury St. Edmund's (with a branch to Ely) and to Thetford.

(2) On the same day the Society of Trinity College presented Mr. Charles Claydon, the butler, with a massive silver tankard, in testimony of his long and faithful services, and Mr. Edward Cranwell, the Library-keeper, with a handsome copy of the Holy Bible, in two volumes.

1847.

On the 11th of February, the subjoined notice was issued by the Vicechancellor, and 15 other Heads of Colleges:—

St. Catharine's Hall Lodge, Feb. 11, 1847.

WHEREAS it is highly injurious to the good Order and Discipline of the University that facilities should be afforded to persons in statu pupillari to contract, without the knowledge of their Tutors, large debts or debts with a long extension of credit: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That if any Vintner or Victualler shall be proved before the Vice-Chancellor to have permitted, after the date hereof, any person in statu pupillari to contract a debt for Wine or Spirituous Liquors exceeding the sum of Ten Pounds, without the knowledge and consent of the Tutor of such person, he shall be deprived of his License.

Also, that every Vintner or Victualler, with whom any person in statu pupillari shall hereafter contract any debt for Wine or Spirituous Liquors, shall be required to send notice of the amount of the same at the end of each quarter to the College Tutor of the person so indebted, on pain of deprivation of his License, if he shall be proved to have neglected to comply with this regulation.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN, That every Tradesmen or Dealer, with whom any person in statu pupillari shall hereafter contract a debt exceeding the sum of Five Pounds, shall be required to send notice of the amount of the same at the end of every quarter to the College Tutor of the person so indebted, on pain of being punished by discommuning or otherwise, as to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges shall seem fit.

Also, that if any Vintner, Victualler, Tradesman, Dealer or other person shall take from a person in statu pupillari, without the knowledge and consent of his College Tutor, a Promissory Note, he shall for so doing be punished by deprivation of his License, by Discommuning, or otherwise as to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges shall seem fit.

H. PHILPOTT, Vice-Chancellor.

HERBERT JENNER FUST.

G. NEVILLE GRENVILLE.

G. THACKERAY.

WILLIAM WEBB.

W. FRENCH.

J. LAMB.

GILBERT AINSLIE.

JOHN GRAHAM.

GEO. ARCHDALL.

R. TATHAM.

W. HODGSON.

B. CHAPMAN.

ROB. PHELPS.

W. WHEWELL.

T. WORSLEY.

On the 25th of February, Lord Denman delivered the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, on a rule to show cause why the Vicechancellor should not have consuance of an action of trespass, brought by Henry Turner against the Rev. William Bates, M.A., William Bush, and Charles Wood. The rule had been obtained in Hilary Term, 1844,⁽¹⁾ at which time Mr Bates was pro-proctor, the other defendants being his servants. Many objections were made to

(1) Application had been previously made to Mr. Justice Patteson, at chambers, to allow the claim of consuance, and his lordship made an order to stay proceedings till the Vicechancellor had an opportunity of applying to the court.

the claim which was argued on the 11th of June, 1844,⁽¹⁾ but the objection on which the judgment of the court proceeded was, that Bush and Wood were acting as constables appointed under the statute 6 Geo. IV. cap. 97.⁽²⁾ On this ground the court decided that consuance could not be allowed, but as this objection applied to only two of the three defendants, leave was given to the counsel for the university to have the case re-argued, if they thought they could establish that consuance could be allowed as to one only of several defendants. The counsel of the university not again moving in the matter, the court, in Trinity Term this year, discharged the rule with costs.

On the death of the Duke of Northumberland Chancellor of the University, Edward Herbert Earl of Powis,⁽³⁾ K.G. LL.D. of St. John's College, offered himself as a candidate for that office. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was also nominated. The election took place on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of February, and at the final close of the poll the votes were, for his Royal Highness Prince Albert 954; for the Earl of Powis 837.⁽⁴⁾

The 24th of March, was observed as a General Fast. The sermon before the university, at Great St. Mary's, was preached by the

(1) The Counsel for the University were Sir W. W. Follett, then Solicitor General, Mr. Starkie, Mr. Cowling, and Mr. Cleasby; for the plaintiff, Mr. Kelly and Mr. Biggs Andrews.

(2) Vide ante p. 549.

(3) Edward Herbert third Earl of Powis. was educated at St. John's College, where (as Viscount Clive) he graduated M.A. 1806, LL.D. 1835. He entered the House of Commons, as member for Ludlow in 1807, and represented that place in ten parliaments. He succeeded his father in the Earldom of Powis on the 16th May, 1839. His untiring and ultimately successful exertions in the House of Lords, to prevent the consolidation of the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph, gained him considerable popularity with the friends of the Church. In 1845, he was created K.G. He died on the 17th January, 1848, from the injuries arising from a gunshot wound, accidentally inflicted, a few days previously, by his youngest son, the Hon. Robert Herbert, whilst shooting game.

(4) Analysis of the Poll:—

Voters.		P. A.	Pow.
64	St. Peter's College.....	33	31
56	Clare Hall	37	19
45	Pembroke College	32	13
84	Gonville and Caius College	60	24
29	Trinity Hall	20	9
69	Corpus Christi College	52	17
56	King's College.....	31	25
76	Queens' College.....	54	22
45	St. Catharine's Hall.....	22	23
59	Jesus College	33	26
77	Christ's College	47	30
371	St. John's College	52	315
62	Magdalene College	38	24
580	Trinity College	378	202
72	Emmanuel College	32	40
29	Sidney Sussex College	21	8
17	Downing College.....	11	6
1791		954	837

Rev. John James Blunt, B.D., Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, from Psalm cxlviii. 7, 8.

The inauguration of H. R. H. Prince Albert, as Chancellor of the University, took place at Buckingham Palace on the 25th of March. Mr. Philpott, the Vicechancellor, (who was attended by Lord Lyndhurst High Steward of the University, Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Law, Members of Parliament for that body, thirteen Heads of Colleges, the Commissary, Public Orator, Registry, members of the Caput, Proctors, Scrutators, Esquire Bedels, and about 130 members of the Senate) addressed his Royal Highness as follows :—

It is my duty to present to your Royal Highness the letters patent of the office of Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, into which your Royal Highness has been elected by the Senate.

In presenting them, as I am now permitted to do, I should very imperfectly fulfil what the University requires of me if I did not endeavour to express the high gratification which your Royal Highness's acceptance of the office has caused amongst us.

YOUR Royal Highness is well acquainted with the nature and objects of the institutions amidst which we live, and of which we conceive we may be justly proud. Your Royal Highness knows that the foundations of them were laid many centuries ago; that they were destined to maintain and spread the principles of Christianity and civilization—that the successive generations of men to whom their management has been entrusted have laboured earnestly and with effect, and I trust I may add, by God's blessing with success, to impart sound learning and religious education, and to train up a supply of men duly qualified to serve God in Church and State.

THE successful prosecution of this work demands that we should have, as our statutes require, some one head to direct our movements, to guide or govern us, to watch over our interests, to preserve the integrity and efficiency of our institutions, and to provide, as far as possible, that each member of our body should have free scope to perform his appointed office in security and peace.

It has been our custom accordingly from time to time, upon vacancies of the office of Chancellor, to choose into that high office some illustrious person eminent for his attachment to institutions such as ours, and to the cause of piety and virtue, and whose elevated position should give him peculiar facilities for protecting us in the exercise of those rights and privileges which have been granted to us as essential to the right performance of our duties.

THE University, Sir, rejoices on the present occasion that they have found in your Royal Highness a Chancellor in whose sympathy for their studies, in the wisdom of whose government, and in whose powerful protection they feel that they may place the most unbounded confidence. They have observed with feelings of the deepest respect, those virtues in your Royal Highness's character which it is their own high aim to inculcate, and which shine forth most brightly in the most exalted rank. They are not unacquainted with your Royal Highness's own academical reputation and acquirements; they have observed it to be always your Royal Highness's study to promote the cause of science and literature, to lend the sanction of your high influence

to whatever is pure and elevated in sentiment, to all that is noble and graceful in action, to all that dignifies and adorns the pursuits of human nature.

It is a source of the greatest satisfaction to the University, that by your Royal Highness's acceptance of the office of their Chancellor they have been able to connect closely with themselves and the administration of their affairs a prince with such high claims to their respect and confidence.

Few persons have held that office and established so strong a claim upon the esteem and gratitude of the University, as our late excellent Chancellor, His Grace the Duke of Northumberland. He showed upon every occasion the most lively sympathy for our pursuits of science and literature—nothing that was of interest to the University failed to excite interest in him; a man of princely virtues, kind and courteous to all who approached him, his loss has been deeply felt and deeply regretted by all the members of our body.

Your Royal Highness's acceptance of our Chancellorship has raised us from the grief which the loss of that excellent nobleman occasioned.

By accepting the office, and by the gracious terms in which your pleasure respecting it has been made known to us, your Royal Highness has signified that the well-being of our University is an object of much interest to you. As the course of years rolls on and strengthens the tie which binds your Royal Highness to us, we trust that the institutions with which you have done us the honour to connect yourself will be found not unworthy of your care, and the conduct of those who administer them not unworthy of esteem. May your Royal Highness live long to hold the office of our Chancellor, and may the execution of the trust which it imposes be a source of satisfaction to you, and add one more to the many ties of affectionate attachment which bind your Royal Highness to the institutions of our country.

The Proctor having read the Letters Patent, his Royal Highness took the accustomed oaths, and the Public Orator made an oration to his Royal Highness in Latin. Then his Royal Highness returned thanks in the following terms:—

Mr. Vicechancellor, My Lords, and Gentlemen,

HAVING been installed as your Chancellor by the ceremony which is just concluded, allow me now to assure you of the sincere gratification which I feel at the honour which you have conferred upon me.

It must be indeed a subject of pride for me to find myself placed at the head of an University like yours, renowned as well for its piety and learning as for its strong attachment to the institutions of the country, and gratifying as this mark of your good opinion must be to myself, I can, at the same time, read in it a fresh proof of that devoted attachment to the person and throne of her Majesty the Queen which has ever distinguished you.

THIS dignity has been bestowed upon me by your spontaneous act, and I cannot, but consider the proof of confidence in me which you have thereby shown to be more flattering from my not having been educated at your University.

IF, however, those ties of early associations, and that grateful feeling which attaches a scholar to the place to which he owes his mental development, must be wanting in my case, I hope that this deficiency may be compensated by that interest which I most strongly feel in the welfare of this country, and in the institutions to which is committed the important trust of training the rising generation which is in future to serve and adorn her in Church and State.

I FEEL that the task I shall have to perform is not rendered more easy by my having to repair the loss you have sustained by the death of that most excellent nobleman who filled the office of Chancellor before me; but you may rest assured that my new duties will engage my constant and earnest attention, and that you will always find me equally ready to co-operate with you in your endeavours to promote the general cause of religion, literature, and science, and to maintain those rights and privileges the exercise of which is essential to the performance of your duties.

A court for the recovery of small debts and demands was established at Cambridge, under the provisions of a general act.⁽¹⁾ John Collyer, Esq., was constituted judge of this court, which held its first sitting, at the Guildhall, on the 23rd of April, this year. The jurisdiction of the court extends to all parishes and places within the Cambridge, the Chesterton, and the Caxton and Arrington Poor Law Unions.

A suit in Chancery, in which one Fiestel was plaintiff, and the Provost and Scholars of King's College and Lionel Buller a Fellow of that College, were defendants, came on for hearing before Lord Langdale Master of the Rolls, on the 26th of February, 2nd and 3rd of March, and 6th of May. Mr. Buller had assigned the profits of his fellowship to the Plaintiff for securing money lent; and Lord Langdale held that this assignment was not contrary to public policy in respect of the duties incident to his fellowship, and that there was nothing in the nature of the income of the fellowship from which it could be inferred that the emoluments are not assignable in equity, although the assignment was contrary to the implied intention of the founder of the college, and might have been a violation of Mr. Buller's duty to the college.⁽²⁾

On the 13th of May, a fire broke out in the kitchen of Trinity College, and, although quickly subdued, the damage was estimated at £200.

On the 19th of May, a grace to confirm the report of a syndicate⁽³⁾ appointed to consider the question of a voluntary contribution to be paid by the University, towards the expense of maintaining the Borough Police Force,⁽⁴⁾ was rejected in the Non-Regent house: placets 31; non-placets 35.

(1) Stat. 9 & 10, Vict. c. 95.

(2) Law Journal Reports, New Series (Chancery) xvi. 339.

(3) Appointed 19th of March.

(4) The following is the more material portion of this Report (which bears date 6th May). "That a voluntary Contribution, to be continued during the pleasure of the Senate, be made to the expense of maintaining the Borough Police Force, on the following conditions:—

At the Commencement, Her Majesty the Queen honoured the University with a second visit, being again accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, now Chancellor of the University. Her Majesty and the Prince left Buckingham Palace on Monday the 5th of July, and travelled by road, to Tottenham, at which place a special train was in readiness to convey them to Cambridge by railway.⁽¹⁾ At the Station, which was richly and appropriately decorated for the occasion, Her Majesty was received by the Mayor and Council (accompanied by Lord Godolphin, High Steward of the Town) the Earl of Hardwicke Lord Lieutenant of the County, R. F. Pate, Esq. High Sheriff, and the Duke of Norfolk Hereditary Earl Marshal of England. The Mayor, on bended knee, tendered the Mace to her Majesty, who was graciously pleased to return the same; and her Majesty and the Prince having entered the royal carriage, which was in waiting, proceeded by the Hill's Road, Downing Terrace, Trumpington Street, King's Parade, and Trinity Street, to Trinity College. The Mayor walked on the right of her Majesty's carriage, and the Earl of Hardwicke rode on the left. The Whittlesey Yeomanry Cavalry formed a guard of honour. They were followed by the band of the royal corps of Sappers and Miners, playing the national anthem, and the Council and Officers of the Corporation walked, uncovered, in front of Her Majesty's carriage. About halfway down the road leading from the Hill's Road to the Station a fine triumphal arch had been erected, gaily decorated with evergreens, flowers, and flags. There was also a triumphal arch, similarly deco-

1. That the two following articles shall be added to the Instructions now in force for the guidance of the Police Constables:—

I. The police shall at all times shew respect to the Proctors and Masters of Arts; and, without interfering with them in the lawful exercise of their Academical duties, shall, whenever the Proctors or Masters of Arts are so employed, endeavour to prevent any breach of the peace.

II. In the case of any student of the University being taken into custody, information thereof shall forthwith be given to the Authorities of his College or to the Proctors.

2. That all new rules, orders, regulations, and instructions made or given by the Watch Committee or the Council of the Borough for the regulation and guidance of the Police Constables, and all alterations of the existing body of rules, shall have the approbation of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges.

3. That no Police Constable shall be appointed, or re-appointed after dismissal, without the consent of the Vice-Chancellor.

4. That the payment of the Contribution shall be suspended, if it shall appear to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges that the above conditions have not been complied with, or that the management of the Police Force is not satisfactory.

5. That the amount of Contribution to be paid towards the maintenance, in each year, of the Police Force shall be one-fourth part of the whole expense of the maintenance of the Force for the preceding year ending August 31, provided that the whole Contribution in any one year do not exceed the sum of Six Hundred Pounds.

6. That the Contribution shall be paid by the Vice-Chancellor to the Treasurer of the Borough, in two half-yearly payments, viz. on the 1st of November, and on the 1st of May, in every year."

(1) The departure from Tottenham was at 11.28. A.M.; the arrival at Cambridge at 12.53, P.M.

rated, near Addenbrooke's Hospital. Scaffolds were erected at various points in the line of procession; these and the houses were crowded with spectators, and decorated with flowers and flags; and the streets were filled with a countless multitude, who greeted their Sovereign with loud and long-continued acclamations. At the entrance of Trinity College, Dr. Whewell the Master presented the keys to her Majesty, and at the door of the Master's Lodge the staves of the Esquire Bedels were laid at Her Majesty's feet by the Prince, as Chancellor of the University. The keys and staves were, of course, most graciously returned. Shortly after two o'clock, Her Majesty being seated on her throne at the upper end of the hall of Trinity College, the doors were thrown open, and his Royal Highness the Prince Chancellor, attended by the Vicechancellor, Heads of Houses, Doctors, Professors, the Officers of the University, the Senate, and other members of the academic body, entered, and his Royal Highness, standing at the foot of the throne, read the following address:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

MAY it please your Majesty,

WE, your Majesty's most loyal and devoted subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, avail ourselves of your Majesty's gracious permission, at this time to renew our assurance of our firm attachment to your Majesty's person and Government.

THE recollection of your Majesty's former visit is preserved by us with feelings of pride and satisfaction; and we now hail, with fervent joy, your Majesty's presence amongst us for the second time, and desire to express in the fullest manner in which words can convey it, our heartfelt gratitude for this gracious mark of Royal favour.

WE trust, that we may be allowed to consider the honor which we enjoy, as a proof of your Majesty's undiminished favour, which will be cherished as an incentive to renewed exertion, and will encourage the members of our body in their several stations, to deserve your Majesty's approbation, by a zealous and diligent discharge of their important duties.

THE time which has elapsed since the period of your Majesty's former visit, has been marked by an important change in the highest office of our body. We have had to deplore the loss of our late excellent Chancellor, who, to his great regret, was on that occasion prevented by the infirm state of his health, from assuming his place among us, and expressing in person his acknowledgements of your Majesty's gracious favour.

WE are encouraged by your Majesty's presence in the University at this time, to entertain a confident hope, that the act of the University in filling the vacant office has been regarded by your Majesty with approbation; and we trust that the same Royal protection and favour will be continued to us, which we have been wont to enjoy from the Sovereigns of this kingdom.

THE occasion seems to require that we should take the opportunity of assuring your Majesty, that we are not unmindful of the high purposes which the institutions of the University are intended to accomplish.

WE trust that there have not been wanting hitherto a zeal for the studies of Literature and Science, and efforts to promote the still more elevated and holy cause which our Founders had in view—the establishment of religion and virtue upon a good and sure foundation.

WE would venture to appeal to recent discoveries in astronomical and other kindred sciences; to the many persons eminent in literature and science; and in the public offices of life, to the statesmen, the judges, the philosophers of our country, who have received their early education, and been taught to discipline their minds in this seat of learning.

WE trust that we may call attention also to the Clergy who have gone from us, and contribute so much to the elevation of character of our countrymen, who labouring in piety and patience, with truth of doctrine and innocency of life, have made our church to be the blessing and the glory of our land.

WHILE we thus reflect with satisfaction upon the good fruit which has resulted from the past labours of the University, our attention is awakened to the task which lies before ourselves. We see how important is the place which the University occupies in respect to social happiness and order, how dignified the duties, how great the responsibility of those who have to direct its studies and administer its affairs.

WE desire to assure your Majesty that those topics of reflection are ever before our minds, and that it is our care to address ourselves to our duty in a firm and earnest spirit, not diverted by difficulty, but nerved by the consideration of it to that patience of temper, which by God's blessing we hope will bring success.

It is our earnest prayer that your Majesty may long live to see the fruit of your efforts for our country's welfare. May Almighty God protect and strengthen you, and, prospering you with all happiness, pour down upon you the continual dew of His Blessing.

At the conclusion of the address, H.R.H. the Chancellor, kneeling, presented it to the Queen, who handed it to Sir George Grey, one of the Secretaries of State, and Her Majesty was graciously pleased to reply as follows:—

I have received with the highest satisfaction your loyal and affectionate address.

It affords me great pleasure to visit you on this occasion and to assure you of my entire approbation of the act of the University in their selection of a Chancellor.

I have always felt it to be one of the first duties of a British Sovereign to extend favour and protection to institutions intended for the advancement of religion and learning.

I am peculiarly impressed with a sense of that duty in a place which has produced so many persons eminently distinguished in science, literature, and religion, and in which I am surrounded with noble monuments of the munificence of Princes who have preceded me on the throne of this kingdom.

NONE of these Princes can have more earnestly desired to promote the welfare of your University than myself, and I shall ever feel the warmest interest in its continued and increasing prosperity.

The Prince then presented the Vicechancellor and Heads of Colleges to Her Majesty, and they had the honour to kiss Her Majesty's hand.

After a brief interval His Royal Highness the Chancellor proceeded to the Senate House whither Her Majesty soon afterwards came. An oration was made by the Public Orator, after which the Chancellor proceeded to confer honorary degrees on Prince Waldemar of Russia, the Hereditary Duke of Saxe Weimar, Prince Peter of Oldenburgh, the Prince of Lowenstein, Major General Sir Harry G. W. Smith, Bart. G.C.B., (the Hero of Aliwal,) Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, and other distinguished personages. In the evening Her Majesty and the Prince dined with Dr. Philpott the Vicechancellor, in the Hall of Catharine Hall. They afterwards attended a concert at the Senate House, and the Prince visited the Observatory at a quarter past ten. The same evening there was a grand display of fireworks on Parker's Piece, where, in a neat orchestra, the band of Sappers and Miners enlivened the scene with martial music. The ground near the Town Gaol was occupied by a number of shows, and dancing and other booths, for the entertainment and refreshment of the populace.

On Tuesday, the 6th of July, the Prize Poems were recited in the Senate House in the presence of Her Majesty and the Prince, and at their conclusion was performed the following Installation Ode written by William Wordsworth, Esq., (of St. John's College), Poet Laureat, and set to music by T. A. Walmisley, M.A., & Mus. B., the Professor of Music.

INTRODUCTION AND CHORUS.

For thirst of power that Heaven disowns,
For temples, towers, and thrones
Too long insulted by the spoiler's shock,
Indignant Europe cast
Her stormy foe at last
To reap the whirlwind on a Libyan rock.

SOLO—TENOR.

War is passion's basest game
Madly played to win a name;
Up starts some tyrant, Earth and Heaven to dare;
The servile million bow;
But will the lightning glance aside to spare
The Despot's laurelled brow?

CHORUS.

War is mercy, glory, fame,
Waged in Freedom's holy cause;

Freedom, such as Man may claim
Under God's restraining laws.
Such is Albion's fame and glory;
Let rescued Europe tell the story.

RECIT—(*accompanied*)—CONTRALTO.

But lo, what sudden cloud has darkened all
The land as with a funeral pall?
The Rose of England suffers blight,
The flower has drooped, the Isle's delight,
Flower and bud together fall—
A Nation's hopes lie crushed in Claremont's desolate hall.

AIR—SOPRANO.

Time a chequered mantle wears;—
Earth awakes from wintry sleep;
Again the Tree a blossom bears,—
Cease, Britannia, cease to weep—
Hark to the peals on this bright May-morn!
They tell that your future Queen is born!

SOPRANO—SOLO and CHORUS.

A Guardian Angel fluttered
Above the Babe, unseen;
One word he softly uttered—
It named the future Queen:
And a joyful cry through the Island rang,
As clear and bold as the trumpet's clang,
As bland as the reed of peace—
"VICTORIA be her name!"
For righteous triumphs are the base
Whereon Britannia rests her peaceful fame.

QUARTETT.

Time, in his mantle's sunniest fold,
Uplifted on his arms the child;
And while the fearless Infant smiled,
Her happier destiny foretold:—
"Infancy, by Wisdom mild,
"Trained to health and artless beauty;
"Youth, by Pleasure unbeguiled
"From the lore of lofty duty;
"Womanhood in pure renown,
"Seated on her lineal throne:
"Leaves of myrtle in her Crown,
"Fresh with lustre all their own.
"Love, the treasure worth possessing
"More than all the world beside,
"This shall be her choicest blessing,
"Oft to royal hearts denied."

RECIT—(*Accompanied*)—BASS.

That eve, the Star of Brunswick shone
 With steadfast ray benign
 On Gotha's ducal roof, and on
 The softly flowing Leine;
 Nor failed to gild the spires of Bonn,
 And glittered on the Rhine.—
 Old Camus, too, on that prophetic night
 Was conscious of the ray;
 And his willows whispered in its light,
 Not to the Zephyr's sway,
 But with a Delphic life, in sight
 Of this auspicious day:

CHORUS.

This day, when Grante hails her chosen Lord,
 And proud of her award,
 Confiding in that Star serene,
 Welcomes the Consort of a happy Queen.

AIR—CONTRALTO.

PRINCE in these Collegiate bowers,
 Where Science, leagued with holier truth,
 Guards the sacred heart of youth,
 Solemn monitors are ours.
 These reverend aisles, these hallowed towers,
 Raised by many a hand august,
 Are haunted by majestic Powers,
 The memories of the Wise and Just,
 Who, faithful to a pious trust,
 Here, in the Founder's spirit sought
 To mould and stamp the ore of thought
 In that bold form and impress high
 That best betoken patriot loyalty.
 Not in vain those Sages taught.—
 True disciples, good as great,
 Have pondered here their country's weal,
 Weighed the Future by the Past,
 Learnt how social frames may last,
 And how a Land may rule its fate
 By constancy inviolate,
 Though worlds to their foundations reel,
 The sport of factious Hate or godless Zeal.

AIR.—BASS.

ALBERT, in thy race we cherish
 A Nation's strength that will not perish
 While England's sceptred Line
 True to the King of Kings is found;
 Like that Wise⁽¹⁾ Ancestor of thine

¹ Frederic the Wise, Elector of Saxony.

Who threw the Saxon shield o'er Luther's life
When first, above the yells of bigot strife,
The trumpet of the Living Word
Assumed a voice of deep portentuous sound
From gladdened Elbe to startled Tiber heard.

CHORUS.

What shield more sublime
E'er was blazoned or sung?
And the PRINCE whom we greet
From its Hero is sprung.
Resound, resound the strain
That hails him for our own!
Again, again, and yet again;
For the Church, the State, the Throne!—
And that Presence fair and bright,
Ever blest wherever seen
Who deigns to grace our festal rite,
The pride of the Islands, VICTORIA THE QUEEN!

At the conclusion of the Ode there was a general and enthusiastic cry for "God save the Queen," which was accordingly sung. The Queen having returned to Trinity Lodge, His Royal Highness the Chancellor proceeded to visit St. John's, King's, Christ's, and Magdalene Colleges. In the afternoon Her Majesty and the Prince attended a Grand Horticultural Fete in the grounds of Downing College, at which above 6,000 persons were present and then proceeded to visit the Fitzwilliam Museum. At 6 o'clock Mr. Green ascended from Parker's Piece in his balloon. A grand banquet was given in Trinity College hall at half-past 6 o'clock, which was attended by Her Majesty and the Prince, and at 9 o'clock Her Majesty held a levee in Trinity College Lodge at which were presented the Vicechancellor, Heads of Colleges, Doctors, Professors, the Officers of the University, the Vicemasters, Presidents, and Tutors of the several Colleges, C. E. Brown, Esq. Mayor, Aldermen Fawcett and Law, Mr. Harris Town Clerk, and Councillors Livett and Ekin, who attended with addresses from the Council to Her Majesty and the Prince.

On Wednesday the 7th of July, the Prince Chancellor held his Levee at Trinity College Lodge, and then visited Trinity Hall, Clare Hall, the Woodwardian Museum, the Public Library, Caius, Corpus Christi, Queen's, Pembroke, St. Peter's, and Emmanuel Colleges. A grand public breakfast was given in Neville's Court Trinity College and in the grounds of that College and St. John's, which was attended by 3,558 persons, and was honoured with the presence of

Her Majesty and the Prince, who, however, a little before three o'clock in the afternoon, took their departure from Cambridge, being escorted from Trinity College to the Railway station by the Whitlesey Yeomanry Cavalry⁽¹⁾.

On the 7th of July, the Council voted a complimentary address to Major General Sir Harry G. W. Smith, Bart., G.C.B., the Hero of Aliwal. It was presented to him on the following day at Trinity College.

On the 9th of July, the royal assent was given to an Act to enable the Eastern Counties Railway Company to make a Railway from the Eastern Counties Railway near Cambridge, to the Bedford and Bletchley Railway at or near Bedford, with branches⁽²⁾. The Eastern Counties Company also projected a Line of Railway from Cambridge (through Royston) to Ware. The bill passed the Com-

(1) The following charges occur in the Abstract of the Receipts and Payments, on account of the University Chest, for the year ending Nov. 3, 1847.

"THE ROYAL COMMENCEMENT:—

"Police and Constables.....	£84 16 8
"Fitting up the Senate house (by Grace, May 5, 1847) ..	322 6 11
"Performance of the Ode (by Grace, May 21, 1847)....	400 0 0
"Sundries.....	30 8 2

£837 11 9"

In the Abstract of the Town Treasurer's Accounts for the year ending 31st August, 1847, are these charges.

"EXPENCES connected with the Visit of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, on the occasion "of the Installation of H. R. H. Prince ALBERT, as Chancellor of the University, July, "1847

	£. s. d.
"Mr. Green, Acronaut for his Balloon.....	60 16 8
"Mr. Darby, for Fireworks, &c.....	73 8 6
"The Band of the Sappers and Miners.....	47 17 6
"Messrs. Quinsee, for a platform on Parker's Piece ...	15 0 0
"Constables.....	58 2 0
"Messrs. Webster and Son, for Triumphal Arches.....	51 17 6
"Mr. Catling, for Decorating ditto.....	16 0 0
"Flags for ditto.....	6 3 6
"Sundries.....	5 19 1

£336 4 9"

Messrs. Peters and Son published an Installation Medal in gold, silver, bronze, and white metal, having on the obverse a profile of H. R. H. Prince Albert, with the legend "PRINCERIS CELSISSIMUS ALBERTUS ACAD. CANCELL. 1847" the reverse was the same as that of the Marquess Camden's Installation Medal. They also set forth in silver and white metal, a medal having on the obverse, profiles of the Queen and Prince Albert with this legend, "HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA & H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT," and on the reverse, this inscription within a wreath of laurel, intertwined with the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle, and surmounted by the Imperial Crown, "IN COMMEMORATION OF HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE AT THE INSTALLATION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT AS CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY. JULY, 1847."

Mr. T. Reed of this town, in conjunction with Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of 150, New Bond Street, London, also published an Installation Medal, in gold, silver, and bronze, having on the obverse a profile of the Prince, from a portrait by G. G. Adams, with the legend "ALBERTUS PRINCERIS" and on the reverse this inscription "CELSISSIMUM PRINCIPEM ALBERTUM CANCELLARIUM SUUM FAUSTO FELICIQUE OMINE INAUGURATUM LAETA CONSPICIT ACADEMIA CANTABRIGIENSIS JULII VI. MDCCCXLVII."

(2) Stat. 10, 11, Vict. cap. clviii. (local and personal.)

mons⁽¹⁾ who rejected a project for extending the Royston and Hitchin Railway to Cambridge.

At the General Election, the Candidates for the representation of the University in Parliament, were the Hon. Charles Ewan Law,⁽²⁾ LL.D. of St. John's College, Recorder of London, the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, M.A., of Trinity College, Viscount Feilding, M.A., of Trinity College, and John George Shaw Lefevre, Esq.,⁽³⁾ M.A., sometime Fellow of Trinity College. The poll was taken on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of July, and the 2nd and 3rd of August, and at its close the votes were Law, 1486; Goulburn, 1189; Feilding, 1147; Lefevre, 860.⁽⁴⁾

The Candidates for the Parliamentary representation of the Town were Robert Alexander Shafto Adair, Esq., the Hon. William Frederick Campbell, and the Hon. John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton. 1205 electors recorded their votes at the poll, which was

(1) This bill was renewed in 1848, but was lost in consequence of non-compliance with Standing Orders.

(2) Appointed King's Counsel, Michaelmas Term, 1829. In 1830, elected Common Serjeant of London, and in 1833 Recorder of that City. He was elected M.P. for the University, in the room of Viscount Canterbury, 21st March, 1835.

(3) Senior Wrangler 1818. In April, 1848, appointed Clerk Assistant of the Parliaments.

(4) ANALYSIS OF THE POLL:—

Voters.		L.	G.	F.	LF.
106	St. Peter's College	63	65	34	33
89	Clare Hall	69	27	57	16
51	Pembroke College	24	32	29	19
124	Gonville and Caius College	74	50	69	42
40	Trinity Hall	19	24	16	13
94	Corpus Christi College	62	36	54	26
69	King's College	35	46	19	29
123	Queens' College	81	48	73	28
70	St. Catharine's Hall	56	20	52	8
81	Jesus College	57	26	49	23
102	Christ's College	59	40	53	43
508	St. John's College	402	179	292	103
77	Magdalene College	40	47	27	28
787	Trinity College	334	483	243	397
106	Emmanuel College	80	31	68	21
40	Sidney Sussex College	19	20	15	16
24	Downing College	9	15	6	15
2491		1486	1189	1147	860

	PLUMPERS.	L.	G.	F.	LF.
33	Law	33	"	"	"
132	Goulburn	"	132	"	"
33	Feilding	"	"	33	"
102	Lefevre	"	"	"	102

	SPLIT VOTES.				
349	L & G	349	349	"	"
1065	L & F	1065	"	1065	"
39	L & LF	39	"	"	39
19	G & F	"	19	19	"
689	G & LF	"	689	"	689
30	F & LF	"	"	30	30
2491		1486	1189	1147	860

taken on the 30th of July. The numbers were Adair 811; Campbell 727; Sutton 465⁽¹⁾.

On the 17th of August, the railway from Cambridge to St. Ives, (communicating there with railways from St. Ives to Huntingdon and Wisbech)⁽²⁾ was opened for traffic.

On the 29th of October, a grace passed accepting the proposal of Archdeacon Burney the sole surviving Trustee of the Porson fund for founding a University Scholarship to be called the Porson Scholarship⁽³⁾.

Four of the Wards were contested at the annual election of two Councillors for each on the 1st of November. The votes were:—East Barnwell Ward: Henry Staples Foster 119; Andrew Young 95; Henry Hazard 45.—Market Ward: John Bentley 115; William Bacon 103; Edward Cory 79.—Trinity Ward: William Ekin 161; Charles Finch Foster 152; John Swan 120; John Hall 97.—St. Andrew's Ward: Henry Hemington Harris 162; David Matthew 161; Julian Skrine 159; Henry Francis Rowe 158.

On the 15th of November, there was an election of a Councillor for Trinity Ward, in the room of William Ekin, elected Alderman. The votes were John Swan 191; John Brown 108; John Swann 1.

On the 17th of November, the Senate voted a Petition to the House of Commons expressive of alarm and consternation at the prospect of a law for allowing Jews to sit in Parliament. The votes were, Non-Regents: placets 50; non-placets 25; Regents: placets 28; non-placets 14.

On the 8th of December, graces were offered for a memorial against the nomination of Dr. Hampden to the See of Hereford, and for the appointment of a Syndicate to consider as to the expediency of instituting an examination of all Students (except those of King's

(1) ANALYSIS OF THE POLL:—
PLUMPERS.

Voters.		A.	C.	S.
25	Adair.....	25	"	"
8	Campbell	"	8	"
374	Sutton	"	"	374
SPLIT VOTES.				
707	Adair and Campbell ...	707	707	"
79	Adair and Sutton	79	"	79
12	Campbell and Sutton...	"	12	12
1205		811	727	465

(2) A portion of the line from St. Ives to Wisbech viz., from March to Wisbech, had been opened on the 3rd of May, 1847, the remaining portion, from St. Ives to March, was not opened till March, 1848.

(3) A Grace for accepting Archdeacon Burney's proposal had been rejected Oct. 21st 1846. Placets 15: Non-placets 15.

College), previous to their residence. Both graces were rejected in the Caput.

On the 31st of December, the five hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Pembroke Hall was celebrated by a grand festival in the College Hall, Dr. Ainslie the Master, presided, and there were present the Vicechancellor, Heads of Colleges, Doctors, Professors, and Officers of the University, the Earl of Hardwicke, C. F. Foster Esq. Mayor, Mr. Goulburn M.P. Mr. Law M.P. Mr. Adair M.P. Mr. Turner M.P. Mr. Serjeant Talfourd M.P. Dr. Peacock Dean of Ely, and many other gentlemen connected with the University and College.

1848.

On the 1st of January died Samuel Salmon, of this Town, Upholsterer. By his Will and two Codicils thereto⁽¹⁾ he bequeathed (including legacy duty),—

	£.
To Addenbrooke's Hospital (£880.) and to the Samaritan Fund there (£110.)	990
To the Victoria Asylum	330
To the British and Foreign School	300
To the Hospital of St. Anthony and St. Eligius	440
To the Sunday School of St. Andrew the Great	110
To the Sunday School at the Baptist Chapel, St. Andrew's Street	110(2)

The five hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Gonville and Caius College was celebrated by a dinner in the College Hall on the 28th of January. Dr. Paget, one of the Senior Fellows, presided, and there was present the Vicechancellor, several Heads of Colleges, C. F. Foster Esq. Mayor, Dr. Stanley Bishop of Norwich, Right Hon. Henry Goulburn M.P. Dr. Paris President of the College of Physicians, Dr. Peacock Dean of Ely, and many other members of the College and University.

On the 31st of January a Town Meeting was held in the Guildhall to petition parliament in favour of the Bill for admitting the Jews to sit in Parliament. Charles Finch Foster Esq. Mayor presided. W. G. Ashton Esq., proposed, and Patrick Beales Esq. seconded, a resolution approving of the Bill, whereupon Alderman Fawcett proposed, Colonel Glover seconded, and Thomas Mortlock Esq., supported, an amendment expressive of dissatisfaction with

(1) Dated 21st April, 11th May, 1842, and 10th Dec. 1846. Proved in Prerogative Court 26th February, 1848.

(2) Also to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent Road, £300., and to the School for the Indigent Blind, St. George's Fields, £300.

the Bill. Mr. C. H. Cooper spoke against the amendment, which being put, was negatived by a great majority, and the original resolution was carried. The petitions and other resolutions were then carried, being proposed and supported by Mr. C. H. Cooper, Alderman Ekin, Alderman R. Foster, Mr. J. D. Fetch, Mr. C. Newby, H. S. Foster Esq., and Mr. W. Bacon. Some of the inhabitants soon afterwards petitioned against the Bill.

On the 9th of February, the Senate accepted the offer of James Heywood Markland Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. to invest a sum producing 5 Guineas per annum for an annual sermon before the University at Great St. Mary's, (on such Sunday in full term and by such preacher as the Vicechancellor should appoint), upon the subject of Church Extension over the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire.

On the 8th of March, the Senate voted Petitions to both Houses of Parliament against a Bill for the further repeal of enactments imposing pains and penalties on Roman Catholics. The votes were, Non-Regents: placets, 35; non-placets, 16; Regents: placets, 32; non-placets, 13.

On the 17th of March, the Council voted an address of congratulation to Dr. John Graham, Master of Christ's College, on his election to the Bishopric of Chester.

A Syndicate appointed⁽¹⁾ to consider whether any satisfactory plan could be devised for increasing the pecuniary resources of the University, so as to produce an annual surplus income sufficient to admit of the execution from time to time of works of general improvement connected with the usefulness and splendour of the University, reported⁽²⁾ in favour of the imposition of a fee of 30s., to be paid by every member of the University on passing the previous examination, and of an additional fee of 30s. to be paid by every person on admission to any degree. A Grace to confirm this Report was submitted to the Senate on the 22nd of March, and rejected in the Non-Regent House, the votes being, placets, 29; non-placets, 45.

A Chartist Meeting on Parker's Piece, under the presidency of "P. McGrath, Esq.," having been announced for the 6th of April, the Mayor and Magistrates took precautionary measures to preserve

(1) May 5th, 1847.

(2) Dec. 10th, 1847,

the peace of the Town, but Mr. McGrath did not make his appearance, nor was any such meeting held.

On the 7th of April, the Senate approved of regulations with respect to a prize to be given every other year, and to be called the Adams Prize. The necessary funds were raised by subscription by members of St. John's College, in testimony of their sense of the honour conferred on his College and the University by John Couch Adams Esq. M.A., (fellow of St. John's), having been the first among the Mathematicians of Europe to determine from perturbations the unknown place of a disturbing Planet exterior to Uranus.

In April, an Address from the Mayor, Magistrates, Clergy, and Inhabitants was presented to the Queen declaratory of attachment to Her Majesty's person and throne, and congratulating Her Majesty on the signal failure of recent attempts, by threats of physical force, to unsettle the institutions of the country.

On the 10th of May, the Senate voted an address to the Queen expressive of attachment to her person and government, condoling on the death of the Princess Sophia, and congratulating Her Majesty on the demonstration of loyalty, courage, and fidelity recently exhibited in the Metropolis. This address was presented at Buckingham Palace on the 17th of June by His Royal Highness Prince Albert Chancellor of the University, the Vicechancellor, Heads of Colleges, &c., attended by many noblemen and gentlemen.

In or about June, was presented to Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury, a Memorial from Graduates and former members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, with some of the fellows of the Royal Society, setting forth that the present system of the ancient English Universities had not advanced, and was not calculated to advance, the interests of religious and useful learning to an extent commensurate with the great resources and high position of those bodies; that the constitution of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and of the Colleges, (now inseparably connected with their academical system), was such as in a great measure to preclude them from introducing those changes which are necessary for increasing their usefulness and efficacy: that under these circumstances, believing that the aid of the Crown was the only available remedy for the above-mentioned defects, the Memorialists prayed that his Lordship

would advise Her Majesty to issue Her Royal Commission of Inquiry into the best methods of securing the improvement of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.⁽¹⁾

The Public Health Act, which received the royal assent on the 31st of August, enacts that if the Borough of Cambridge become a district under that Act,⁽²⁾ the same shall be called the Cambridge District, and that the Improvement Commissioners shall within and for such district be the Local Board of Health. It is also enacted that in the Cambridge District business may be transacted by the Local Board of Health if at least 7 members be present, and that the Cambridge Commissioners may appoint a Chairman as theretofore. The Act also empowers the Local Board of Health of the Cambridge District, with the consent of the General Board, to supply water to any Hall, College, or Premises of the University, upon such terms with respect to the mode of paying for such supply, as shall from time to time be agreed upon between the University or any Hall or College thereof and the Local Board. The Act contains the subjoined proviso.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, and be it enacted, That nothing in this Act shall be deemed to alter or interfere with the Liability of the University of Oxford and Cambridge respectively to contribute in the Proportion and Manner specified in any Local Act under which the Oxford and Cambridge Commissioners respectively now act towards the Expence of paving and pitching, repairing,

(1) Amongst the Cambridge signatures were those of Professor Henslow, James Heywood M.P. Sir Harry Verney, Bart. M.P. Hon. P. J. Locke King M.P. H. R. Yorke M.P. E. Horsman M.P. W. P. Wood M.P. A. De Morgan, T. Hewitt Key, Hon. E. P. Bouverie M.P. J. B. Carter M.P. Sir G. R. Phillips, Bart. M.P. Viscount Duncan M.P. E. H. Bunbury M.P. D. T. Ansted, J. E. Blunt, John Romilly M.P. W. M. Thackeray, Viscount Ebrington M.P. Viscount Melgund M.P. Rt. Hon. T. M. Gibson M.P. G. Poulett Scrope M.P. Charles Babbage, W. F. Chambers, M.D. E. K. Tenison, M.P. Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, Martin Thackeray, Edw. Ellice, jun. M.P. W. Marshall M.P. Sir Grey Skipwith, Bart., M. T. Baines M.P. Sir James Clark, Bart. Henry Warburton, Right Hon. Edw. Strutt, Hon. Richard Denman, Thomas Law Hodges M.P. W. R. Crompton Stansfield M.P. W. Ord M.P. William Hutt M.P. Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., Charles Towneley, M.P.

(2) A Memorial, signed by above 600 resident rate payers, for the application of this Act to the Cambridge District having been presented to the General Board of Health, William Ranger, Esq. Superintending Inspector, on the 1st of February, 1849, commenced an enquiry into the sewerage, drainage, and supply of water, and the sanitary condition of the inhabitants of the town. He made his report on the 9th of May, and on the 22nd of May it was published. On the 18th of June, a public meeting of the inhabitants and owners of estates was held at the Guildhall with reference to this report, the Mayor in the chair. Resolutions and a memorial condemnatory of portions of Mr. Ranger's report, and in opposition to the introduction of the provisions of the act were carried. These were proposed and supported by Mr. Alderman Fawcett, Mr. W. Crisp, Mr. J. D. Fetch, Ebenezer Foster, Esq. High Sheriff, Mr. James Martin, Mr. Henry Smith, Mr. Charles Asby, Mr. John Dennis, Mr. B. Winterborn, Mr. Thomas Shallow, and Mr. Wm. Flay; but the leading resolution was opposed by Mr. Cooper Town Clerk, W. G. Ashton, Esq., Patrick Beales, Esq., Mr. Matthew Moody, and J. Eaden, jun., Esq. On the 22nd of June, the Cambridge Improvement Commissioners published statements respecting Mr. Ranger's report, but these were not of an adverse character, the Commissioners having set on foot the memorial for the application of the act to the Cambridge District.

lighting, and cleansing, under the Power of any such Local Act, the several Streets, Lanes, Ways, Alleys, Passages, and Places within the Jurisdiction of such Commissioners respectively; and in case any Difference shall arise between either of the said Universities and the Local Board of Health with respect to the Proportion and Manner in which the University shall contribute towards any Expences under this Act, and to which the University is not liable under any such Local Act, the same shall be settled by the General Board of Health.

PROVIDED ALSO, that all Rates, Contributions, and Sums of Money which may become payable under this Act by the said Universities respectively, and their respective Halls and Colleges, may be recovered from such Universities, Halls, and Colleges in the same Manner in all respects as Rates, Contributions, and Sums of Money may now be recovered from them by virtue of any such Local Act.(1)

On the 26th of October, a poll was taken on the election of Public Orator in the room of Thomas Crick, B.D. resigned. The candidates were William Henry Bateson, B.D. President and senior Bursar of St. John's College, who had 458 votes, and the Rev. Rowland Williams, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of King's College, who had 396 votes.

At a Congregation held on the 31st of October, Graces were introduced for adopting the regulations proposed in the parts A, B, C, D, and E, respectively of the subjoined Report :(2)

The Syndicate appointed(3) to consider whether it is expedient to afford greater encouragement to the pursuit of those studies for the cultivation of which Professorships have been founded in the University, and if so, by what means that object may be best accomplished, beg leave to make the following Report :—

The Syndicate, admitting the superiority of the study of Mathematics and Classics over all others as the basis of general education, and acknowledging, therefore, the wisdom of adhering to our present system in its main features, are nevertheless of opinion that much good would result from affording greater encouragement to the pursuit of various other branches of science and learning which are daily acquiring more importance and a higher estimation in the world, and for the teaching of which the University already possesses the necessary means.

In accordance with this view the Syndicate recommend as follows :—

(A).

That, at the beginning of each academical year, the Vicechancellor shall issue a programme of the subjects, places, and times of the several Professor's Lectures for the year then to ensue.

That all students who, being candidates for the degree of B.A., or for the honorary degree of M.A., are not candidates for honours, shall, in addition to what is now required of them, have attended, before they be admitted to

(1) Stat. 11 & 12 Vict. c. 63, ss. 31, 34, 93, 105.

(2) Published 8th April, 1848.

(3) By Grace 9th February, 1848, when the votes thereon were Non-Regents: placets 13; non-placets 4. Regents: placet 13; non-placets 3.

examination for their respective degrees, the lectures delivered during one term at least, by one or more of the following Professors:—

Regius Professor of Laws,
Regius Professor of Physic,
Professor of Moral Philosophy,
Professor of Chemistry,
Professor of Anatomy,
Professor of Modern History,
Professor of Botany,
Woodwardian Professor of Geology,
Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy,
Downing Professor of the Laws of England,
Downing Professor of Medicine,
Professor of Mineralogy,
Professor of Political Economy;

and shall have obtained a certificate of having passed an examination satisfactory to one of the Professors whose lectures they have chosen to attend.

That all Students, who, being candidates for the degree of B.C.L., do not pass the examinations for the first class in that faculty, shall, in addition to what is now required of them, have attended, before they be allowed to keep their Act, the lectures delivered during one term at least, by one or more of the following Professors:—

Regius Professor of Physic,
Professor of Moral Philosophy,
Professor of Chemistry,
Professor of Anatomy,
Professor of Modern History,
Professor of Botany,
Woodwardian Professor of Geology,
Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy,
Downing Professor of Medicine,
Professor of Mineralogy,
Professor of Political Economy;

and shall have obtained a certificate of having passed an examination satisfactory to one of the Professors whose lectures they have chosen to attend.

That this regulation shall apply to all students answering the above descriptions who shall commence their academical residence in or after the Michaelmas Term of the year 1849.

(B).

That a new Honour Tripos be established, to be called the Moral Sciences Tripos, the places in which shall be determined by an examination in the following subjects:—

Moral Philosophy,
Political Economy,
Modern History,
General Jurisprudence,
The Laws of England.

That the Examiners for the Moral Sciences Tripos be the Regius Professor of Laws, the Professor of Moral Philosophy, the Professor of Modern History, the Downing Professor of the Laws of England, the Professor of Political

Economy, together with one additional Examiner to be nominated by the Vicechancellor and appointed by grace of the Senate; and in case any of the above-mentioned Professors be prevented from examining in any year, deputies to examine instead of them shall be nominated by the Vicechancellor and appointed by grace of the Senate.

That the examination for the Moral Sciences Tripos shall commence on the second Monday after the general admission ad respondendum quæstioni, and shall continue four days.

That all students who shall have passed the examinations and kept the exercises required for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law, or of Bachelor of Physic, or who shall have passed the examinations entitling to admission ad respondendum quæstioni, may be candidates for honours in the Moral Sciences Tripos next succeeding such examinations.

That the candidates for honours in the Moral Sciences Tripos whom the examiners shall deem worthy of an honour shall be arranged by them in three classes, the places to be determined by estimating the aggregate merits of each candidate in all the subjects of the examination. And that in these classes marks of distinction shall be affixed to the names of such of the candidates as have shewn eminent proficiency in particular subjects.

That the first examination for the Moral Sciences Tripos, under the regulations now proposed, shall take place in the year 1851.

(c).

That a new Honour Tripos be established, to be called the Natural Sciences Tripos, the places in which shall be determined by an examination in the following subjects:--

Anatomy,
Comparative Anatomy,
Physiology,
Chemistry,
Botany,
Geology.

That the examiners for the Natural Sciences Tripos be the Regius Professor of Physic, the Professor of Chemistry, the Professor of Anatomy, the Professor of Botany, the Woodwardian Professor of Geology, together with one additional examiner to be nominated by the Vicechancellor and appointed by grace of the Senate; and in case any of the above-mentioned Professors be prevented from examining in any year, deputies to examine instead of them shall be nominated by the Vicechancellor and appointed by grace of the Senate.

That the examination for the Natural Sciences Tripos shall commence on the sixth Monday after the general admission ad respondendum quæstioni and shall continue four days.

That all students who shall have passed the examination and kept the exercises required for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law, or of Bachelor of Physic, or who shall have passed the examinations entitling to admission ad respondendum quæstioni may be candidates for honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos next succeeding such examinations.

That the candidates for honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos whom the examiners shall deem worthy of an honour shall be arranged by them in three classes, the places being determined by estimating the aggregate merits of each

candidate in all the subjects of the examination. And that in these classes marks of distinction shall be affixed to the names of such of the candidates as have shewn eminent proficiency in particular subjects.

That the first examination for the Natural Sciences' Tripos, under the regulations now proposed, shall take place in the year 1851.

(D).

That, with a view to encourage attendance at the Lectures of the Mathematical Professors, and to secure a correspondence between those Lectures and the Mathematical Examinations of the University; and also as a means of communicating to the Students themselves, from a body of experienced Examiners and Lecturers, correct views of the nature and objects of our Mathematical Examinations, the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, the Plumian Professor of Astronomy, the Lowndean Professor of Geometry and Astronomy, and the Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, together with the Moderators and Examiners for Mathematical Honours for the time being, as well as those of the two years immediately preceding, be constituted a Board of Mathematical Studies; whose duty it shall be to consult together from time to time on all matters relating to the actual state of Mathematical Studies and Examinations in the University; and to prepare annually and lay before the Vicechancellor a Report, to be by him published to the University in the Lent or Easter Term of each year.

The Syndicate, having respect to the great importance of the study of Theology, and with the view of giving increased efficiency to the regulations already established for the promotion of it, further recommend—

(E)

That all persons who present themselves for Examination at the Theological Examination, established by Grace of the Senate May 11, 1842, be required to produce a certificate of having attended the Lectures delivered during one term at least, by two of the three Theological Professors, viz. the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Margaret Professor of Divinity, and the Norrisian Professor of Divinity.

That the Regulation now proposed shall first come into operation at the Theological Examination in the Michaelmas Term of the year 1850.

ROBERT PHELPS, *Vicechancellor*.

JOHN GRAHAM.
W. WHEWELL.
H. PHILPOTT.
ALFRED OLLIVANT.
HENRY S. MAINE.
JOHN HAVILAND.
JAMES CHALLIS.

HENRY G. HAND.
W. HOPKINS.
J. J. SMITH.
C. MERIVALE.
J. MILLS.
W. H. THOMPSON.
EDWARD WARTER.

All the Graces were carried, the votes being as follow—

	NON-REGENTS.		REGENTS.	
	<i>Placets.</i>	<i>Non-Placets.</i>	<i>Placets.</i>	<i>Non-Placets.</i>
(A)	101	41	67	34
(B)	94	44	61	39
(C)	89	47	60	40
(D)	97	38	71	28
(E)	84	41	57	35

At the election of two Councillors for each Ward on the 1st of November, there was a contest in Trinity Ward. The votes were—Joseph Wentworth, 174; James Johnson, 127; John Dennis, 100; James Martin, 56.

On the 7th of November, a piece of land, containing about 10 acres, situate near the Mill Road, which had been purchased by subscription⁽¹⁾ for the purpose of a Cemetery for the twelve Parishes on the southern side of the river Cam, was consecrated by Dr. Turton, Bishop of Ely, attended by the Parochial Clergy, and the Mayor and Council in their formalities.

On the 8th of November, a Grace passed to authorize the removal of the University Muniments from the room they then occupied in the Pitt Press, and which was damp and ill ventilated, to the great room in the same building, which had been occupied by the Mesman collection of pictures.

A large number of members of the Civil Service of India, who were students at the East India College at Haileybury at various intervals during the thirty years that the Rev. Charles Webb Le Bas, M.A. (formerly Fellow of Trinity College in this University,) was connected with that institution, in testimony of their regard to Mr. Le Bas, and to perpetuate the memory of his services, raised a fund, amounting to about £1,920, 3 per Cent. Consols, for founding an annual Prize in this University

(1) The subscription originated at a town meeting held at the Guildhall (the Mayor in the chair) on the 6th November, 1844. The sum subscribed up to the 20th November, 1846, was £4948 19s. 6d.; of which sum £364 1s. has been reserved for the erection of a Chapel, £300 for a repair fund, and £53 for the procuring an additional burial-ground for the transpontine parishes of St. Giles and St. Peter. The principal contributions were as follow—Trinity College, £400; St. John's College, £200; Peterhouse, £100; Caius College, £100; Corpus Christi College, £100; Catharine Hall, £100; Jesus College, £100; Trinity Hall, £50; Christ's College, £50; Emmanuel College, £50; Duke of Northumberland, Chancellor of the University, and Thomas Mortlock, Esq., £100 each; Dr. John Graham Bishop of Chester, £70; Christopher Pemberton, Esq., and the Rev. J. Brown, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, £65 each; Ralph Tatham, D.D., Master of St. John's College, and William Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity College, £60 each; Rev. George Maddison, M.A., Vicar of All Saints, Rev. John Cooper, M.A., Vicar of St. Andrew the Great, Dr. Charles Perry Bishop of Melbourne, Gilbert Ainslie, D.D., Master of Pembroke Hall, Benedict Chapman, D.D., Master of Caius College, William French, D.D., Master of Jesus College, Rev. Edmund Mortlock, B.D., Fellow of Christ's College, and Rev. Francis Martin, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, £50 each.

for the best English Essay on a subject of General Literature: such subject to be occasionally chosen with reference to the history, institutions, and probable destinies and prospects of the Anglo-Indian Empire. Regulations with respect to this Prize were approved of by the Senate on the 22nd of November.

1849.

In the early part of the year, a fund for the relief of the poor during the more severe portion of the winter, was raised by general subscription. The Dissenters also raised a separate fund for the like purpose.

On the 14th of January, the Rev. J. J. Smith, of Caius College, proposed a Grace for the appointment of a Syndicate to consider whether it is advisable to institute an Examination of Students previous to residence. It was rejected in the Non-Regent House: the votes being, Placets, 11; Non-Placets, 29.

On the 7th of March, the Senate appointed a Syndicate to revise the Statutes of the University.

On the 2nd of April came on the election by the Council of a Coroner of the Borough, that office being vacant by the resignation of Charles Henry Cooper, the Town-Clerk. The votes were, for David King, 16; for Joseph Deacon Fetch, 14.

On the 21st of April, a County Meeting, convened on the requisition of above 300 owners and occupiers of land, was held at the Shire-House near the Castle, to take into consideration the distressed state of agriculture: Ebenezer Foster, Esq., High-Sheriff, presided. Alexander Cotton, Esq., proposed a resolution to the effect that if the free-trade system were persisted in the tenant-farmer would be ruined. This was seconded by John Fryer, Esq., and carried. Thomas St. Quintin, jun. Esq., proposed, and Mr. Charles Culledge, of March, seconded a resolution affirming the opinion of the meeting, that in a highly-taxed country like this protection was necessary to "enable the sons of native industry successfully to compete with the cheap labour of other lands." Edward Hicks, Esq., proposed, and Mr. Edward Ball, of Burwell, seconded Petitions to both Houses of Parliament for the restoration of protective laws; whereupon Mr. Edmund Wells proposed, and Henry Hall, printer, seconded amended Petitions in favour of a reduction of the public expenditure, vote by ballot, and a further reform in the representation. This amendment was lost (only 20 hands being held up in its favour) and the original petitions adopted. The Hon. Elliot

Thomas Yorke, M.P., Richard Greaves Townley, Esq., M.P., and Lord George Manners, M.P., having addressed the meeting, Mr. Bryant and Thomas Archer, Esq., of Ely, proposed a resolution with respect to the presentation of the Petitions; which being carried, the thanks of the meeting were voted to the High-Sheriff, who declared himself favourable to a fixed duty on the importation of foreign corn; and said he had always looked upon free-trade as a bubble that would burst, and he believed that that consummation was near at hand.

On the 28th of April, the Senate voted Petitions against a Bill for altering the law prohibiting Marriage within certain degrees of affinity. The votes were—Non-Regents: Placets, 35; Non-Placets, 15. Regents: Placets, 33; Non-Placets, 10.

On the 17th of May, the Council voted a Petition to the House of Lords, praying that the Freeman's-Lands Bill⁽¹⁾ might be so amended as to embrace within its operation the common lands of cities and boroughs, in which the Freeman thereof have no rights or interest.

On the 29th of May, Dr. Cookson, Vicechancellor, (with the concurrence of Drs. Lamb and Ainslie, his assessors) as visitor of Clare Hall, decided certain appeals, having for their object a decision as to the legality of the conduct of Dr. Webb, the Master, in depriving William Ferdinand Lewis Fischer, M.A., of an Exeter Fellowship in that College. The grounds on which the Master rested his defence were: 1st. that Mr. Fischer was Professor of Natural Philosophy at St. Andrew's, and an incorporated member of that University; and a College statute directed, that if any Fellow should be elected and admitted a Fellow at any other College in the University, or without, he should lose all the right and title which he had in Clare Hall. 2nd. That Mr. Fischer had been for a year in possession of a clear annual income, which could never be prejudicially disturbed, exceeding the limit prescribed by the College statutes and a Visitor's decree thereon. 3rd. That Mr. Fischer had subscribed a test (viz. the confession of faith and formula of the Church of Scotland) incompatible with his being a *bona fide* member of the Church of England. The Visitor decreed, 1st. That the College statute as to admission to a Fellowship in another College, appeared to relate only to Colleges and Fellowships of the same character and description as those which exist in the University of Cambridge, and that Mr. Fischer's Fellowship at Clare Hall was not rendered void by his being elected and admitted

(1) This Bill did not pass.

Professor of Natural Philosophy, and as such an incorporated member of the united College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard in the University of St. Andrew's. 2nd. That Mr. Fischer's annual income was wanting in that security for life, which, according to the Visitor's decree on the subject, is necessary to the rendering of a Fellowship void. 3rd. That the Master had no authority to declare Mr. Fischer's Fellowship vacant on the third ground, either by the College Statutes or the Laws of the Realm. The Visitor accordingly pronounced in favour of Mr. Fischer's election to a Fellowship on the Diggon foundation, which had taken place on the day following his deprivation as an Exeter Fellow.⁽¹⁾

On the 2nd of August, the Council gave a notice, under the Lunatic Asylum Acts,⁽²⁾ to the Secretary of State, of their intention to assume the powers given by those Acts to Justices of the Peace.⁽³⁾

On the 7th of August, died, aged 73 years, Mr. William Adams, formerly an extensive woollen draper, in this town. By his will, amongst numerous other charitable bequests,⁽⁴⁾ he gave (including legacy duty),

	£.	s.	d.
To Addenbrooke's Hospital	220	0	0
To the Hospital of St. Anthony and St. Eligius	220	0	0
To the Victoria Asylum ⁽⁵⁾	200	0	0
To the Female Refuge	220	0	0
To the Mechanics' Institute	55	0	0
To the British and Foreign School	110	0	0
To various Benefit Societies	165	0	0
To 30 inmates of Almshouses £5 each	150	0	0
To the Baptist Congregation, St. Andrew's Street, for clothing the Poor	330	0	0
To the Old Lying-In Society	19	19	0

(1) The following publications relate to the above appeals.

1. The Argument of the Master of Clare Hall, on an Appeal of the Rev. W. F. L. Fischer, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of St. Andrew's, against the Judgment of the Master in having declared his Fellowship in Clare Hall vacant.—Camb. 8vo. 1849.

2. A Reply to the "Argument" of the Master of Clare Hall, for declaring vacant the Fellowship of William Lewis Ferdinand Fischer, M.A., in consequence of the admission of the latter gentleman to the chair of Natural Philosophy in the University of St. Andrew's. By the Rev. James Burdakin, Senior Fellow (in residence) of Clare Hall, and an appellant, with others, to the Visitor against the proceedings of the said Master in this matter.—Camb. 8vo. 1849.

3. The Case of Mr. W. F. L. Fischer, M.A., Fellow of Clare Hall. Judgment of the Visitor.—Camb. 8vo. and 12mo. 1849.

(2) 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126; 9 & 10 Vict. c. 84; 10 & 11 Vict. c. 43.

(3) An agreement for uniting the County of Cambridge, the Isle of Ely, and the Borough of Cambridge, for the purposes of the above Acts, was entered into 30th August, 1848. The respective quotas of the expenses are fixed as follows: County 9-19ths, Isle 7-19ths, Borough 3-19ths. The number of the Committee of Visitors is fixed at 20; viz, 9 for the County, 7 for the Isle, and 4 for the Borough. A Lunatic Asylum in the Parish of Fulbourn is now (1851) in course of erection.

(4) Mr. Adams gave (including duty) to various Missionary Societies, the Bible Society, and Religious Tract Society, £1339 19s. To the Baptist Academies at Bristol, Bradford, and Stepney, £220 each; to the Dissenting Sunday School at Coton £200; to the Poor of Barton, £200; and to a Disabled Ministers' Fund £110.

(5) Mr. Adams was also in his lifetime a considerable benefactor to this institution.

Early in the morning of Sunday, the 16th of September, a fire broke out in a house in the occupation of James Lodge, clothier, on the Market Hill, and that house and seven others⁽¹⁾ adjoining it were entirely destroyed. The damage was estimated at £12,000.⁽²⁾

On the 26th of October, a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants was held at the Guildhall, on the subject of Sunday Labour in the Post Office. Mr. Alderman Brown presided as Deputy Mayor. The Rev. Professor Scholefield proposed, and Mr. T. S. Woodley seconded a resolution expressive of deep concern at the promulgation of an order at the General Post Office, requiring the transmission of country letters through London on the Lord's Day. John Eaden, jun. Esq., proposed, Alderman Ekin seconded, and Alderman C. F. Foster supported an amendment, and contended that the proposed change would decrease Sunday labour. H. H. Harris, Esq., and Alderman R. Foster disapproved of the original motion, but declined to support the amendment. Mr. F. Eaden, Mr. Henry Smith, and J. H. Mills, Esq., severally deprecated the opposition to the government measure, and Professor Scholefield withdrew his resolution. The Rev. C. Clayton, M.A., moved as an amendment to Mr. John Eaden's proposition, that the meeting regarded the transaction of all Post Office business on the Lord's Day, as unnecessary and injurious. This was seconded by Alderman R. Foster, and carried by a large majority. The Rev. Robert Roff proposed, and Mr. H. Marshall seconded a Memorial to Lord John Russell embodying the effect of Mr. Clayton's amendment, and such Memorial was unanimously adopted.⁽³⁾

Four of the Wards were contested at the annual Election of two Councillors for each on the 1st of November. The Votes were: East Barnwell Ward—Thomas Coward,⁽⁴⁾ M.A., 231; Charles Wagstaff, 209; Edmund Wells⁽⁴⁾ 199; Henry Webb, 182. West Barnwell Ward—William Baker, 166; Charles Asby, 144; Juner Perry Lawrence, 49; James Preston, 3. Trinity Ward—Henry Edward Chisholm 184; Edward

(1) Three on the Market Hill, three in St. Mary's street, and one in Warwick-street.

(2) In consequence of the clearance effected by this fire, the Council, on the 26th of September, unanimously resolved to apply to Parliament for power to purchase for the enlargement of the Market, all the property lying between the western side of the Market Hill and Great St. Mary's Church, and an act for this and other purposes received the royal assent 15th July, 1850.

(3) There was no Sunday delivery of letters at the Country Post Offices from the 23rd June till the 1st September, 1850.

(4) A quo-warranto information was afterwards filed in the Court of Queen's Bench against Mr. Coward, on the ground that in all his voting-papers he was described as of Gonville Place, whereas he really resided in Newmarket Road. Judgment was given for the Crown on the 26th April, 1851, and on the 1st May following Mr. Wells took his seat at the Council, he and Mr. Wagstaff having had the majority of legal votes.

Rist Lawrence, 163; Charles Balls, 151. St. Andrew's Ward—Richard Rowe, 166; Joseph Deacon Fetch, 156; John Frederick Constable, 102.

On the 5th of November, there was a contest on the Election of a Councillor for St. Andrew's Ward, in the place of David Matthew, who had ceased to be a burgess. The votes were for Charles Balls 204; for Robert Sayle 169.

On Sunday the 12th of November, the roof of St. Michael's Church was destroyed by an accidental fire, which was discovered just as the congregation were assembling for morning service.⁽¹⁾

The 15th of November was observed as a day of General Thanksgiving for the removal of the Cholera. The Mayor and Council attended divine service in the morning at Great St. Mary's, where in the afternoon a sermon was preached before the University. There were also sermons in the other churches and in the various Dissenting chapels, and upwards of £214 was collected for Addenbrooke's Hospital.

The Senate on the 5th of December passed a Grace, accepting the offer of Dr. William Whewell, Master of Trinity College and Professor of Moral Philosophy, to give annually, so long as he holds that Professorship, two Prizes of £15 each, to the two persons who show the greatest proficiency in Moral Philosophy in the examination for the Moral Sciences' Tripos.

On the 7th of December, Lord Cottenham, Lord Chancellor, decided an appeal to her Majesty, as Visitor of Catharine Hall, by Charles Wycliffe Goodwin, M.A., complaining of his not being allowed to exercise the powers and privileges of a Fellow of that College. The statute of the College relating to the election of Fellows contains this clause—

Eligantur tantum, vi commodè fieri potest, Presbyteri aut Diaconi; aut alioqui provideatur ut ex numero Sociorum duo ad minimum sint Presbyteri et unus Diaconus. Si autem aliquis ex illis discesserit, senior juxta admissionem eorum qui nondum sunt Presbyteri aut Diaconi, intra unius anni spatium Presbyterum aut Diaconum prout hujus statuti ratio postulaverit se fieri curet, aut alioqui a Collegii emolumentis recedat, nisi fuerit aliquis ex junioribus qui in decedentis Presbyteri aut Diaconi locum suâ sponte succedere velit.

The College insisted that the Petitioner, by neglecting to take Orders within a year from the time at which there had ceased to be the full

(1) This Church having been extensively repaired and improved at the cost of about £3000, was reopened for divine service on the 18th October, 1850, on which occasion sermons were preached by the Rev. William Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity College, and the Rev. Professor Scholefield.

number of clerical Fellows, and in consequence of the number not being filled up by any of the junior Fellows taking Orders, had absolutely forfeited his Fellowship. The Petitioner, however, argued that the Statutes merely required him to give up the pecuniary emoluments arising from his Fellowship in the interval during which the full number of clerical Fellows was incomplete. The Lord Chancellor was clearly of opinion that the College had put the proper interpretation on the words of the statute, and therefore dismissed the Petition.⁽¹⁾

The University appealed against a poor-rate imposed by the parish of Saint Mary the Less in respect of the Fitzwilliam Museum, on the ground that that building was not liable to be assessed: but the Counsel ultimately consulted by the University being of opinion that the claim to exemption was not tenable, the Senate, on the 12th of December, passed a Grace, authorising the Vicechancellor to discontinue further opposition to the demand of the Parish.

On the 24th of December, the Senate voted an address of condolence to her Majesty on the death of Adelaide the Queen Dowager.⁽²⁾

(1) Macnaghten and Gordon's Reports, i. 473; Hall and Twells' Reports, i. 601.

(2) Presented by Prince Albert, Chancellor, and Dr. Cartmell, Vicechancellor, 9th January 1850.

ANNALS OF CAMBRIDGE.

VICTORIA.

1850.

ON the 25th of February, the Senate voted Petitions to Parliament against a bill to amend and alter the Act of 5 & 6 William IV., so far as relates to marriages within certain of the prohibited degrees of affinity (Regents, Placets 30; Non-Placets 7).

A bill for making a Railway from Cambridge to the Royston and Hitchin Railway at Shepreth, was introduced into the House of Commons, but it was, on the 26th of February, rejected on a motion for the second reading (Ayes 98; Noes 135).

On the 26th of February, a Syndicate⁽¹⁾ appointed by the Senate and a Committee⁽²⁾ of the Council, came to an agreement (subject to the approval of the Senate, the Council, and the Improvement Commissioners) to the following effect:—

1. Those parts of the present Cambridge Improvement Acts, which fix the amount of contribution paid by the University towards the expenses incurred under such Acts, to be repealed.

2. The University to contribute one third of the expenses charged under the Public Health Act upon every general district rate, and upon every

(1) Dr. Cartmell, Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Phelps, Dr. Philpot, Dr. Paget, Mr. Bateson, Public Orator, Mr. Buston, Emmanuel College, Mr. Mould, Corpus Christi College, Mr. Martin, Trinity College, Mr. Sykes, Downing College, Mr. Birkett, Jesus College, and Mr. W. B. Hopkins, Catharine Hall.

(2) H. S. Foster, Esq., Mayor, Ald. Ekin, Ald. Fawcett, Ald. C. F. Foster, Mr. C. Balls, Mr. P. Beales, Mr. W. Crisp, Mr. J. D. Fetch, Mr. H. H. Harris, Mr. T. Nutter, and Mr. C. Wagstaff.

special district rate, it being understood that such rates include as well all the charges to which the University is now liable to contribute under the Cambridge Improvement Acts, as other charges which will be incurred under the provisions of the Public Health Act: provided that such rates extend over the whole Cambridge district, and that the Cambridge district do not extend beyond the fourteen Parishes of the Town.

. 3. The University to contribute one third of the expenses of maintaining the Borough Police Force.

4. The payments above mentioned to be for and in respect of all buildings, walks, grounds, and gardens, which now do or may hereafter belong to, and be occupied by, the University and Colleges.

5. This arrangement of the University Contributions to last for fourteen years:—and in case either the University or the Town shall see fit to terminate the arrangement at the end of such fourteen years, either party may give notice in writing to the other of them, requiring a fresh agreement to be made in the following manner: Each party to appoint some competent person to fix a new proportion, in which the University and the Town shall respectively contribute towards these objects for the following fourteen years; and the persons so appointed to name an Umpire, before they commence proceedings, who is finally to decide in case they cannot agree. And the new arrangement to be terminable, and if so terminated, renewed in a similar manner every fourteen years.

6. The management of the Police to be vested in a Board consisting of Members of the University and of the Town, the former being appointed in a manner to be approved by the Senate; and their respective numbers being proportionate to the sums contributed by the University and the Town towards maintaining the Police.

7. Upon any breach of the peace, disturbance, or other offence short of felony being committed by a Student of the University, any police-officer to take the person charged with the offence to his College or Lodgings, and to release him on the Porter of the College or Keeper of the Lodging-house giving to him the Name and College of the person so offending, and becoming responsible for his appearance to answer any charge that may be preferred against him. If the Student so offending refuse to give the name of his College, or to state where he lodges, he must be taken to the Police Station. Such person however to be released on application of his Tutor, or one of the Proctors of the University, the Tutor or Proctor becoming responsible for his appearance to answer any charge that may be preferred against him.

Penalties not exceeding Ten pounds in each case to be inflicted if a Student gives a false description of himself to the Police, or does not appear when an undertaking has been given to answer any charge that may be preferred against him.

8. The University to contribute a reasonable sum towards the expense of obtaining the enactments necessary to carry the foregoing arrangements into effect.

It was considered that this agreement might be best carried into effect by introducing clauses comprehending the Heads numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 into the "Cambridge Regulation and Improvement Markets and Fairs Bill," then before Parliament; and clauses comprehending the Heads numbered 1, 2, 4, 5 into the Provisional Order of the General Board of Health, to be sanctioned by Parliament, for applying the Public Health Act to the Town.

On the 6th of March, a Grace confirming the foregoing agreement passed the Senate (Non-Regents, Placets 37; Non-Placets 12: Regents, Placets 40; Non-Placets 5:) and on the 12th of March, the Council also sanctioned the agreement by the casting-vote of the Mayor (Ayes 18; Noes 18). On the same day the Improvement Commissioners, by an almost unanimous vote, assented to the proposed arrangements.

The clauses proposed to be introduced into the Cambridge Regulation and Improvement Markets and Fairs Bill, as sanctioned by the Council on the 3rd of April (after repeated divisions, by small majorities, and notwithstanding a Protest signed by 15 Councillors,) were as follow :—

(A)

AND whereas it has been agreed between the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, that the University of Cambridge should contribute towards the expense of the Police Force, in the proportion hereinafter mentioned, and should have the power of appointing Members out of their own body to act upon the Watch-Committee; be it enacted, That the proportionate part of such expense so payable by the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses (and which proportionate part is hereinafter described as the University Quota) shall be One-third part of the whole of such expense until such proportionate part shall be altered as hereinafter mentioned.

(B)

And be it enacted, That as soon as conveniently may be after the examination and audit by the Auditors of the Accounts of the Treasurer in the months of March and September respectively in every year, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses shall deliver or send to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the said University an account, in writing under their Common Seal, with dates and items of the allowed payments in respect of the expenses of the Police Force, made by the Treasurer during the half-year to which such examination and audit shall relate; and, unless the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars shall, within twenty-one days next after such Account shall have been delivered or sent to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, pay to the Treasurer the University quota of the expenses comprised in such account, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses may recover the amount of such quota from the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars by action of debt, as for so much money paid by the Plaintiffs for and at the request of the Defendants.

(c)

And be it enacted, That the first of such Accounts shall be made as soon as conveniently may be after the first day of September next after the passing of this Act, and shall comprise the allowed payments made by the Treasurer in respect of the expenses of the Police Force from the first day of March to the first day of September, One thousand eight hundred and fifty.

(d)

And be it enacted, That the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall by himself or by any person by him for that purpose deputed in writing, have at all reasonable times the right of inspecting freely the books of the Treasurer, and all other books, vouchers, bills, receipts, orders, papers, and writings whatsoever, in the custody of the Treasurer, the Town-Clerk, or any other officer of the Council, which may relate to the said Account or the matters therein mentioned, and shall also have the right at all reasonable times of freely making copies of or extracts from such books, vouchers, bills, receipts, orders, papers, and writings respectively.

(E)

And be it enacted, That if the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall object to any such Account, or to any item or charge therein, and shall within fifteen days next after payment of the University quota of such Account, give notice of such objection in writing under his hand to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses; then, unless the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, shall within twenty-one days next after the receipt of such notice allow such objection, or satisfy the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor with respect thereto, the subject-matter of such objection shall be deemed to be a dispute between the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, to be settled by arbitration.

(F)

And be it enacted, That the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and Masters or Heads of the several Colleges and Halls within the said University, or in their absence their deputies or locum-tenentes, shall, and they are hereby required to meet upon Summons of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, within seven days next after the receipt by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of such Account as aforesaid, and to make an Assessment of the shares of the said University quota to be paid by the said University, and by the several Colleges and Halls therein; and if they neglect, or refuse to do so, for the space of fourteen days next after the receipt of the said notice, the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor is hereby authorised and required to make out such Assessment himself; and to demand of the Master or Bursar of each such College or Hall payment of the sum or sums assessed thereon, and upon non-payment thereof for the space of fourteen days after such demand, the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor is hereby authorised to issue a Warrant of Distress under his hand and seal to seize and take any of the goods and chattels of such College or Hall; and if the sum assessed thereon be not paid within three days, to cause such goods and chattels to be sold, and after payment of the sum so assessed, together

with costs of distress and sale, to return the overplus (if any) to the Master or Bursar of such College or Hall.

(g)

And be it enacted, That the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses may, at any time, and from time to time, by agreement under their respective Common Seals, alter the University quota. Provided that two-thirds of the Members of the Council shall signify their assent to such Agreement in writing under their hands, and that no such Agreement shall be of any force until the expiration of forty days after a copy thereof shall have been sent to one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and shall have been affixed on the outer door of the Guildhall; and if at any time within the said period of forty days Her Majesty with the advice of her Privy Council shall disallow such Agreement, the same shall not come into operation. Provided also, that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if she shall think fit at any time within the said period of forty days, to enlarge the time within which such Agreement shall not come into force; and no such Agreement shall in that case come into force until after the expiration of such enlarged time.

(h)

And it be enacted, That on or before the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or on or before the first day of March in any fourteenth year thereafter, the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars may give notice in writing under their Common Seal to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, or the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses may give notice in writing under their Common Seal to the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of their desire that the University quota shall be altered from the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, or from the first day of March in any fourteenth year thereafter, for the term of fourteen years then next following, or until the University quota shall again be altered; and if before the twenty-fourth day of June next preceding the said first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, or next preceding the first day of March in any fourteenth year thereafter, no alteration of the University quota shall have been made by agreement, then upon and from the twenty-fourth day of June next preceding the said first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, or next preceding the first day of March in any fourteenth year thereafter, the amount which ought to be paid as the University quota from the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, or from the first day of March in any fourteenth year thereafter for the term of fourteen years next following the said last-mentioned days respectively, or until the University quota shall again be altered, shall be deemed to be a dispute between the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, to be settled by arbitration.

(i)

And be it enacted, That upon and after the ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, until the University quota shall be altered, as hereinafter mentioned, the Watch Committee shall consist of

twenty-four persons (that is to say), the Mayor and fifteen other Members of the Council appointed in pursuance of the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, and eight Members of the Senate of the said University, appointed by the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars.

(K)

And be it enacted, That the appointment of Members of the Watch-Committee by the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, shall be made annually, at some time between the tenth day of October and the eighth day of November, and the persons so to be appointed shall enter upon office on the ninth day of November, in the year in which they shall be appointed, and shall hold office until the ninth day of November in the following year.

(L)

And be it enacted, That on the death or resignation of any person so appointed a Member of the Watch-Committee by the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, they may appoint another Member of the Watch-Committee in his stead for the remainder of the then current year.

(M)

And be it enacted, That a Certificate of every appointment of Members of the Watch-Committee, made by the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, under the hand of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, shall be delivered or sent to the Town-Clerk as soon after such appointment shall have been made as may be practicable; and such Certificate shall be entered on the Minutes of the Council, and filed and preserved amongst the Records of the Borough, and shall be sufficient evidence of such appointment having been made.

(N)

And be it enacted, That no person appointed a Member of the Watch-Committee by the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, shall be required to take any oath or sign or make any Declaration, and that no such person shall be required to have any other qualification than that of being at the time of his appointment a Member of the Senate of the said University.

(O)

And be it enacted, That the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, may at any time, by agreement under their respective Common Seals, increase or diminish the number of Members of the Watch-Committee, but so nevertheless that the number of Members of the Watch-Committee to be appointed by the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, shall always bear the same proportion to the whole number of the Members of the Watch-Committee as the University quota shall bear to the whole amount of the expenses of the Police Force.

(P)

And be it enacted, That if the University quota shall be altered, as herebefore mentioned, the number of Members of the Watch-Committee to be appointed by the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, shall thereupon be increased or diminished, as the case may require, so nevertheless that the number of the Members of the Watch-Committee to be appointed by the

said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, shall thereafter bear the same proportion to the whole number of the Members of the Watch-Committee as the University quota shall bear to the whole amount of the expenses of the Police Force.

(q)

And be it enacted, That a Declaration signed by the Town-Clerk subscribed to any Agreement altering the University quota, that a copy of such Agreement had been sent to one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and published in the manner prescribed by this Act, shall be received as evidence of the sending and publishing thereof as aforesaid in all Courts of Law and Equity, and before all Justices.

(r)

And be it enacted, That the Provisions of "The Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," with respect to the settlement of disputes by arbitration, shall be incorporated with this Act, and shall extend to all disputes between the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, which are by this Act authorised or directed to be settled by arbitration.

(s)

And be it enacted, That the Chairman of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Cambridge shall, for the purposes of this Act, have all the powers with respect to the appointment of an Umpire which by "The Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," are given to the Board of Trade in any case in which a Railway Company shall be one party to the arbitration.

(t)

And be it enacted, That if any Student of the said University of Cambridge shall be in the custody of any Police-constable, on any charge not being felony, and shall inform such Police-constable of his Name, College, and place of abode, such Police-constable shall with all convenient speed take such Student to the College, or house, in which he shall so state he is residing, if such house shall be within the Borough, and shall deliver him out of his custody to the porter of such College, or the master of such house, on such porter or master stating that such Student does reside therein, and undertaking that he shall appear to answer the charge against him at the Guildhall at the next ordinary sitting of the Justices in Petty Session.

(v)

And be it enacted, That if any Student of the said University shall be in custody at any Police Station on any charge not being felony, the Constable having the care of such Police Station shall deliver him out of custody, if the Tutor of the College to which such Student shall belong, or one of the Proctors of the University, shall apply for his discharge, and shall undertake that he shall appear to answer the charge against him at the Guildhall at the next ordinary sitting of the Justices in Petty Session.

(v)

And be it enacted, That any Student of the said University who, being in the custody of any Police-constable, or in custody at any Police

Station, on any charge not being felony, shall wilfully deceive or attempt to deceive any Police-constable with respect to his Name, College, or place of abode, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

(w)

And be it enacted, That if any Student of the said University shall be delivered out of custody by any Police Constable, upon an undertaking for his appearance to answer any charge, and shall not appear pursuant to such undertaking, the person by whom such undertaking was given shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

(x)

And be it enacted, That the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars shall pay to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, a part of the costs, charges, and expenses, of and incidental to the obtaining and passing this Act, and such part, if the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, cannot agree respecting the same, shall be deemed to be a dispute between the said Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, to be settled by arbitration.

On the 16th of April, a Grace for confirming a Report of the Syndicate in favour of these Clauses, and for affixing the University Seal to a joint Petition of the two Corporations praying that such Clauses might be added to the Bill, was introduced into the Senate, but rejected by the Non-Regent House (Placets 18; Non-Placets 43).

A Petition from certain of the Inhabitants of the Town against these Clauses was in course of signature, but was of course withdrawn as soon as the decision of the Senate became known.⁽¹⁾

On the 28th of February, Charles William Earl Fitzwilliam⁽²⁾ was elected High Steward of the Town, in the room of Francis Lord Godolphin deceased. Earl Fitzwilliam took the oath of Office on the 8th of May, on which day he dined with the Mayor and Council, at the Guildhall. There were also present Lord Monteagle, R. A. S. Adair,

(1) A Pamphlet soon afterwards appeared with the following title: "Remarks on Two recent Reports of a Syndicate of the University, appointed to confer with a Committee of the Town Council on the subject of the Borough Police Force: and also on certain 'Clauses,' (appended to the latter of these Reports) proposed to be introduced into a Bill, called 'The Cambridge Regulation and Improvement of Markets and Fairs Bill,' now before Parliament. To which is added, a brief statement of the chief matters involved in the question between the University and the Municipal Corporation respecting the maintenance and employment of 'The Force.' By James Burdakin, B.D., Fellow and Prælector of Clare Hall." Cambridge, 8vo. 1850.

(2) Earl Fitzwilliam is the only child of William Earl Fitzwilliam, during whose life he was by courtesy styled Viscount Milton: he was returned to Parliament for Yorkshire, in 1807, after a severe contest, (the votes being, Wm. Wilberforce, Esq., 11,806; Viscount Milton, 11,117; Hon. Henry Lascelles, 10,989). He continued to represent that large and important County, till the General Election in 1830, when he was returned for Northamptonshire, (the votes being, Viscount Althorp, 2462; Viscount Milton, 2113; W. R. Cartwright, Esq., 1995, Sir Charles Knightley, Bart., 1401). At the General Election of 1832, he was returned for the Northern division of Northamptonshire (the votes being, Viscount Milton, 1562: Lord Brudenell, 1541; William Hanbury, Esq., 1455; Thomas Tryon, Esq., 1269). He succeeded to his father's titles and possessions on the 8th of February, 1833. His Lordship was born 4th of May, 1786.

Esq., M.P., Sir John Ramsden, Bart., John Vipan, Esq. High Sheriff, Dr. Cartmell Vice-Chancellor, Professors Sedgwick and Pryme, and various members of the University and inhabitants of the Town.

On the 13th of April Elias Lucas, (aged 25), and Mary Reader (aged 20), were executed at the Castle, for the murder, by poison, at Castle Camps, of Susan Lucas, the wife of the one culprit, and the sister of the other.

John Disney, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., (of the Hyde, in the County of Essex), presented the University with a valuable collection of ancient marbles and statuary,⁽¹⁾ with the view of its being placed in one of the Public Buildings of the University, and being kept together as an Archæological Collection, bearing his name. Graces accepting this present, for affixing the University Seal to a letter of thanks to the Donor, and authorising the deposit of the Collection in the Fitzwilliam Museum, passed the Senate on the 16th of April.

On the 2nd of May, a County Meeting was held at Ely. John Vipan, Esq. Sheriff, presided. Resolutions were unanimously carried, affirming the existence of unparalleled distress amongst all classes interested in the cultivation of the soil, attributing such distress to free trade in corn, condemning the malt tax, approving of customs duties on all foreign produce, and expressing an opinion that, under the operation of the Free Trade system, it is unjust to subject the owner of land to the payment of tithes commuted under a protective system. Petitions to Parliament founded on these resolutions were adopted. The resolutions were proposed and seconded by Alexander Cotton, Esq., Mr. Moseley, William Layton, Esq., Mr. Edward Ball, Thomas St. Quintin, Esq., Mr. Alderman Ekin, Edward Hicks, Esq., Mr. Wm. Bennett, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Samuel Jonas, Mr. John Oslar, Mr. Thomas Waddelow Granger, Thomas Archer, Esq., Mr. Charles Culledge, and the Rev. Dr. Webb. The Earl of Hardwicke, the Hon. E. T. Yorke, M.P., and R. G. Townley, Esq., M.P., also addressed the Meeting.

In the House of Commons, on the 23rd of April, Mr. Heywood moved to the following effect:

That all systems of academical education require from time to time some modification, from the change of external circumstances, the progress of opinion, and the intellectual improvement of the people.

(1) This Collection owes its formation chiefly to the united labours of T. Hollis, Esq., and T. Brand, Esq. The former of these gentlemen died young, and left the greater part of the Collection to his friend Mr. Brand, who added the name of Hollis to his own. Mr. Brand Hollis died in 1804, leaving his estates, and with them his Collections to the Rev. Dr. Disney, the father of the gentleman whose benefaction is here recorded. He added to the Collection, of which he published an account in a work in two parts, entitled "Museum Disneianum," (1846 & 1848,) illustrated with plates. (See Gent. Mag., N.S. xxx. i. 37.)

That in the ancient English and Irish Universities, and in the Colleges connected with them, the interests of religious and useful learning have not advanced to an extent commensurate with the great resources and high position of these bodies: that collegiate statutes of the 15th century occasionally prohibit the local authorities from introducing any alterations into voluminous codes, of which a large portion are now obsolete; that better laws are needed to regulate the ceremony of matriculation and the granting of degrees, to diminish the exclusiveness of the university libraries, to provide for a fairer distribution of the rewards of scientific and literary merit, to extend the permission of marriage to tutors of colleges, and to facilitate the registration of electors for the universities; that additional checks might be considered with reference to the continued extravagance of individual students: and that the mode of tenure of college property ought to be ameliorated, particularly in Ireland:

That, as it is Her Majesty's right and prerogative to name visitors and commissioners to inquire into the ancient universities and colleges of England and Ireland, an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to issue her Royal Commission of enquiry into the state of the universities and colleges of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, with a view to assist in the adaptation of those important institutions to the requirements of modern times.

Mr. J. W. Fortescue, Mr. W. Fagan, Mr. Sadleir, and Colonel Thompson supported the motion, which was opposed by Sir Robert H. Inglis and Mr. Napier. Lord John Russell stated that he could not support the motion, but announced that the Government would advise her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission of enquiry for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; and he observed that as the enquiry would be conducted in no unfriendly spirit, he believed that the result would be beneficial to the education of the people. Mr. Goulburn urged Lord John to reconsider the question of a Commission. Mr. Roundell Palmer objected that the proposed Commission would be illegal, and moved the adjournment of the debate. Lord John Russell did not object to an adjournment. Mr. Law said the interval would allow his Lordship an opportunity of consulting the legal advisers of the Crown. Sir John Jervis the Attorney-General explained that an executive Commission could not issue without an Act of Parliament, but that the Commission the Government proposed to issue was merely to receive evidence voluntarily given. Mr. Best, Mr. Henley, and Col. Sibthorpe severally expressed themselves hostile to a Commission, and the House dividing on the question of adjournment, the same was carried (Ayes 273; Noes 31.)

On the 8th of May, Lord John Russell addressed the following Letter to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Chancellor of the University, on the subject of the proposed University Commission.

DOWNING STREET, May 8, 1850.

SIR,

HAVING announced in my place in Parliament the intention of Her Majesty's Ministers to advise that a Royal Commission should be appointed to enquire into the state and revenues of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, into the provisions of the Statutes by which the said Universities and their several Colleges are governed, and to report their opinions whether any measures can be adopted by the Crown, or by Parliament, by which the interests of religion and sound learning may be promoted in the conduct of education in the said Universities, I am anxious to explain to your Royal Highness, the views of Her Majesty's confidential servants, in recommending this measure for Her Majesty's approbation.

I will not enter here into the question of the legality of such a Commission. Had it been proposed to exercise powers going beyond enquiry and report, such a question might enter into consideration. But the present Commission will be a Commission to receive evidence, and to report opinions, without powers to determine any question, or to prescribe any course. It becomes the more expedient that the views which are entertained on the subject should be explained.

No one will now deny that in the course of three centuries the increase of general knowledge, the growth of modern literature, the discoveries in physical and chemical science, have rendered changes in the course of study at our national Universities highly expedient. The Universities themselves have fully acknowledged this expediency, and very large reforms of this nature have been adopted both at Oxford and Cambridge. These improvements so wisely conceived, reflect the highest credit on those learned bodies.

The object of the proposed Commission is not to interfere with these changes, but to facilitate their progress: not to reverse the decisions of the Universities by an authority *ab extra*, but to bring the aid of the Crown, and if necessary, of Parliament, to assist in their completion.

This can be done in two ways: First, by ascertaining and recording for the information of the Queen and the two Houses of Parliament the new regulations which have been promulgated, and the mode in which those regulations are expected to take effect.

Secondly, by obtaining a knowledge of the obstacles which are interposed by the wills of Founders, the retention of Customs, and the decisions of competent authority, to the full development of that large and improved system of study which the Universities have sought to establish.

I will explain the nature of the obstacles to which I allude.

In many cases the advantages and emoluments in the separate Colleges are limited by the wills of the Founders, either to the natives of some particular county or district, or to the scholars educated in a particular school, or in some instances, to the descendants of the Founder and his family. Such restrictions cannot fail to be injurious, and to be injurious in proportion as the field of choice is narrowed by the particular condition annexed to the advantages of the College.

In other instances, the directions of the Founder's will cannot be complied with under the existing law, and in such instances it might fairly be considered whether the interests of learning and the wants of the country may not be better consulted by an expansion of the governing Statutes.

Matters of this nature, however, require deliberate and calm enquiry. Commissioners conversant with the state of our Universities, and versed in a knowledge of the general policy of our law, will be of essential service as well in pointing out the path of safe improvement, as in marking the dangers of heedless innovation.

Various questions may and must arise in the course of this enquiry. For instance, has the school which has the privilege of commanding fellowships or other advantages in any particular college, fallen off or increased in numbers and consequence since the bequest was made? Has the family of the Founder left few or many descendants to enjoy his bounty? In the case of religious services prescribed by the Founder, but now prohibited by law, does it appear to have been the wish of the Founder that in case no such religious services could be performed, the foundation was or was not to aid in the purposes of education? In the case of royal foundations, how far has the Crown the power of consulting the good of the University in the application of the endowment of a former Sovereign?

These and similar questions require care for their investigation and prudence in their solution. For this purpose the utmost care will be taken in selecting Commissioners, who may not only be well qualified for their important task, but who may inspire confidence and respect by their character and position.

I have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's dutiful and obedient Servant,

J. RUSSELL.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE PRINCE ALBERT.

In May the following Address was presented to the Vice-Chancellor.

MR. VICE-CHANCELLOR,

WE, the undersigned resident members of the Senate, beg leave to express to you, as the acting guardian of the interests of the University, the sentiments which have been excited in us by a recent declaration of the Prime Minister made in the House of Commons.

The First Lord of the Treasury is reported to have announced that it is the intention of Ministers to advise Her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the revenues and education of the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; declaring also that one object of such inquiry was to be to ascertain means by which the instruction given in the Colleges should be rendered serviceable in preparing Students for the examinations in new subjects of study, lately instituted by the University.

We have no wish to deny that such a harmony and connexion between the subjects of College study and of University examinations should exist, as in fact such connexion always has existed, and is likely to exist under the change of studies, if time and opportunity be left for its growth by the natural operation of University honours, and the advancement of those who have obtained them to the position of tutors and examiners. But we cannot help looking with the greatest alarm at the prospect of having attempts made to establish such a connexion of College and University subjects, by the action of any power extraneous to the University and the Colleges. We conceive that any attempt to compel the Colleges to appoint teachers or to reward proficient, by external agency, would be an interference with their internal freedom of a kind utterly unheard of except in the worst times, and altogether destructive of their just and ancient corporate rights.

The First Lord of the Treasury is reported to have further said, that there exist in the foundation and statutes of various Colleges, restrictions which prevent the Colleges from making proper arrangements for the teaching and encouragement of new studies, such as those above referred to. This is certainly a mistake with regard to the Colleges in this University. There is nothing in the foundation or statutes of our Colleges which will prevent them from changing their practical system so far as to include such newer sciences in their scheme of tuition and reward.

We do not think it unreasonable that the Government should give the University and the Colleges credit for a willingness to make such changes, so soon as they can be made effectually. For the University has in the course of the last few years made many important changes, to which in succession the Colleges have generally adapted their systems. And the great change recently introduced, by which the moral sciences and the natural sciences are appointed to be subjects of examination and grounds of Academic honour, was made spontaneously by the University, and has been followed up by a great increase of the interest taken in the lectures which bear upon the subjects thus encouraged.

The effectual operation of such changes as those recently made necessarily requires some time. The new studies could be imposed with fairness upon those only who came to the University after the law was enacted; and consequently the first examinations under the new system have not yet been held. A few years will be required to give the tone to the auxiliary tuition which may be supplied on the new subjects; and till the new honours have been actually attained they cannot operate upon elections to fellowships or other offices of emolument. But there is no reason to believe that such a train of mutual operation of one part of the University system upon another will not in time take place in this case, as it has done in other cases, if the University be left to itself. The interference of a commission and the consequent introduction of legislative measures in Parliament, would prevent such a natural progress; for it would then be expected that the result of every step should be brought about through the agency of the Commission and of Parliament, not through the usual influences which operate in the University.

If there be any cases in which a change of the statutes of any College is necessary, in order to conform its practice to the recent improvements in the University system, the legal and customary mode is, that the College should apply to the Crown as well as the Visitor for confirmation of such change. In this manner many changes and improvements have lately been made in College statutes. Several of the Colleges, comprising a large majority of the members of the University, have thus obtained new bodies of statutes, with the full approval by the Crown of the changes made. In some cases such improvements have been made when it was known that they would lead to sacrifices of a pecuniary interest on the part of those who promoted them. Moreover, members of the University officially appointed have long been laboriously and assiduously employed in preparing a revised body of University Statutes for confirmation by the Crown. We conceive, therefore, that there is no ground for suspecting either the University or the Colleges of any unwillingness to obtain an alteration of their statutes by legal means, when the better administration of their affairs requires such alteration.

We believe that it is acknowledged by the best lawyers that a Royal Commission sent to Colleges or to either of the Universities, and claiming power to regulate the affairs of those bodies in a way different from that prescribed by their statutes, is illegal and unconstitutional. We would submit to you that the acknowledgment of this illegality—one of the fruits of the revolution of 1688—will no longer be of any value to Universities and Colleges, if the Ministry for the time being can, after sending down a Royal Commission, as is now proposed, take occasion therefrom to introduce into Parliament bills interfering with the revenues and internal arrangements and altering the statutes of Universities and Colleges, in a manner different from that which is conformable to the law of the land, and has hitherto been practised.

The Commission, as is reported to have been officially declared in the House of Commons, would be without power to compel evidence. This being so, persons in positions of trust in the University, and in Colleges, may think it their duty to decline giving evidence before the Commission on the matters committed to their trust. And if this should occur, the whole evidence brought before the Commission will be that of persons who have no official knowledge of the state of the case, and may be very possibly coloured by partial feelings and opinions adverse to the University and its recent proceedings.

These being our grounds of alarm at the announcement above referred to, we request you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, to take such steps as the emergency may appear to require; and to consider especially whether it may not be proper to represent to his Royal Highness our Chancellor the interference with our freedom, rights, statutes, possessions, and usages, which appears to be threatened; and also the interruptions which the issuing of a commission of inquiry and the expectation of legislative measures consequent thereon, would undoubtedly occasion in the prosperous and progressive condition which we have of late enjoyed.

The foregoing Address was signed by Dr. Ollivant, Bishop of Llandaff, 14 Masters of Colleges, 12 Professors, and 131 other Members of the Senate. It was published by the Vice-Chancellor with a notification of his concurrence in the sentiments therein expressed, and an assurance that he had taken and would continue to take such steps in the matter as the interests of the University appeared to him to require.

On the 14th of May, Dr. Cartmell, Vice-Chancellor, made the following communication to Prince Albert on the subject of the preceding Address and Lord John Russell's Letter to his Royal Highness.

To his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, K. G. Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, *May 14th, 1850.*

The Vice-Chancellor has communicated to the Heads of Colleges, Lord John Russell's explanation "of the views of Her Majesty's confidential servants in advising that a Royal Commission should be appointed to inquire into the state and revenues of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; into the provisions of the Statutes by which the said Universities and their several Colleges are governed; and to report their opinions whether any measures can be adopted by the Crown or by Parliament, by which the interests of religion and sound learning may be promoted in the conduct of education in the said Universities."

The Vice-Chancellor feels much pain in stating that this communication so far from dispelling, has confirmed and increased the objections and apprehensions which the Heads of Colleges entertained, in conjunction with himself, at Lord John Russell's announcement; and in expressing his conviction that, if made known to the Senate at large, it would produce a similar effect upon them.

The Address of Resident Members of the Senate to the Vice-Chancellor, which has been submitted to your Royal Highness, so clearly and satisfactorily meets nearly every point of his Lordship's letter, that it seems unnecessary to trouble your Royal Highness with any additional statement. The Vice-Chancellor will, however, venture to make a few brief observations.

It is stated that "the object of the proposed Commission is not to interfere with the additions recently made to the studies of the University, but to facilitate their progress; not to reverse the decision of the University by an authority *ab extra*, but to bring the aid of the Crown, and if necessary, of Parliament, to assist in their completion."

To this it may be respectfully submitted that the changes are already made, and require nothing but time to test them, whether or not they are beneficial, and whether or not they may be usefully extended. If, as is confidently hoped, the verdict of experience be in their favour, the University now has within itself the power, and (the Vice-Chancellor believes) the will to complete and extend the good work.

It is impossible to say beforehand how these additional branches of study will affect the distribution of honours and rewards in the several Colleges: this too can only be shewn by time and experience. How far those who attain honours in the new Triposes may be deemed worthy to share in the rewards hitherto mainly given to proficient in mathematical science and classical literature, will be seen after a few examinations have been held: if deemed worthy, the Colleges possess ample power to reward them. Lord John Russell seems to be under the impression that, in each College, some particular branches of study are prescribed to Candidates for Fellowships and Scholarships, and that the electors are restricted to rewarding proficient in those branches only. But with respect to the Colleges in Cambridge at least, this is not so. There is no difficulty created, so far as the Vice-Chancellor is aware, by the Statutes of any College in this University, to the recognition of any part of sound and useful learning as a qualification for advancement to positions of honour and trust within it.

His Lordship states that "in many cases the advantages and emoluments in the separate Colleges are limited by the wills of Founders either to the natives of some particular County or District, or to the Scholars educated in some particular School, or in some instances, to the descendants of the Founder and his family. Such restrictions cannot fail to be injurious, and to be injurious in proportion as the field of choice is narrowed by the particular condition annexed to the advantages of the College."

The absolute restriction to the descendants of a Founder and his family of any emoluments is very rare in this University, if it exist at all.

In the opinion of the Heads of Colleges, to disregard and set aside entirely the wishes of a Founder in the disposal of his bounty; and to open unreservedly to all Candidates what was given by him, and accepted by a College, as an advantage to a particular County, District, or School, would be an interference with the rights of property both dangerous and unprecedented.

If the proposed plan be persevered in, the Vice-Chancellor can only regard with the deepest anxiety and sorrow the future prospect of the University. The issuing of a Royal Commission, especially after having been earnestly deprecated by so large a number of resident Members of the Senate, will be taken to imply that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Ministers, the governing body of the University are unfit for their position; and that, although possessing the power to adapt the institutions over which they preside to the acquirements of the age, they yet want the will or capacity to do so. Regarded in this point of view, the Vice-Chancellor fears that it will be felt as an affront and an indignity; and as such will be *resented*. A painful struggle will in all probability ensue, which, whatever may be its termination, will destroy the peace and impair the usefulness of the Collegiate bodies and of the University at large for many years to come; and will inevitably create, in the minds of a large body of educated men, a permanent feeling of distrust in the wisdom and justice and

generosity of the government of the country, and a spirit of resistance to its authority and influence.

The Vice-Chancellor begs to be forgiven for expressing himself thus frankly; and for adding his earnest hope, that after all these difficulties and objections have been stated, her Majesty's Ministers may be induced to reconsider their recommendation.

On the 27th of May, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Chancellor of the University, addressed the following Letter to the Vice-Chancellor on the subject of the proposed Commission.

MY DEAR VICE-CHANCELLOR,

You have represented to me that it would be of importance to the University to be made acquainted with my opinion and views as to the line of conduct which the University should pursue respecting the proposed Royal Commission of Enquiry, particularly as the Duke of Wellington, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, has stated his opinion in the House of Lords.

I have to express my grateful sense of the confidence which the authorities of the University have at all times shewn me, and of the readiness with which they have attended to any suggestions of mine, and I can bear testimony, since my connexion with them, to the zeal and industry with which they have laboured in the direction of reform and improvement in the system of education and studies. You are already aware that I did not know of the intention of her Majesty's Government to advise the issue of a Royal Commission, in time, before Lord John Russell's speech in the House of Commons, to be able to communicate with the University, or to express any opinion on the proposed course. I have since felt that it was not unnatural on the part of the University to look with apprehension at the proposed measure, as affording a means to those who may be ill disposed towards these venerable institutions to vent their hostility against them, and also to regard it as a proof of want of confidence in their ability or inclination to carry out useful reforms, which would be doubly painful to them at a moment when they must be conscious of having least deserved such a reproach.

I am glad, however, to find upon further communication with the Government, that nothing could be farther from their intention than to cast such a slur upon the University, and that they were anxious to shew their desire not to expose the University to needless hostility, by the selection of the persons who are to compose the Royal Commission.

Although I had hoped that the University would have been allowed to go on in their course of self-improvement, without any extraneous interference, now that I find the Government irrevocably pledged to the issue of the Commission, I would recommend the authorities of the University not to meet it with opposition, but rather to take it as the expression on the part of the Crown and Parliament, of a natural desire to be accurately informed upon the present state of Institutions so closely connected with, and

of such vital importance to, the best interests of the nation; and to take a pride in shewing to those who have indulged in attacks against them, that they have conscientiously and zealously fulfilled the great task entrusted to them.

Any hostility or opposition on the part of the University could not prevent the issue of the Commission by the present Government, and, while it might add strength to the accusations of their enemies, would only lead to the result of the enquiry remaining incomplete, and, as based upon one-sided evidence, probably injurious to the Universities themselves.

Believe me always,

Yours truly,

ALBERT, C.

Osborne, May 27th, 1850.

On the 15th of July, the Royal assent was given to "An Act for regulating the Markets and Fairs held within the Borough of Cambridge, and at Reach, in the County of Cambridge; and for enlarging the Market-Place; and for rebuilding or altering the Guildhall of the said Borough; and for the Improvement of the said Borough; and the better Regulation of the Police within the same," the short title being "The Cambridge Corporation Act, 1850." With this Act is incorporated "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845." The following Acts (with certain exceptions) are also incorporated, "The Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847," "The Town Police Clauses Act, 1847;" as are also certain provisions of "The Commissioners Clauses Act, 1847," and "The Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847." Subjoined is a brief abstract of the other more material provisions of this Act.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, may, for the purposes of the Act, from time to time borrow on Mortgage or Bond £40,000 on the credit of the Borough fund. (*Sect. 13*).

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, may enlarge and improve the Market-Place, and take by compulsion certain specified property situate in the Parishes of St. Mary the Great and St. Edward, and any other lands which they may purchase by agreement, and may enlarge or rebuild the Guildhall, or erect a new one on a more eligible site. (*Sect. 16, Schedule B.*)

Certain lands which belonged to the Cambridge Improvement Commissioners, situate in the Parish of St. Edward, are vested in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses. (*Sect. 19, Schedule A.*)

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, are empowered to provide Slaughterhouses. (*Sect. 25.*)

Existing Tolls are abolished, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses are empowered to take stallages, rents, and tolls, not exceeding specified rates. (*Sect. 27, 28, 31, Schedule C.*)

It is declared and enacted that Barnwell or Midsummer fair shall commence on the 22nd of June, (or if that day be Sunday, on the Monday following), and shall continue for the three days (exclusive of Sunday) next following the day of the commencement thereof. (*Sect. 32.*)

Booths and Shows in every Fair are to be closed before 12 o'clock at night on any Saturday, and on such other days as the Mayor shall direct. (*Sect. 33.*)

The limits of Reach Fair are defined to be, all places within half-a-mile of the site of the Ancient Chapel in Reach. (*Sect. 34.*)

The Council may delegate certain powers to the Watch-Committee. (*Sect. 37.*)

The Chief Constables and Parish Constables are to be appointed by the Watch-Committee. (*Sect. 39.*)

The Pindars are to be appointed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses. (*Sect. 41.*)

Constables are empowered to destroy mad dogs, &c. (*Sect. 41.*)

Penalties are imposed for using dogs or goats for drawing carts, &c. (*Sect. 42.*)

The Act is not to alter or affect the rights or privileges, duties or liabilities of the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University. (*Sect. 51.*)⁽¹⁾

On the 18th of July, the House of Commons resumed the debate on Mr. Heywood's motion for a Royal Commission of Inquiry as to the English and Irish Universities. Mr. Roundell Palmer objected to a Commission, as did Mr. John Stuart, who proposed the following amendment :

That any advice given to Her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission for inquiry into the state of the revenues and management of any Colleges or Halls of the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, not being of Royal foundation, tends to a violation of the laws and constitution of her kingdom, and of the rights and liberties of her Majesty's subjects.

Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Law, and Sir Robert Inglis, supported the amendment, which was opposed by Sir George Grey, Mr. E. Bunbury, and Lord John Russell. Mr. Heywood having replied, Mr. Stuart withdrew his amendment, whereupon Sir George Grey again moved the adjournment of the debate which was carried (Ayes 160; Noes 138).

By an Act which received the Royal assent on the 14th of August, it is enacted that it shall not be lawful for any person appointed, after the passing of that Act, to the Deanery of any Cathedral Church, to hold the office of Head Ruler of any College or Hall within the University of Cambridge, or for any spiritual person, being Head Ruler of any College or Hall within that University, and also holding any benefice, to take,

(1) Stat. 13 & 14 Vict. cap. xxxvii.

after the passing of that Act, and hold therewith any Cathedral preferment or any other benefice, or for any such spiritual person, also holding any Cathedral preferment, to take, after the passing of that Act, and hold therewith any benefice, provided that nothing in that Act contained shall be construed to prevent any such spiritual person from holding any benefices or Cathedral preferment permanently attached to or forming part of the endowment of his office.⁽¹⁾

The following Commission was issued on the 31st of August.

VICTORIA R.,

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith; To the Right Reverend Father in God, John, Bishop of Chester; our trusty and well-beloved George Peacock, Doctor in Divinity, Dean of Ely; Sir John Frederick William Herschell, Baronet; Sir John Romilly, Knight, our Attorney General;⁽²⁾ and Adam Sedgwick, clerk, Master of Arts, Woodwardian Professor of Geology, in our University of Cambridge, Greeting. WHEREAS we have deemed it expedient for divers good causes, and consideration that a Commission should forthwith issue for the purpose of enquiring into the state, discipline, studies, and revenues of our University of Cambridge, and of all and singular the Colleges in our said University, Now KNOW YE that we reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge, ability, and discretion, have authorized and appointed, and do by these presents authorize and appoint you the said John Bishop of Chester, George Peacock, Sir John Frederick Herschell, Sir John Romilly, and Adam Sedgwick, to be our Commissioners for enquiring into the state, discipline, and revenues of our University of Cambridge, and of all and singular the Colleges in our said University.

AND for the better enabling you to carry these Our Royal intentions into effect, we do by these presents authorize and empower you, or any three or more of you, to call before you, or any three or more of you, such persons as you may judge necessary, by whom you may be the better informed on the matters herein submitted for your consideration; also to call for and examine all such Books, Documents, Papers, and Records, as you shall judge likely to afford you the fullest information on the subject of this our Commission, and to enquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.

AND it is our further will and pleasure, that you, or any three or more of you, do report to us in writing, under your hands and seals, within the space of two years from the date of these presents, or sooner if the same can reasonably be, your several proceedings by virtue of this our Commission, together with your opinion touching the several matters hereby referred for your consideration.

(1) Stat. 13 & 14 Vict. c. 98, ss. 5 & 6.

(2) Appointed Master of the Rolls, March, 1851.

AND We will and command, and by these presents ordain, that this our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

AND for your further assistance in the execution of these presents, we do hereby authorize and empower you to appoint a Secretary to this our Commission, whose services and assistance we require you to use from time to time as occasion may require.

GIVEN at our Court at St James's, the Thirty-first day of August, 1850, in the Fourteenth Year of our Reign.

By her Majesty's Command,

G. GREY.

The Commissioners shortly afterwards appointed as their Secretary the Rev. William Henry Bateson, B.D., Public Orator of the University, and President and Senior Bursar of St. John's College.

At a Council held on the 10th of October, a Report of a Committee was read, stating that such Committee, after a diligent and minute investigation of facts, were of opinion that there are not any extra-parochial places within the Borough, and that such of the properties specified in the Appendix to that Report, as were not then actually assessed to parochial rates, were legally liable to be so assessed. The Report concluded as follows:

With respect to the course which ought to be taken to charge to the Borough Rate the property not now actually assessed to the Parochial Rates, but legally liable to be so assessed, your Committee would observe that it is open to the Council, either to add the value of the non-assessed property to the Rental of the Parish wherein the same is situate, and to assess the Borough Rate on the Rental so augmented, leaving the Parish either to assess such property, or to establish the fact of its being extra-parochial, (in which latter event it would be assessable to the Borough Rate, though in a different form), or for the Council itself to try the question of the liability of such property to parochial assessment, which may be done in various ways. Looking, however, at the general importance of the question, bearing in mind how extremely supine the Parishes have for a long period been in asserting their rights, and how difficult, if not impossible, it might be to induce them to act with the union and energy which from the nature of the case is essential to secure success, and considering in how many instances individuals filling Parish offices might be placed in a most embarrassing and distressing position by the conflicting claims of duty and interest; your Committee are induced to entertain the opinion that the Council ought itself to take steps to obtain an authoritative settlement of the question, whether the University and Colleges are by law exempt from assessment to Parochial burdens.

* * * * *

Your Committee beg to recommend that a copy of this Report be forwarded to the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of the several Colleges in the University, together with a respectful intimation that the Council are of opinion that the property occupied by the University and Colleges not now assessed to the Parochial Rates is legally liable to be so assessed, and that the Council are therefore resolved to take immediate steps to get such property assessed accordingly, but are at the same time desirous of proceeding to do so with all possible courtesy consistent with the due discharge of what they consider an important and imperative duty, and therefore desire to be informed by the University and Colleges respectively, at their earliest convenience, if they intend to dispute their liability to be assessed to the Parochial Rates: and that should they do so, the Council will be prepared favourably to consider any suggestions which they may respectively have to offer for procuring an adjudication upon the question as speedily, as fairly, and with as little expence as may be practicable.

Your Committee beg further to suggest that a copy of this Report be sent to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the several Parishes within this Borough, and that the Officers of those Parishes which have usually received the sums paid by the Vice-Chancellor on account of the University, be requested henceforward to decline receiving any money on that account.

It appears to your Committee, that should the Council succeed in establishing the liability of the University and Colleges to Parochial Rates generally, the Council ought to be prepared to assent to a repeal of the enactment under which two-fifths of a part of certain expences of carrying out the Cambridge Improvement Acts are payable by the University, provided that body and the Colleges therein submit to be rated under those Acts for the property in their occupation, and enter into a satisfactory arrangement for the more equitable apportionment in future of the respective contributions of the University and Town to the Land-Tax.

The Appendix to this Report (consisting of 48 closely printed folio pages) contains abstracts of various documents connected with the establishment and history of the various Collegiate foundations and of the Schools and Library of the University. A resolution approving of the Report was carried by 26 against 4 votes.

William Cooke applied for the permission of the Vice-Chancellor to exhibit equestrian performances. The Vice-Chancellor refused permission. Mr. Cooke, however, obtained the sanction of the Mayor and set forth handbills, signifying his intention to exhibit on Midsummer Common, on the 18th and 19th of October, as he accordingly did to crowded and well-conducted audiences. Dr. Cartmell, Vice-Chancellor, and ten Heads of Colleges, on the 17th of October, issued a notice, forbidding all persons in *statu pupillari* to attend these performances, under pain

of expulsion, rustication, or such other punishment as to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads should seem fit.

On the 22nd of October, died, in the 85th year of his age, Christopher Pemberton, Esq., an eminent Solicitor in this Town, and for many years Clerk of the Peace and Receiver General for the County. By a Codicil to his Will⁽¹⁾ he bequeathed,

	£
To Addenbrooke's Hospital (to be appropriated to the building fund)	500
To the Victoria Asylum	100
To the Cambridge Refuge	100
To the Female Servants' Training Institution on Parker's Piece	100
To the Cambridge Industrial Schools ⁽²⁾	100 ⁽³⁾

On the 29th of October, there was a contested Election for the Perpetual Curacy of Selby in Yorkshire, (in the patronage of the Hon. E. R. Petre, a Roman Catholic). The votes were, Rev. Francis Whaley Harper, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, 266; Rev. Thomas Arthur Scott, M.A., of Clare Hall, 116.

All the Wards were contested at the annual election of Councillors on the 1st of November. The votes were, East Barnwell Ward: Henry Staples Foster, Esq., (Mayor), 238; Andrew Young, 229; Charles Willimott, 89; William Papworth, 78. West Barnwell Ward: Thomas Nutter, 261; William Lusher, 256; Charles Wharton Naylor, 139; Samuel Peed, 129. Market Ward: John Bentley, 146; William Bacon, 143; Robert White, 127; John Hatt, 98. Trinity Ward: John Glasscock, 171; John Brown, 163; John Swan, 157; William Wallis, 143. St. Andrew's Ward: Charles Balls, 173; Thomas Bradwell, 160; Henry Hemington Harris, 143; Charles Wisbey, 138.

At a Council held on the 7th of November, Mr. Fetch proposed the following Resolutions:

1. THAT the several common lands within this Borough, containing 287 acres or thereabouts, are greatly overstocked and are usually depastured

(1) Will dated 19 Feb., 1850, with three Codicils dated 25th and 28th Feb., 1850.

(2) This School was established at a public Meeting held at the Guildhall on the 6th December, 1847; R. A. Shafto Adair, Esq., M.P., in the Chair. By deed dated 4th June, 1849, the site of the Schools in Victoria Road, Chesterton, was, in consideration of £126, conveyed to Thomas, Lord Bishop of Ely, and his successors "upon trust, to permit the said premises and all buildings thereon erected to be for ever thereafter appropriated and used "as and for a school for the education of children and adults or children only of the "labouring manufacturing and other poorer classes in the Borough of Cambridge, and for "no other purpose, which school shall always be conducted in or upon the principles of the "Established Church, and shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Inspector or "Inspectors for the time being appointed in conformity with the Order in Council bearing "date the 10th day of August 1840." The Committee of Management took a lease of above 6 acres of Land, adjoining the School, for 40 years from Michaelmas 1849 at £33 10s. per annum. The School has been supported by Donations and Subscriptions, aided by grants from the Committee of Education of the Privy Council. The Buildings, fittings, &c., of the School cost £707. 9s. 7d.

(3) Mr. Pemberton bequeathed £500 for the erection of a School-Mistress's House at Newton, and devised an acre of land for the site. He also gave £100 to the poor of that Parish, and devised Cottages and Land at Witchford for a School there.

by persons who have no legal right so to do, and many of whom neither inhabit within the Borough nor contribute to the public charges thereof.

2. THAT these abuses have been of long continuance, are highly injurious to the Rate payers, and are of such general and diversified character that it has been found utterly impracticable to satisfactorily prevent the same without resorting to litigation, which would excite much ill-will and occasion great expence.

3. THAT such Common Lands, if improved and properly regulated, might be made generally beneficial to the inhabitants, without producing any injury to those persons who have legal rights thereon.

4. THAT with the view of affording benefit and protection to the poorer classes, the equitable claims of those inhabitants who have long enjoyed privileges on the Common Lands ought to receive favourable consideration.

5. THAT it is the opinion of this Council that Parliament can alone supply the required remedy, and that it is therefore expedient that application be made to the Legislature, in the ensuing Session, for an Act of Parliament to extinguish all Common Rights on the said Lands, and to make provisions for their improvement in such manner that all the inhabitants of the Borough may participate therein.

6. THAT certain portions of the said Lands, to be specified and not exceeding in the whole thirty acres, might be beneficially disposed of by public tender, on Building Leases, or for occupation as Gardens at adequate annual rents.

7. THAT Parker's Piece and the Land between the same and the East Road ought to be permanently continued as a common place of recreation for the inhabitants and the public.

8. THAT the residue of the said Lands ought to be used for agistment of cattle belonging to inhabitant householders within the Borough at reasonable charges and under such regulations as the Council (or a Committee thereof to be appointed for such purpose) may from time to time deem proper.

9. THAT the present annual value of the pasturage on the said Common Lands ought to be ascertained, and the amount thereof apportioned in such way and manner as may be considered most equitable, amongst those parties who establish legal rights of Common thereon.

10. THAT the sum payable by the Eastern Counties Railway Company, as compensation for Common Rights on Sturbridge Fair Green, ought to form part of the sum to be apportioned.

11. THAT Commissioners ought to be appointed to decide (subject to appeal) all claims to rights of Common on the said Lands.

12. THAT the Council ought to be empowered to grant rights of agistment on the said Common Lands, either gratuitously, or on reduced terms, to such poor persons as have for upwards of twenty years past, depastured cattle thereon, although they may not have been legally entitled so to do, but no such grant to extend beyond the lives of the Grantee and of his wife during her widowhood, and every such grant to be determinable by non-residence within the Borough.

13. THAT provision ought to be made for commuting the Tithes which will be payable in respect of such Lands when the rights of Common upon the same shall be extinguished, the Rent charge payable in lieu thereof to be paid out of the Borough Fund.

14. THAT fifteen members of the Council be appointed a Committee to frame a Bill for carrying out these objects, and that the Town Clerk forthwith give the requisite notices of the intention to apply to Parliament for such an Act in the London Gazette and the Cambridge Chronicle and Cambridge Independent Press Newspapers.

Mr. Coward proposed as an amendment to these Resolutions :

THAT any interference with the rights and privileges of the Commoners, except such as it is competent for the Council now to exercise, is inexpedient, inasmuch as it would tend to curtail the means of subsistence of the labouring poor in many parishes, and thereby considerably augment the Parochial expenditure.

Mr. Nutter proposed that Mr. Fetch's resolutions should be referred to a Committee. Mr. Coward's amendment having been negatived by 26 against 3, Mr. Nutter's proposal was unanimously agreed to. At a Council held on the 9th of November, it was proposed that the necessary notices should be given of an application to parliament in the ensuing Session for an Act to effect the purposes mentioned in Mr. Fetch's resolutions, it being understood that the Council did not pledge itself to proceed further in the matter, unless it should thereafter be considered expedient to do so. This proposal was negatived by 11 against 10.

At the Quarterly Council held on the 9th of November, a resolution was unanimously agreed to, approving of Lord John Russell's Letter to the Bishop of Durham on the subject of a Bull of Pope Pius IX., for the establishment of Roman Catholic Bishoprics in England.

At an early hour in the morning of the 22nd of November, a house in Sidney-street was destroyed by fire. The house was in the occupation of George Whitaker, and he and his son Thomas Whitaker were soon afterwards apprehended for arson, of which crime they were convicted at the next Assizes, when they were severally sentenced to be transported for life.

On the 3rd of December, the Rev. John Fenwick, M.A., the Junior Proctor, and two of his assistants, were charged before H. S. Foster, Esq. and other Borough Justices, with an assault on Emma Thompson. Mr. Fenwick (through his Attorney) delivered in a protest against the proceedings, on the ground that he was a Master of Arts. This protest was immediately overruled, and the Justices imposed fines of 20s. and costs on Mr. Fenwick and of 10s. and costs on each of his men. These

sums not being paid, warrants were a few days afterwards issued for the arrest of the defendants, who, immediately they were taken into custody, paid the amounts imposed.

On the 10th of December, the following Address was presented to the Queen at Windsor Castle by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Chancellor of the University, attended by Dr. Ainslie, Deputy Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Colleges, the Marquis of Exeter, Right Hon. Henry Goulbourn, M.P., and many other members of the University.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS of the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

May it please your Majesty,

WE, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, humbly beg leave to approach the throne, to express to your Majesty our grateful acknowledgments of that security as regards our persons, and that preservation of our religion, with which it has pleased God to bless our country under the rule of your Majesty's royal house.

It has hitherto been our great privilege to regard the realm of England as possessing, under our supreme governour, an entire power and jurisdiction both in Church and State, independent of all foreign interference whatsoever; and every attempt at such interference has accordingly been met by strenuous and effectual resistance on the part of your Majesty's royal predecessors.

At the Reformation, in particular, and subsequently, this fundamental principle was, by the patriotic care of our Sovereigns, asserted and ratified by various acts of the Legislature; an oath is, moreover, exacted of officers of State, of ministers of the established church, of masters and fellows of colleges, and of all persons taking degrees within the Universities, declaratory of their rejection of all foreign jurisdiction, power, and authority, as well ecclesiastical or spiritual, as civil, within this realm.

WE, therefore, most humbly beg leave to represent unto your Majesty that it is with deep concern that we have learned that the Bishop of Rome has arrogated to himself the right to intermeddle with the government of our country, and to ignore the ancient episcopacy of our church, by presuming to confer on certain of your Majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion the highest ecclesiastical titles, derived from English towns, together with territorial jurisdiction.

By this unwarrantable assumption of power on the part of the Bishop of Rome, not only are your Majesty's high prerogative and the lawful authority and jurisdiction of the prelates of our church invaded and outraged, but the consciences of your Majesty's loyal subjects grievously offended.

WE, therefore, humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct such measures to be taken as this infraction, if not of

the letter yet of the spirit, of our laws seems to demand, and thus secure to your Majesty's devoted and affectionate people the full possession of their ancient rights and liberties.

IN the meanwhile our most earnest desire is that Almighty God may long preserve your Majesty to reign in peace over a loyal and contented people.

Her Majesty replied in the following terms:

I THANK you for your loyal and dutiful address.

I FULLY participate in your expression of gratitude to Almighty God for the blessings which he has been pleased to bestow upon this country, and I rejoice in the proofs which have been given of the zealous and undiminished attachment of the English people to the principles asserted at the Reformation.

WHILE it is my earnest wish that complete freedom of conscience should be enjoyed by all classes of my subjects, it is my constant aim to uphold the just privileges and extend the usefulness of the church established by law in this country, and to secure to my people the full possession of their ancient rights and liberties.

On the 18th of December was held at the Guildhall a meeting of the Protestant inhabitants "for the purpose of affording them an opportunity of publicly protesting against the recent audacious and unwarrantable attacks by a Foreign Prelate on the prerogative of our Gracious Queen and the liberties of the land." The meeting was convened in compliance with a very numerous signed requisition to William Warren, Esq., Mayor, who presided. Mr. Alderman Fawcett proposed and W. G. Ashton, Esq., seconded a resolution expressive of indignation at the Papal rescript of September. The Rev. G. B. Bubier proposed and Mr. W. Cockerell seconded an amendment, declaring that any interference with the religious opinions, discipline, or ecclesiastical arrangements of any of the Queen's subjects would be a violation of the rights of conscience and contrary to the principles of civil and religious liberty. The amendment was lost, and the original motion carried by a large majority. H. S. Foster, Esq., then proposed and Mr. Charles Balls seconded a resolution calling on the Government and Legislature to frame measures (in consistency with the principles of civil and religious liberty) to resist the Papal usurpation. Mr. Henry Hall proposed and Mr. Robert Bradfield seconded an amendment, "That in the opinion of this meeting the appointment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy does not require any legislative interference." This amendment was also lost, and the original motion carried by a large majority. An address to the Queen and petitions to both Houses of Parliament

were then proposed and seconded by Mr. Alderman R. Foster, Rev. Professor Scholefield, Rev. J. H. Titcomb, and Mr. Alderman Harris. These were carried without opposition.

On the 23rd of December, the five hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Trinity Hall was celebrated by a dinner in the Hall of that College. The Right Honourable Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, LL.D. Judge of the Arches Court and Master of the College presided, and amongst the guests were Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Talfourd, Sir A. E. Cockburn Solicitor General, Right Hon. Henry Goulburn M.P., Hon. W. F. Campbell M.P., R. G. Townley Esq. M.P., and Loftus T. Wigram Esq. M.P.

An election of a Councillor for East Barnwell Ward, in the room of William Beart deceased, took place on the 30th of December. The votes were, for Thomas Barber, 134; for Francis Freeman, 91.

1851.

On the 1st of January, the Council voted a petition to the House of Commons for repeal of the Window-Tax.

At a County Meeting, held at the Castle on the 1st of February, resolutions were carried declaring that the conduct of the Pope in appointing Bishops in this Country with territorial titles was an audacious invasion of the Queen's prerogative and an infringement upon the civil and religious rights of all Her Majesty's subjects, and that this daring attack had been encouraged by the conduct of many of the ministers of the Church of England, some of whom had actually entered into communion with the Church of Rome, whilst others had been long endeavouring and were still striving to approach as near as possible to Roman Catholic ceremonies in the manner of conducting divine worship, and were disseminating, both from the pulpit and the press, doctrines utterly opposed to the principles of Protestantism. An address to the Queen grounded on these Resolutions was also agreed to. The first resolution was carried unanimously, the second with one dissentient only, and to an addition to the Address, condemning the concessions made to Roman Catholics and their religion by successive Governments (especially by the Maynooth grant), moved by Mr. Alderman Fawcett and seconded by Mr. John Oslar of Whittlesford, there were two dissentients. The resolutions were proposed and supported by the Earl of Hardwicke Lord Lieutenant, R. G. Townley Esq. M.P., John Walbanke Childers Esq. M.P., Mr. Cox of Wisbech, Thomas St. Quintin jun. Esq., Mr. Lilley

of Wisbech, William Layton Esq. of Soham, and the Rev. Henry Fardell Vicar of Wisbech St. Peter and Canon of Ely.

On the 6th of February, the Council agreed to a Memorial to Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury, soliciting his Lordship's interposition with the General Board of Health to prevent the application of the Public Health Act to Cambridge⁽¹⁾, and on the 18th of February the Improvement Commissioners rescinded all former resolutions passed by them in favour of the application of such Act.

A Bill was introduced into the House of Commons to incorporate a company for supplying the University and Borough and places adjacent with water from the Nine Wells. The Bill was opposed by the University, certain Colleges, and the Improvement Commissioners. A petition from the Corporation against clauses was agreed to, and an Information by the Attorney-General, to prevent the Trustees of Hobson's Watercourse from transferring their rights to the Company, was filed in the Court of Chancery. The Bill was abandoned on the 25th of February.⁽²⁾

A County Meeting was held at Ely on the 27th of February, to consider the position of the owners and occupiers of land and other classes whose interests are identical with those of the Agriculturists, and the measures most advisable to be adopted for relieving those interests from the grievances under which they laboured. Certain resolutions in favour of protection to agriculture were unanimously agreed to, as were also petitions to both Houses of Parliament, setting forth the alarming condition of all classes in the county who were dependent on the prosperity of agriculture, the decline in the value of land, the scanty employment for and depressed condition of the poor, that the trading interests were in a state of gradual decay, attributing these evils mainly to the removal of the restrictions upon the importation of foreign corn and cattle, alleging that the heavy national and local taxation to which the British agriculturist is subject, and other circumstances not under his controul, raised the cost of producing corn in this kingdom considerably above the cost of production in countries not subject to similar burthens, and suggesting that the foreign trade with this country should be so regulated as that all foreign produce imported into the kingdom (except raw materials required for manufactures) should contribute, in a fair and just proportion, to the revenues of the State, and stating that the import duties imposed by the Act of 1846

(1) Vide Vol. iv. p. 705, *Council and Assembly Book*, C. 342, 380.

(2) *Council and Assembly Book*, C. 314, 363, 374, 422.

ought to undergo immediate revision with a view to the adoption of a more just and equitable system. The resolutions and petitions were proposed and supported by Mr. Edward Ball of Burwell, Mr. C. Moseley of New Barns Ely, Thomas St. Quintin jun. Esq., Wm. Layton Esq. of Soham, Mr. William Bennett of Cambridge, Edward Hicks Esq. of Wilbraham Temple, Mr. Charles Culledge of March, Thomas Archer Esq. of Ely, Mr. T. S. Woodley of Cambridge, the Hon. Elliot Thos. Yorke M.P. and Lord George Manners M.P.

The Census taken on the 30th of March presented the following results :

Houses.	Parishes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
255	All Saints' .	1222	827	2049
467	St. Andrew the Great .	1063	1343	2406
2498	St. Andrew the Less .	5590	6184	11774
171	St. Benedict . .	474	622	1096
131	St. Botolph . .	446	385	831
193	St. Clement . .	501	470	971
126	St. Edward . .	400	370	770
517	St. Giles' . .	954	1139	2093
175	St. Mary the Great .	477	505	982
151	St. Mary the Less .	415	451	866
74	St. Michael . .	276	254	530
135	St. Peter . .	318	325	643
117	Holy Sepulchre . .	290	311	601
473	Holy Trinity . .	997	1194	2191
5483		13423	14380	27803

In the population of All Saints is included all Trinity College (though partly situate in St. Michael's) and all St. John's College (though partly situate in St. Peter's). In the population of St. Botolph's is included all Corpus Christi College (though partly situate in St. Benedict's) and all Catharine Hall (though partly situate in St. Benedict's and St. Edward's). In the population of St. Edward's is included all King's College (though partly situate in St. Benedict's). In the population of St. Giles's is included all Magdalene College (though partly situate in St. Peter's) and in the population of St. Mary the Less is included all Pembroke Hall (though partly situate in St. Botolph's). The total number of occupiers in the Borough was 6389; 287 of the houses were uninhabited and 18 houses were building.

John Disney, Esq., M.A., of St. Peter's College, and F.S.A., transferred to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University £1000, £3 per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, for the foundation and endowment of a Professorship of Classical Antiquities, to be called

"The Disney Professorship of Archæology." The Professor is to be a member of this University, and of the degree of M.A., or some higher degree, and is to deliver Six Lectures at least during each academical year on subjects of Antiquarian research and the Fine Arts. Mr. Disney is during his life to have the appointment of the Professor, but after his decease the appointment is to be vested in the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges or their locum-tenentes. The Professorship is tenable for 5 years, the Professor being capable of re-election. The grace accepting Mr. Disney's benefaction, subject to the foregoing conditions, was passed by the Senate on the 4th of April, after a division in the Regent House (Placets 8, Non-placets 7).

On the 1st of May, by the unanimous vote of the Society of King's College, the corporate seal was affixed to the following instrument:—

WHEREAS the undergraduate Fellows of King's College in the University of Cambridge have, in the exercise of an ancient and acknowledged privilege, been accustomed to claim and receive the degree of Bachelor in Arts in the Senate House of the said University without having passed any of the previous examinations required from the undergraduates of other Colleges; WE, the Provost and Scholars of King's College aforesaid, having taken into our consideration the objections that naturally attach to any such diversity of discipline, and being at the same time desirous of establishing a more perfect system of equality and unity of interest with the said University, do by these presents, duly sealed with our corporate and common seal, voluntarily surrender and relinquish for ourselves and our successors for ever, all such peculiar privilege and claim as is hereinbefore mentioned. AND we do hereby relinquish all right and title whatsoever to be exempt from the ordinary examinations of the University aforesaid, on the part of all such Scholars as shall be admitted into this our College after the date of these presents, PROVIDED ALWAYS, and it is hereby distinctly understood and declared that nothing hereinbefore contained shall be considered, deemed, or taken in any way to surrender, waive, compromise, or invalidate the composition existing between the University aforesaid and King's College aforesaid approved by our Royal Founder King Henry VI. in the year of our Lord one thousand four hundred and fifty-seven, and thereby bearing equal validity with any and all the statutes of this our College. IN TESTIMONY whereof we have hereto affixed our corporate and common seal, confirmatory of this our act, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

On the 19th of June, Mr. Heywood moved that the House of Commons should resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the religious tests imposed by the authority of the Crown or by Act of Parliament as a qualification for any civil corporate privilege in the Universities

and Colleges of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin. Mr. Ewart seconded this motion, which was opposed by Mr. Campbell and Lord John Russell. Whilst Mr. Milner Gibson was speaking in favour of the motion the House was counted out.

On the 24th of July, the Royal assent was given to an Act having the short title of "The River Cam Navigation Act, 1851."⁽¹⁾ This Act repeals the Acts of the 1st Anne,⁽²⁾ and 53rd Geo. III.,⁽³⁾ though many of the clauses are re-enacted. The limits of the Act are confined to that part of the River between the King's Mill and Clayhithe, which is placed under the care of 11 Conservators, viz. 5 chosen by the Justices of the County, 3 by the Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, and 3 members of the Council chosen annually by that body. With certain specified exceptions, "The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," and "The Commissioners Clauses Act, 1847," are incorporated with the Act.⁽⁴⁾ Bye-Laws made by the Conservators under the Act were confirmed and allowed by Mr. Baron Martin, on the 21st of October.

At the Quarter Sessions held for the County on the 16th of October, the Court came to a resolution to establish a County Police force under the Act 2 & 3 Victoria cap. 93. On the 21st of the same month, Sir George Grey, Secretary of State, signified his approval, and at an adjourned Sessions held on the 20th of November, Captain George Davies, R.N., was appointed Chief Constable with a salary of £400 per annum. The whole force consists of 70 men, viz. the Chief Constable, 7 Superintendents, 7 Serjeants, and 55 Constables.

The following Bye-Laws were made by the Council, on the 23rd of October.

IT IS ORDERED, that from and after the time when these Bye-Laws shall come into force and operation,⁽⁵⁾ every person who, within this Borough, shall commit any of the offences hereinafter mentioned, shall for every such offence be liable to pay the fines hereinafter respectively expressed, (that is to say)—

Every person who shall put or depasture upon any Common Pasture, within this Borough, any animal having any infectious or contagious disorder or disease whatever—£5.

Every person not lawfully authorised or permitted so to do, who shall dig or plough up any such Common Pasture, or any part thereof—40s.

(1) Originally the main object of the Bill was to enable the Conservators to erect a Carriage Bridge across the Cam at Midsummer Common. This project being abandoned, the Bill was opposed on clauses by the Corporation.—*Council and Assembly Books*, C. 174, 240. 265, 308, D. 30, 71.

(2) Vide vol. iv. p. 53.

(3) Vide vol. iv. p. 505.

(4) Stat. 14 & 15 Vict. (local and personal) cap. xcii.

(5) 4th Dec. 1851.

Every person lawfully authorised or permitted to dig up any such Common Pasture, in order to take stone, gravel, or sand therefrom, who shall not, with all convenient speed thereafter, effectually and properly fill up and make level every pit or hole thereon made for the purpose of procuring therefrom such stone, gravel, or sand—40s.

Every person not lawfully authorised or permitted so to do, who shall erect any tent, booth, or building, or place any caravan or carriage upon any such Common Pasture—40s.

Every person lawfully authorised or permitted to erect any tent, booth, or building, upon any such Common Pasture for a limited period, who shall not, at or before the expiration of such period, take down and remove from such Common Pasture such tent, booth, or building, and every part thereof, and, with all convenient speed thereafter, effectually and properly fill up and make level every pit or hole made on such Common Pasture for the erection thereon of such tent, booth, or building—40s.

Every person lawfully authorised or permitted to place any caravan or carriage upon any such Common Pasture for a limited period, who shall not, at or before the expiration of such period, remove from such Common Pasture such caravan or carriage—40s.

Every person who shall wilfully injure or destroy any tree, fence, bank, bridge, or gate, or obstruct or fill up or divert the water from any ditch upon any such Common Pasture—40s.

Every person not lawfully authorised or permitted so to do, who shall take from or off any such Common Pasture, any part of the turf or soil thereof, or any dung or manure thereon being—20s.

Every person not lawfully authorised or permitted so to do, who shall go upon, over, or across any such Common Pasture with any cart or other carriage, or shall place or continue thereon any stone, bricks, lime, mortar, timber, building materials, road materials, spare soil, or rubbish whatsoever—20s.

Every person who shall put or depasture any animal upon any such Common Pasture at any time during which such Common Pasture ought not, according to the custom of the Borough, to be so used—10s.

Every person who shall put or depasture upon any such Common Pasture any animal which, according to the custom of this Borough, ought not to be put or depastured thereon—10s.

Every person not lawfully entitled so to do, who shall put or depasture any animal upon any such Common Pasture—10s.

On the 27th of October, the Council voted an address to Louis Kossuth, late Governor of Hungary, congratulating him on his liberation from captivity and arrival in England.

At a Congregation held on the 29th of October, the Reverend Lucius Arthur, M.A., of Trinity College, offered a Grace in the following terms: "Cum falsa doctrina in religione omnino cavenda sit; Placeat vobis ut fiat inquisitione in opinionibus a Professore Historiæ

"recentiores vulgatas." This grace (which had reference to a publication⁽¹⁾ by the Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, K.C.B., L.L.D., the Professor of Modern History) was rejected by the Caput.

On the 29th of October, graces passed the Senate, accepting with thanks the offer of Dr. William Whewell, Master of Trinity College and Professor of Moral Philosophy, of a Prize of £20 to be given annually for four years to the student who shall show the greatest proficiency in Moral Philosophy in the Middle Bachelors' Moral Sciences Tripos Examination, appointed to commence in 1852, provided that in the judgment of the Examiners he possess sufficient merit.

There were contests in three Wards at the annual election of Councillors on the 1st of November. The following is the state of the Poll in each of such Wards. Market Ward: Robert White, 161; Charles Wharton Naylor, 141; John Bonnett, 140; Charles Wisbey, 127. Trinity Ward: Joseph Wentworth, 221; Samuel Peed, 177; William Cockerell, 157. St. Andrew's Ward: Elliot Smith, 109; Henry Francis Rowe, 69; Thomas Coward, M.A., 41.

On the 10th of November, the Council made various Regulations or Bye-Laws with respect to Common Lodging Houses⁽²⁾ which were sanctioned by Sir George Grey, one of the Secretaries of State on the 14th of the same month.

On the 10th of December, the following graces passed the Senate: "To authorise the Vice-Chancellor to answer in his own name the queries of the Royal Commissioners respecting the revenues of the University," (Regents: Placets, 30; Non-Placets, 17. Non-Regents: Placets, 38; Non-Placets, 20.) "To authorise the Syndics of the Press to return such answers as they may think fit to the queries addressed to them by the Royal Commissioners." (Non-Regents: Placets, 39; Non-Placets, 15.)

On the 10th of December, the Syndicate for the revision of the University Statutes made the following Report:

The Syndicate appointed by Grace of the Senate, March 7, 1849, and renewed March 15, 1850, and again March 19, 1851, to revise the Statutes of the University and to report to the Senate,

Beg leave to state that they have taken the utmost pains to fulfil the task entrusted to them, and yet in a work of so great extent and so varied a character they can scarcely permit themselves to indulge the hope that they have succeeded in all particulars.

(1) Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography, The Epilogue, pp. 480-482, 493-501.

(2) Stat. 14 & 15 Vict. c. 28.

Having in the first instance revised the Statutes with reference to existing and authorised practice, the Syndics afterwards proceeded to the consideration of propositions involving more important changes, which are all severally specified in the present Statement. In order to insure to the members of the Senate the best means of judging of all these alterations, and to enable them to see everything in its proper place and due connexion, a Draft of the Statutes has been printed, which represents the form they would bear if all the proposed alterations were adopted.

After the opinions of the Senate have been expressed on all these points, the Syndics are ready to apply themselves to the correction of the Draft in accordance with those opinions, so that it may finally be submitted in its amended form to the judgment of the Senate.

Many objects of Academical legislation are of so fluctuating a character, that however expedient it may be that they should be regulated by general and established ordinances, yet it is by no means advisable that those Ordinances should have the permanent nature of Statutes. Care therefore has been taken that, while the new Code is drawn up so as to recognize the validity of such Ordinances resting on Graces of the Senate, the Senate shall have a free power of altering or abrogating them whenever it may be deemed advisable to do so.

On the other hand, the Syndics have incorporated with the proposed Statutes certain Graces, to which it seemed to them desirable to give a more permanent character. In many cases, as with respect to forms of proceeding, this was quite unavoidable; in others the Syndics have been guided by a sense of the real advantages which result to all Corporations from the permanence of laws enacted for the preservation of order and uniformity, an object more than ordinarily essential to the well-being of a Corporation such as is the University, comprehending within itself many distinct and independent Communities.

The Syndics beg leave to suggest, that when the new body of Statutes is completed and ratified, a collection of Ordinances which, resting on Graces of the Senate, have not been embodied in the new Code of Statutes, yet which it is desirable should remain in force until reversed by the Senate, should be made and printed in order that the whole Law by which the University is to be regulated may be exhibited and known.

The Syndics, induced by a consideration of the inequality and oppressiveness of Compounders' fees, have recommended that they should no longer be exacted. The adoption of this recommendation alone would make it necessary that the whole subject of fees should be reviewed, which is also desirable on other accounts.

The Syndics beg leave to recommend that Graces should be offered to the Senate for the introduction of the following Laws and Regulations into the proposed new Body of Statutes.

RESIDENCE.

1. That for the keeping of a term, residence during two-thirds of the term shall be necessary.

ARTS.

2. That every person proceeding to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, shall be required to keep, by residence in the University, nine several terms or more, if the University please by any fixed ordinance to require more, exclusive of the Term in which he is first entered on the Boards of any College; but that he may be admitted in the last of the required Terms, after he has duly kept it, to the title of Bachelor Designate in Arts.

3. That the Comitia for the Inauguration of the Bachelors of Arts and perfecting of their Degree, shall be on the day after Ash-Wednesday, now called the first Tripos day, and that there shall be no prorogation of the ceremony, as at present, to the second Tripos day.

4. That on the Friday after the said day of annual inauguration, those who have been actual Bachelors of Arts three years may be admitted as Inceptors in Arts without the accustomed delay of a week.

CREATION.

5. That the Magna Comitia for the Creation of the Incepting Masters of Arts and Doctors of the year remaining as at present on the first Tuesday in July, the personal attendance of the Inceptors and Doctors shall not be required at the ceremony of Creation.

ACTS, EXERCISES, AND SERMONS.

6. That the reading of the Dissertation being retained, Acts in the faculties of Law and Physic may be conducted by the Regius Professor, if he think fit, either wholly or in part, after the manner of a *viva voce* Examination, the same being restricted to the subjects proposed; and that the Professor himself shall perform the part of Opponent or Disputant as well as Examiner, and no one else be required to do so.⁽¹⁾

7. That Masters of Arts, unless proceeding to degrees in Theology, shall not be subject to Theological Exercises, except when in Holy Orders to English Sermons, and that no declaration of change of line shall be required.

8. That both the morning and afternoon Sermons at St. Mary's Church shall be preached by Bachelors of Divinity and Masters of Arts in Holy Orders, of one year's standing at least, in the order of their Academical seniority, such order to be determined by Grace of the Senate.

9. That, excepting on Michaelmas Day, the University may intermit the Sermons during the Summer Vacation.

(1) On the 30th Nov. 1852, the Syndicate recommended that,—with a view to vest in the University entire control over the performance of exercises for Degrees, English Sermons excepted,—instead of the Graces, numbered 6, 16, and 18, for introducing into the Revised Statutes Regulations respecting School Acts for the faculties of Law and Physic, the following be offered:—

That all Regulations respecting Exercises for Degrees, English Sermons excepted, shall in future merely rest upon the authority of Graces of the Senate; and that with this exception the University shall have full power to legislate respecting them.

They also recommended that specific Graces be offered for establishing, when the new Statutes come into force, the several regulations respecting exercises, which are contained in the draft of the Revised Statutes presented to the Senate December 10, 1851, to abide in force until it please the Senate to modify, alter, or repeal them.

THEOLOGY.

10. That under regulations to be laid down by the Senate, and after making the same subscription as Bachelors of Arts, Students in Theology may obtain the title of Licentiates in Theology, provided that when any one has obtained this title no residence kept by him for the purpose of obtaining it shall avail for the obtaining of any Degree.⁽¹⁾

11. That the privilege of taking the degree of Doctor in Divinity per saltum, that is, without having previously taken the degree of Bachelor in Divinity, shall be conceded only to non-resident Masters of Arts, and of them to such only as are employed in ecclesiastical or civil affairs, creditably to themselves and usefully to others, who, being of the usual standing for the degree of Master of Arts, and having performed all the Exercises and all other things required of a Bachelor in Divinity proceeding to the same degree, shall produce a certificate, under the hand and seal of the Master of their College, that six years have elapsed since they were resident in the University, and shall further produce another certificate, under a fixed form to be prescribed by the Senate, respecting their learning and moral character, signed by the Chancellor and major part of the Heads of Colleges: and lastly, that it shall neither be necessary nor of any avail for Masters of Arts to erase their names from the Boards of their College in order to the obtaining of this privilege.

LAW.

12. That the faculty of Civil Law shall in future be denominated the faculty of Law.

13. That a Student in Law may be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Laws in five instead of six years.

14. That whereas at present a Bachelor of Arts must be of four years' standing before he can be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in future he may be admitted when he is an actual Bachelor of Arts of two years' standing.

15. That upon the Senate being satisfied that a Bachelor of Laws is seeking the degree of Doctor of Laws for the purpose of actual practice in the Law Courts, he may be admitted in four instead of five years.

16. That whereas at present two Acts are required to be kept for the degree of doctor of Laws, in future one shall suffice.⁽²⁾

(1) On the 30th Nov. 1852, the Syndicate recommended that for this Grace the three following should be substituted:

That Students in Theology, having been admitted Members of Colleges, who have not kept any Term before attaining the age of twenty-one years, may, after having resided during two-thirds of each of six several Terms, made the same Subscription as Bachelors of Arts, and performed all things required of them by the Ordinances of the University, obtain the title of Licentiates in Theology.

That after the lapse of twelve years from the time of obtaining the said title, and after having performed all things further required of them by the Ordinances of the University for this purpose, they may, if in Priest's Orders, proceed to the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity.

That when any one has obtained the title of Licentiate in Theology, no residence kept by him for the purpose of obtaining it shall avail for the obtaining of any Degree, except in Theology; the exception, however, in the third to be dropped, if the second Grace be not passed.

(2) The omission of this was recommended by the Syndicate, 30th Nov. 1852. Vide ante, p. 36, n. (1).

PHYSIC.

17. That whereas at present a Bachelor of Physic must be of five years' standing as such, and a Master of Arts of seven years' standing as such, before he can be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Physic, in future a Bachelor of Physic of three years' standing as such, and a Master of Arts of four years' standing as such, may respectively be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Physic.

18. That whereas at present two Acts are required to be kept for the degree of Doctor of Physic, in future one shall suffice.⁽¹⁾

HONORARY, MANDATE, AND TITULAR DEGREES.

19. That in regard to the granting of degrees to Noblemen who may not have fulfilled the usual conditions, the wide interpretation heretofore put upon the word Noblemen shall be narrowed, and the concession made only to actual Noblemen, viz. Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons, to their sons, and to those who in due course will become Noblemen.⁽²⁾

20. That inasmuch as the Senate have always been accustomed, upon the recommendation of the Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, to pass Graces for petitioning the Crown to remit the obligation of the Statutes respecting time and exercises for degrees in favour of Deans of Cathedrals, Heads of Colleges, and others distinguished by station or merit, the University may itself confer degrees on such persons without the necessity of resorting to the Crown to set aside in fact the directions of the Statutes.

21. That Graduates of other Universities besides those of Oxford and Dublin may be admitted to titular degrees, corresponding to the degrees which they bear in their own University.

22. That foreigners of distinction, rank, or talent, and natives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, distinguished by talent or public services, may be admitted to titular degrees of honour in Arts, Law, or Physic, without being called upon to make any subscription or affirmation, provided that none of these persons shall by virtue of such admission have any vote in the Senate.

SUBSCRIPTION AND OATHS.

23. That the subscription required of persons admitted to degrees in Theology remaining as at present, the subscription required of persons admitted to other degrees shall be the same as that required of persons admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

24. That if at any time any person credibly supposed to have renounced

(1) 30th Nov. 1852, the Syndicate recommended that this should be omitted. Vide ante, p. 36, n. (1).

(2) The Syndicate, in a Report dated 23rd March, 1852, recommended the addition of the following Proviso:

That, when application is made to the Crown for its sanction to the Revised Body of Statutes, the form of application shall be that such sanction may be granted with a proviso that such persons as are entitled under the existing Statutes to take Honorary Degrees, but to whom this privilege is not secured under the Revised Statutes, and who at the time of such sanction shall be actual members of some College, shall retain the said privilege.

the Church of England attempt to give a vote in the Senate, the Chancellor may of his own accord, or at the instance of any Member of the Senate, demand of him whether he still adheres to the subscription which he made on admission to his last degree, and if he do not make such acknowledgment, the Chancellor shall see that his vote be not accepted.

25. That no Academical oath shall in future be required by any person upon admission to a degree, nor any affirmation of his having performed what the Statutes require him to have done, of which the University receives sufficient testimony from others, but that a solemn promise shall be required of obedience to the laws and executive authority of the University, and also of using the privileges granted to him upon admission without abusing them.

CYCLE.

26. That with a view to admit Downing College into the Cycle for the appointment of University Officers, and to correct inequalities in the Cycle with as little disturbance of long vested interests as the justice of the case will permit, the first Cycle in the draft for the double appointments of Proctors, of Taxors, and of Scrutators, shall be substituted for the one at present existing, and that the second Cycle in the draft shall be adopted for the single appointment of Auditors of the accounts.

AUDITORS.

27. That the three Auditors of accounts shall be appointed in the following manner: The Chancellor shall nominate one who two or more years before filled the office of Vice-Chancellor; some College in turn, according to a prescribed Cycle, shall nominate another; and the Auditor so nominated by a College the year before, shall be nominated again for the third. In case of any one declining or vacating the office, then, if he was nominated by a College, that College shall nominate again, otherwise the Chancellor shall nominate the three persons; and the three persons thus nominated shall be separately proposed to the Senate for election at some Congregation between the fifth and thirtieth day of November.

BEDELLS.

28. That whenever a vacancy shall occur in the present number of Esquire Bedells the vacant place shall not be filled up, and that the number shall thenceforth be reduced to two.⁽¹⁾

FINES.

29. That Fines shall be settled and ordered by Grace, not by Statute.

(1) In 1852 appeared, "A Plea for the Triumvirate of Esquire Bedells" [by the Rev. William Nind, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's College and Senior Proctor], Camb. 8vo.

The addition of the following Proviso was recommended by the Syndicate in a Report dated 23rd March, 1852:

That those persons who may be then holding the office of Esquire Bedell, shall severally be entitled to receive year by year, so long as they may continue in the said office, a full and sufficient compensation from the University Chest for all the fees and emoluments to which those officers have been and are entitled to respectively under the existing Statutes of the University.

CAPUT.

30. That the election of the Caput shall be made in the following manner:—The Doctors in each faculty shall nominate two Doctors, not being of one and the same College, of their own faculty. The College which nominated the Senior Scrutator the year before, shall nominate two Non-Regents; and the College which nominated the Junior Scrutator shall nominate two Regents. In default of nomination, the Chancellor and two Senior Doctors present shall nominate in the manner prescribed in Stat. Eliz. c. 41. The names of the ten persons thus nominated shall be forthwith announced, and again at a Congregation, the next day, to the Senate, who shall then elect from them one of each faculty, one Non-Regent and one Regent, and these five, with the Chancellor, shall be the Caput for the next year.

LIBRARY.

31. That the Chancellor and Library Syndics shall have the power both of appointing and of dismissing the Under-Library keepers.

Lastly, the Syndics recommend that the following Graces also should be offered to the Senate.

COMMORANTES IN VILLA.

32. That saving to the present possessors the privileges granted to them as Commorantes in Villa, the like privileges shall not be granted to any one in future.

TEN-YEAR MEN.

33. That saving the privilege of proceeding to the degree of Bachelor in Divinity, under the conditions of chapter 9 of the Statutes of 12 Eliz., to all those who previously to the repeal of the said Statutes shall have entered at any College, being at the time of such entrance 24 years of age, the like privilege shall not be extended to any others after such repeal.

CLERUM ON MAY 8.

34. That the Clerum on the 8th of May⁽¹⁾ shall be discontinued after the repeal of the Statutes of 12 Eliz.

COMPOSITION FEES.

35. That Compounders' Fees shall not be exacted after the repeal of the Statutes of 12 Eliz.

CAUTIONS FOR EXERCISES.

36. That Cautions for Exercises shall not be accepted after the repeal of the Statutes of 12 Eliz.

It will be seen that the Syndics have proposed a new mode of electing the Caput; they have also considered whether its constitution and power can by any means be advantageously modified, but they regret that they

(1) Vide vol. I., p. 381.

have not been able to devise any scheme which they can concur in recommending for the consideration of the Senate.

RICH ^d . OKES, <i>Vice-Chancellor</i> ,	HENRY S. MAINE,
GILBERT AINSLIE,	HENRY. J. H. BOND,
R. TATHAM,	J. J. BLUNT,
W. WHEWELL,	JOSEPH ROMILLY,
H. PHILPOTT,	FRA ^s . MARTIN.
H. W. COOKSON,	W. H. STOKES,
JAMES CARTMELL,	W. H. THOMPSON,
J. A. JEREMIE,	J. ATLAY. ⁽¹⁾

A day was fixed on which graces were to be offered to the Senate, in accordance with the recommendations of this Syndicate, but the matter was ultimately postponed at the instance of the University Commissioners.⁽²⁾

The following Bye-Laws were made by the Council, on the 18th of December.

IN EXERCISE of the powers and authorities given to and reposed in the Council by the Cambridge Corporation Act, 1850, the therewith incorporated Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847, and all other powers and authorities enabling the Council in this behalf, IT IS ORDERED that from and after the time when these Bye-Laws shall come into force and operation,⁽³⁾ the several Markets of and within this Borough shall be held on the several days, at the several hours, and in the several places hereinafter respectively appointed, and not at any other time or elsewhere:—

The General Market and the Markets for flesh, fish, poultry, game, butter, eggs, cheese, vegetables, hay, and straw shall be held on every day in every week except Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas-Day, and any day by Public authority fixed as a day of General Fast or Thanksgiving.

The Markets for corn, horses, cattle, and live-stock shall be held on every Saturday, unless the same shall happen to be Christmas-Day, or a day by Public authority fixed as a day of General Fast or Thanksgiving, in each of which cases such Market shall be held on the Friday next preceding.

The General Market and the Markets for flesh, fish, poultry, game, butter, eggs, cheese, and vegetables shall be held between the hours of Six in the forenoon and Eleven in the afternoon of the several days herein appointed for the same to be held.

The Market for hay and straw shall be held between the hours of Eight in the forenoon and Six in the afternoon of the several days herein appointed for the same to be held.

(1) See "Of a Liberal Education in General; and with especial reference to the University of Cambridge. Part III. The Revised Statutes 1851-52, by William Whewell, D.D., Master of Trinity College." Lond. 12mo. 1852.

(2) Report of Statutes Syndicate, 30th Nov. 1852. See under, 1853.

(3) 31st January, 1852.

The Corn Market (except as hereinafter excepted) shall be held between the hours of One and Five in the afternoon of the several days herein appointed for the same to be held.

The Market for horses, cattle, and live-stock shall be held between the hours of Eight in the forenoon and Six in the afternoon of the several days herein appointed for the same to be held.

The General Market shall on every day herein appointed for the holding of the Markets for corn, horses, cattle, and live-stock be held on the Great Market-hill, Warwick Street, and Pease Market-hill; and on every other day on which such Market may lawfully be held, on the Great Market-hill.

The Flesh Market shall on every day herein appointed for the holding of the Markets, for corn, horses, cattle, and live-stock, be held on the Great Market-hill and in Butcher Row; and on every other day on which such Market may lawfully be held, on the Great Market-hill.

The Markets for poultry, game, butter, eggs, cheese, and vegetables shall be held on the Great Market-hill.

The Fish Market shall be held on Pease Market-hill.

The Corn Market (except as hereinafter excepted) shall be held in the Corn Exchange, Saint Andrew's Hill.

The Markets for hay and straw, horses, cattle, and live-stock shall be held at the Cattle Market, Honey Hill.

Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, Corn may be bought and sold by retail on Pease Market hill, on any day on which the Markets for corn, horses, cattle, and live-stock, are herein appointed to be held between the hours of Six in the forenoon and Seven in the afternoon of each day.

IT IS ALSO (in further exercise of the said powers and authorities) ORDERED, that from and after the time when these Bye-Laws shall come into force and operation, every Person who shall be guilty of any breach thereof shall for every offence be subject to a penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings.

1852.

On the 5th of February, the Council ordered the common seal to be affixed to the subjoined Memorial:—

To Her Majesty's Commissioners for enquiring into the state, discipline, studies, and revenues of the University of Cambridge, and of all and singular the Colleges in the said University.

WE, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Cambridge, in Council assembled, most respectfully solicit your attention to the subjoined statements and observations, relating to certain privileges claimed and exercised by the University as respects the government and trade of the Town, and to the total or partial exemption of the University and the Colleges therein from certain local burthens.

WE humbly submit that these several matters properly fall under your cognizance, and that unless they be taken into mature consideration, the *state* of the University and Colleges must be but imperfectly understood. Moreover, we are most anxious to obey, to the utmost of our power, Her Most Gracious Majesty's expressed wish, that the *fullest information* on the subject to which Her Majesty's Commission relates should be afforded you.

WE trust we may be permitted to disavow most emphatically aggressive motives. We recollect, with deep regret, for how long a period feelings of hostility prevailed between the Members of the University and the Inhabitants of the Town. Believing firmly that the true interests of the two bodies are identical, we make no doubt that the abrogation or abandonment of antiquated claims and privileges must tend most effectually to established unity and concord.

OATHS.

On the election of the Mayor and Bailiffs, the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors attend at the Guildhall, where the Senior Proctor administers to them the following Oath:—

You shall swear that you shall observe and keep, so far forth as in you lieth, the liberties and customs of this University as concerning the keeping of the peace, *and also the Assize of Bread, Ale, and other Victuals*, and that you shall not unduly or of malice impugn the other liberties and due customs of the said University as far forth as you shall have knowledge thereof. So God help you through Christ Jesus.

The authority for this proceeding is the Charter granted to the University on the 14th February, 10 Edw. II.

At that time the Town had the custody of the Assize of Bread, Ale, and other victuals; but in the 6th Richard II., that privilege was given to the University.

The Assize of Bread, Ale, and other Victuals is now abolished, *but no corresponding change has been made in this Oath.*

On the Friday next before the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, two Aldermen, four Burgesses, and two Inhabitants of each Parish in the Town appear in the Vestry of the Church of St. Mary the Great, and there, before the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors, and the Mayor, take the following Oaths, administered by the Senior Proctor.

The Alderman's Oath.

You shall swear [if called upon] that you shall diligently assist and faithfully counsel the Mayor and Bailiffs of the Town of Cambridge, for peace both of the University and the Town to be kept, and to search for evil-doers, and troublers of peace, and vagabonds of the night, and receivers of thieves and evil-doers. All this you and every of you shall promise to do faithfully. So help you God in Jesus Christ.

The Oath for the Four Burgesses.

You shall swear [if called upon] to observe fidelity towards our Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty, and to be assisting and counselling to her Majesty's Mayor and Bailiffs of Cambridge, and for the searching out of malefactors and perturbors of her said Majesty's peace, and vagabonds in the night, and receivers of thieves and malefactors. All which things you shall diligently observe. So help you God through Jesus Christ.

The Oath of Two of every Parish.

You shall swear [if called upon] every fortnight to make diligent and faithful search for all suspected persons lying within your Parish, and to present every such so tarrying for three nights to the Vice-Chancellor and the Mayor. So help you God in Jesus Christ.

This Ceremonial, which is called the Great Assembly, is grounded on a Charter of the 20th February, 52 Hen. III., by which it is ordained, that there shall be two Aldermen and four of the more discreet burgesses associated to them, all of whom shall swear to be assisting and counselling the Mayor and Bailiffs for conservation of the peace and keeping the assize, and to search for evil-doers and troublers of the peace: also two in every Parish who shall swear to make diligent search every fortnight in their respective Parishes, for all suspected persons, and that they shall answer for any one who had received any such for three nights in his house.

The Great Assembly was discontinued for many years previously to 1817, when it was revived by Dr. Webb,⁽¹⁾ Vice-Chancellor.

The words "if called upon" have been usually but not uniformly introduced into the several oaths of late years.

It frequently happens that parties summoned by the Mayor to take the oaths at the Great Assembly decline to attend.

We submit that no adequate reason exists for any of these Oaths, and that the exacting them tends much to impair the solemnity with which an oath ought ever to be regarded, and engenders or sanctions a notion that the town authorities are dependent on the University. A writer of the early part of the last century says—"the Town seems "to be subordinate to the University; for their Mayor, every year when "he is elected, takes an oath to observe and conserve the privileges of "the University." (*Macky's Journey through England*, 5th edit., vol. i. p. 168.)

SEARCH FOR COMMON WOMEN.

By various Charters granted to the University, the Officers of that body are empowered to search in this Town and suburbs by day and night for common women, and persons *suspected of evil*, and to punish them by imprisonment, banishment, or otherwise.

We have lately obtained a local Act, with which is incorporated "The Town Police Clauses Act, 1847," under which the Magistrates of

(1) For "Webb" read "Wood". Vide vol. iv. p. 517, n. (6).

the Town have power to punish "every common prostitute or night-walker loitering and importuning passengers for the purpose of prostitution;" and this, with the power given by the Vagrant Act (5 Geo. IV., c. 83. s. 3) to punish prostitutes behaving riotously or indecently is amply sufficient to preserve decency in the streets.

The Police are vigilant in apprehending offenders against these Acts, who are duly punished by the Magistrates.

The Proctors and Pro-Proctors of the University, however, still continue to exercise the powers of search given them by the University Charters. Occasionally mistakes have been committed, and the general exercise of the powers in question tends to place all the unfortunate women of the class referred to on a level with the very lowest; to create strong popular feelings against the University authorities; and to subject the University to a large annual expenditure in the performance of duties which, as it appears to us, can be more efficiently and properly executed by a Police force.

Much of course must depend in the exercise of such powers on the discretion of the gentlemen who fill the Procuratorial office, and we have no reason to believe that any just exception can be taken to the manner in which the present Proctors execute their office; we cannot however refrain from suggesting a doubt whether duties of this kind are strictly compatible with the clerical character, and the Proctors are, as you must be aware, with few exceptions, Clergymen.

ALEHOUSE AND WINE LICENSES.

Previously to 1836, the Vice-Chancellor exercised the exclusive right to license alehouses in Cambridge and the adjacent village of Chesterton, and he still claims that privilege, which, however, we believe will on examination be found to have no legal foundation.

In 1838 an application was made to the Court of Queen's Bench for an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* to try this right. The rule was however discharged, on the ground that the claim having been unquestioned for centuries, the Court would not examine minutely the objections thereto, or afford any facilities for trying its validity.

Since 1836 the Town Magistrates have also licensed alehouses in Cambridge.

The inconvenience of two concurrent jurisdictions in a matter of this kind must be obvious.

No adequate reason can, as we believe, be given why the Vice-Chancellor should have the power to license alehouses; and we may perhaps be permitted to refer you to the following remarks on the subject by the late Very Rev. Dr. Lamb, Dean of Bristol and Master of Corpus Christi College. In a work published by that gentleman in 1838, he observes:—"It is a matter of no importance to the University, as it concerns its discipline, whether the Vice-Chancellor or the Town Magistrates have the power of licensing alehouses; but in times of political excitement this power may be abused to party purposes, and against

“such an abuse there seems to be better security by vesting it in a Bench of Magistrates than in an individual. At Oxford, where the authority of the Vice-Chancellor is kept distinct from that of the Town Magistrates, nothing of this kind has occurred. The latter have always licensed the alehouses, and no complaint has been made that the discipline of the University has in anywise suffered by such an arrangement.”

By Act of Parliament (17 Geo. II., c. 40, s. 11) the exclusive power to grant Wine Licenses in the town of Cambridge is granted to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University, and a penalty of £5. is imposed for every sale without such license.

The Wine Licenses now granted are by the Vice-Chancellor only, and not, as it is submitted they should be, under the Common Seal of the University.

In some cases £10. is charged for the license, in others only £5.

The right to raise a revenue from the grant of such licenses, though sanctioned by long usage, appears questionable. (See *Morgan v. Palmer*, 2 B. & C. 729.)

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

By various Charters the University has the sole supervision of weights and measures within the Town and suburbs.

By the Weights and Measures Act (5 & 6 Will. IV., c. 63, s. 44) it is enacted, that the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the University and his Deputy shall have the custody of the assize, assay, and overlooking of weights and measures in this Town, and that he and *none other* shall have power to appoint an Inspector or Inspectors of Weights and Measures, and shall have full power and authority to execute all such matters and things as are required or granted to Justices of the Peace.

The Vice-Chancellor does not, it is believed, appoint an Inspector under this Act, but the Taxors (usually Clergymen) perform the duty, as they did before the Act passed.

As might be expected, the Taxors do not ordinarily display much vigilance or activity; they occasionally seize defective weights and measures, but we are not aware that proceedings for penalties are ever taken against the parties using them. Most certain it is that the names of the offenders are never known or published; and it has been found elsewhere that the publication of the names of the parties so offending has operated beneficially in protecting the public interests.

At the Court Leet of the University, a fine of 6s. 8d. was for many years imposed on each publican. This was understood to be, and in effect was, a license to use glasses containing less than the legal measure. We have reason to believe, however, that this objectionable practice is now discontinued.

We cannot but think that the inspection of weights and measures would be far better exercised by the ordinary Police, subject, as in other places, to the control of the Magistracy generally.

MARKETS AND FAIRS.

Queen Elizabeth, by her Charter to the University dated the 26th of April, in the 3rd year of her reign, granted to that body the Clerkship of the Market in the Town of Cambridge, and in the Fairs of Barnwell and Sturbridge.

The University Officers make a proclamation annually in the Market, and at each of the Fairs called Midsummer and Sturbridge.

The Taxors also superintend weights and measures in the Markets and Fairs, as in the Town, and have also the exclusive privilege of weighing hops and leather in Sturbridge Fair.

We, in 1850, obtained an Act of Parliament for regulating the Markets and Fairs, and under that Act we appoint an Inspector of Provisions, who has ample powers for the protection of the public.

It would be difficult, we believe, to state what substantial loss the University could sustain by an express abrogation of the powers they possess in the Markets and Fairs, which powers are indeed for the most part practically obsolete.

THEATRICAL AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.

By the Theatres Regulation Act (6 & 7 Vict., c. 68, s. 10) it is enacted, that no Theatre License shall be in force within the University of Cambridge, or within fourteen miles of the Town of Cambridge, without the consent of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the University, and that the Rules for the management of any theatre which shall be licensed with such consent within these limits, shall be subject to the approval of the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor; and that in case of the breach of any of the said Rules, or any condition on which the consent of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall have been given, it shall be lawful for such Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor to annul the license, and thereupon such license shall become void.

This clause extends not only to the Town of Cambridge, but also to the Towns of Newmarket, Royston, and St. Ives, which are respectively situated within the prescribed distance of the Town of Cambridge.

Respectably conducted theatrical performances take place in Cambridge in the long vacation, but the Manager takes out no license whatever, and runs the risk of any proceedings against him under the above Act.

We understand the Manager of the Theatre pays 10s. 3d. annually to the University or its officers.

It is alleged that the Vice-Chancellor claims the power to prohibit all other entertainments within the Town, to which he has not given his express sanction. Instances have occurred in which such sanction has been apparently withheld capriciously. A few years since, John Braham, the celebrated vocalist, was desirous of giving a concert here, but the Vice-Chancellor withheld his assent, and the design was abandoned.

We believe no valid reason exists why theatrical and other entertainments of the like nature should be subject to other control here than elsewhere.

DISCOMMUNING.

Mr. Gunning thus defines "Discommuning" in his work on the Ceremonies of the University (p. 433):—"That the rights and privileges of the University may be maintained and preserved, it has the power to prohibit, under the severest penalties, all its members from dealing with any tradesman resident in the town, who shall have violated those rights and privileges, and shall refuse to make atonement for such violation."

It will be seen that this definition is quite wide enough to include every case in which the University authorities may be displeased with the conduct of any tradesman, and there are not wanting instances of the power to discommune having been enforced in former times on the most frivolous and ludicrous pretences.

Of late years the power of discommuning has been used to punish tradesmen who have infringed some order made by the University authorities, or whose conduct has appeared to such authorities to have been wrong in some transaction with a student.

When a person is discommuned, a printed notice to that effect is published in the several Colleges and elsewhere.

This extensive power is liable to great objections, from its vague character, and from its being exercised by a secret and irresponsible tribunal.

To the tradesmen of the more reputable class connected with the University, discommuning is a most serious punishment, tending very materially to injure their character and credit, and there are consequently very few cases which have occurred or can be suggested in which, as regards such persons, it will not be found that the penalty is greatly disproportioned to the alleged offence; whilst, on the other hand, tradesmen of inferior repute and credit would consider discommuning as no punishment whatever.

TRADE REGULATIONS.

The power of discommuning enables the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges to enforce decrees affecting in various ways the trade of the Town.

To some of these decrees we invite your particular attention.

On the 18th of May, 1844, Dr. Hodgson, Vice-Chancellor, and twelve other Heads of Colleges, made a decree, that if any inhabitant of the town, engaged in any trade or profession, shall institute legal proceedings for the recovery of a debt due to him from any person *in statu pupillari*, without first giving reasonable notice of his claims to the tutor of such person, he shall be punished by discommuning or otherwise, as to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges shall seem fit.

Several tradesmen have been discommuned under this decree, and on the 29th of February, 1848, a tradesman was so discommuned, for having sued in one of the Queen's Superior Courts a Bachelor of Arts who had ceased to reside in Cambridge and was living in Yorkshire.

The preamble to the foregoing decree states, that it is expedient, as well for protecting persons *in statu pupillari* against impositions or vexatious

proceedings at law, as for securing the regular and prompt payment of all just and lawful debts contracted by them, that the expenses incurred by such persons should be brought, as far as is practicable, under the inspection and control of the tutors of their respective Colleges.

It appears to us that it cannot be right to punish a person for merely availing himself of the remedies for the recovery of his debt which are given to him by the laws of the land; and we are quite certain that if the decree in question were really intended to secure the regular and prompt payment of all just and lawful debts contracted by Students, that object has not been in any degree obtained. This decree rather tends to encourage amongst the Students an idea that having contracted debts they cannot be compelled to pay them, and many instances might be cited in which Students, when applied to for debts, have set their creditors at defiance, and cited this decree in justification of their conduct.

On the 11th of February, 1847, Dr. Philpott, Vice-Chancellor, and fifteen other Heads of Colleges, made decrees to the following effect:—

1. That if any Vintner or Victualler shall be proved before the Vice-Chancellor to have permitted any person *in statu pupillari* to contract a debt for wine or spirituous liquors exceeding the sum of £10., without the knowledge and consent of the Tutor of such person, he shall be deprived of his licence.

2. That every Vintner or Victualler with whom any person *in statu pupillari* shall contract any debt for wine or spirituous liquors, shall be required to send notice of the amount of the same at the end of each quarter to the College Tutor of the person so indebted, on pain of deprivation of his licence.

3. That every Tradesman or Dealer with whom any person *in statu pupillari* shall contract a debt exceeding the sum of £5., shall be required to send notice of the amount of the same at the end of every quarter to the College Tutor of the person so indebted, on pain of being punished by discommuning, or otherwise, as to the Heads of Colleges shall seem fit.

4. That if any Vintner, Victualler, Tradesman, Dealer, or other person shall take from a person *in statu pupillari*, without the consent of his College Tutor, a promissory note, he shall for so doing be punished by deprivation of his licence, by discommuning, or otherwise, as to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges shall seem fit.

Whilst we are not unwilling to believe that these decrees were made under an impression that they would repress extravagance on the part of Students, we cannot refrain from observing that they have had no such effect; they have, however, seriously injured the trade of the Town, as a Student who requires credit can easily evade these decrees by dealing with some person who, not residing in the Town, cannot therefore "be punished by deprivation of his licence, by discommuning, or otherwise"; and the manifest tendency of these decrees is to induce the Students to trade with such persons rather than with the inhabitants of the Town; and this is so well understood, that from the time these decrees were

first promulgated, the Town has been literally overrun with non-resident traders, soliciting orders from Undergraduates.

Without wishing to dwell on the many other objections to which these decrees are open, we may observe that they are certainly not framed on a principle of impartial justice, as no punishment whatever is provided for the violation of them by persons *in statu pupillari*. If to *give* undue credit be an offence, to *take* such credit should also be considered an offence.

UNIVERSITY COURTS.

By various Charters, the authorities of the University are entitled to exclusive conusance of various matters, both criminal and civil, in which a scholar or person privileged of the University is a party.

Excepting in cases of discipline and discommuning, the University Courts may be considered as obsolete, though instances have not been wanting in modern times, in which claims to exclusive jurisdiction on the part of the University have been interposed in order to prevent the ordinary course of justice.

In nearly all the cases over which the Magistrates have summary jurisdiction, the claim of the University to exclusive conusance does not apply. Within the last few years, however, more than one ineffectual effort has been made to induce the Magistrates to forbear from adjudicating in such cases, on the ground that the defendant was a member of the University.

We submit to your consideration whether the time has not arrived when the right to exclusive judicial power on the part of the University may be beneficially abolished. We believe it will be found that the assertion of this privilege has occasioned heavy charges on the funds of the University.

We believe it will be found upon examination that the proceedings in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges are very inconsistent with the spirit and genius of our free constitution. The proceedings are secret. There is no jury. The accused has no adequate previous notice of the charge. He is denied professional assistance; and is cross-examined by the judges, who are his accusers also, and from their decision there is no appeal.

UNIVERSITY CONSTABLES.

By "An Act for the better preservation of peace and good order in the Universities of England" (6 Geo. IV., c. 97), it is enacted, that the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor may appoint such number of able men as he shall think fit to be Constables in and for the University, who shall continue in office either during good behaviour or during pleasure, or for such period of time, either defined or dependent on future circumstances, as such Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall direct; and to every man so appointed such Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall administer an oath, well and faithfully to execute the office of Constable within the precincts of the University during his continuance in office, and shall

deliver to every such man a certificate of his having been so sworn, expressing the duration of his continuance in office, which certificate, shall be evidence of his having been duly appointed; and every man so sworn shall have full power to act as a Constable within the precincts of the University, and four miles of the same University, for the time expressed in the certificate, unless he shall be sooner dismissed therefrom by the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor for the time being; and shall within the precincts of the University and four miles of the same, and during his continuance in office, be subject to the like powers and authorities of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the limits of their respective jurisdictions as other Constables are subject to, and have and enjoy all such powers and authorities, privileges, immunities, and advantages, as any Constable hath or shall have within his Constablewick; provided always, that every such Constable, for any act done by him in the execution of his office, shall be liable to be sued or indicted in the Courts of Common Law, notwithstanding such Constable may be a member of the University, and notwithstanding any claim of cognizance or privileges whatsoever.

The Vice-Chancellor has frequently appointed Constables under this Act, but the Magistrates of the Town and the public generally have no means of knowing their names or for what period they are appointed.

LOCAL BURTHENS.

The University and Colleges are charged to the Land Tax £100. per annum only, whereas the Town is charged no less a sum than £2,707. 18s. 1d. per annum.

This apportionment was made in pursuance of Articles of Agreement between the two Corporations of the University and Town, dated 10th April, 1723, and afterwards confirmed by Parliament.

The Town raises by Parochial Rates, viz., Poor Rates (including therein Borough Rates), Church Rates, and Highway Rates, above £18,000. per annum.

With some few exceptions the buildings and property occupied by the University and Colleges are not assessed to Parochial Rates, although a composition for Poor Rates of £240. per annum is collected by the Vice-Chancellor, and paid to the Officers of thirteen of the parishes.

In 1850, a Committee of our body made a Report on the subject of the non-assessment of this property to Parochial Rates, to which was annexed an Appendix, containing a vast body of documentary and other evidence. To that Report we beg leave especially to invite your attention.

Pursuant to the recommendation of that Committee, a Copy of their Report was, by our direction, forwarded to the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of the several Colleges, together with a respectful intimation that we were of opinion that the property occupied by the University and Colleges not then assessed to the Parochial Rates was legally liable to be so assessed, and that we were therefore resolved to take immediate steps to get such property assessed accordingly, but were at the same

time desirous of proceeding to do so with all possible courtesy consistent with the due discharge of what we considered an important and imperative duty, and therefore desired to be informed by the University and Colleges respectively, at their earliest convenience, if they intended to dispute their liability to be assessed to the Parochial Rates; and that should they do so, we should be prepared to favourably consider any suggestions which they might respectively have to offer for procuring an adjudication upon the question, as speedily, as fairly, and with as little expense as might be practicable.

As yet in no one instance has a satisfactory reply to that communication been received, though we are not unwilling to hope that we may not ultimately be driven to have recourse to legal proceedings, to establish what we conceive to be our just legal rights.

The University and Colleges contribute under the Cambridge Improvement Acts two-fifths of the expenses of paving, cleansing, and lighting the Town. It has been said that, considering the present relative value of the property occupied by the University and Colleges, and of the other property in the Town, the University and Colleges contribute more than they ought to do to these expenses. We are quite willing (and have signified as much) that if the unfairness of such quota can be established, the provisions establishing the same should be repealed, provided the University and Colleges are assessed to the Parochial Rates, and also to the expenses under the Improvement Acts, and enter into an arrangement for the more equitable apportionment of the respective contributions of the University and Town to the Land Tax.

It is but just to state that the leading members of the University appear to be impressed with a conviction of the justice of a contribution by that body to the heavy Police expenses of the Town; we regret to add, that two several proposals to that effect, made respectively in 1847 and 1850, did not meet with the approval of the Senate, and that no such contribution is now or ever has been made.

May we be permitted in conclusion to observe, that if proofs be wanting that Academical institutions can flourish without the enjoyment of any such privileges and exemptions as those to which we have thus ventured to request your attention, they may, it is believed, be furnished by the Irish and Scotch Universities, and by those more recently established in London and Durham. We are given to understand that the members of all these Universities are, in their several localities, entirely subject to the ordinary constituted authorities, and we are not aware that in any of such places scholars or scholastic pursuits are held in less esteem and honour than they are here.

GIVEN under the Common Seal of the Borough aforesaid, at a Council holden at the Guildhall there, on the Fifth day of February, 1852.

A Copy of the foregoing Memorial was forwarded by the Bishop of Chester, the Chief Commissioner, to the Vice-Chancellor⁽¹⁾, and the

(1) 10th February.

Senate⁽¹⁾ appointed a Syndicate⁽²⁾ to take the Memorial into consideration and to make remarks thereon. These remarks (which were forwarded to the Bishop of Chester by the Vice-Chancellor⁽³⁾) are subjoined.

REMARKS on the Memorial addressed by the Council of the Borough of Cambridge to Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the University, dated Feb. 5, 1852.

Before entering upon a review of the objections raised in the Memorial from the Council of the Borough of Cambridge to the several privileges, which the University enjoys, and some of which it has enjoyed immemorially, it seems expedient to make a few preliminary remarks applicable to all the objections, and concerning the principle upon which the existence of any such privilege is to be justified.

If corporations, such as are the two ancient Universities of England, comprehending very large numbers of young men of a class whose good education in morals, no less than in learning, is of the utmost importance to the community, be allowed to exist at all, the general interests of the country would seem to demand that some means should be taken, by the legislature, if necessary, to protect them from the contaminations and evils incident to towns in general. Under the operation of this principle the towns, in which such corporations are situate, would become, in some particulars of local government and privilege, exceptional cases.

Even were an University established at a distance from any dwellings whatever, yet a town would soon spring up around it. Multitudes naturally flock to a place where they can share in the advantages to be derived from so large a community, consisting entirely of a class which expends money both in the support of trade and in the employment of labour. And when such great and peculiar advantages are enjoyed by the inhabitants of Cambridge, it would not appear unreasonable to expect that the municipal authorities should acquiesce in the curtailment of some of the local privileges which the inhabitants of other towns ordinarily possess, and in the possession by the University of peculiar powers: both which things seem essential and necessary to the very existence of an University in the place.

These remarks, it is desired, may be borne in mind, as they more or less concern all the questions raised in the Memorial.

OATHS.

In the University, and also in individual colleges, among many ordinances, there are some, for the infringement of which appropriate penalties have been prescribed; and others, for the infringement of which, if indeed

(1) 26th March.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor, Doctors Anslie, Philpott, Cookson, and Cartmell, Messrs. J. N. Peill, F. France, J. Atlay, J. Cocker, F. Martin, W. H. Stokes, J. Mills, A. Thacker, and W. Marsh.

(3) 1st June.

adequate penalties could have been provided, they would probably have been either too late for justice, or too burdensome in point of expense to the party exercising the authority to exact them. These considerations, coupled with the reflection that prevention is better than cure, led the founders to impose upon the members of their several institutions a general oath to observe the ordinances appointed. And it may be assumed that the like considerations led to the requirement of the oaths objected to in the Memorial.

The oath of the Mayor and Bailiffs is of a comprehensive character, and imposes on the chief officers of the town the highest obligation to preserve the privileges of the University. When it is considered that these privileges materially contribute to the maintenance of order and discipline among the members of the University, and to the protection of public morality and decorum, it does not seem unreasonable that they should be supported and sanctioned by the oath, which is administered to those officers upon their election. It is therefore rather a matter of surprise that the municipal authorities should assert that the exacting of this oath "tends much to impair the solemnity with which an oath ought ever to be regarded."

The University cannot be held responsible for the error of opinion adverted to in the Memorial as having been entertained by a writer about a century since, that any party, which may be under obligation to take an oath to observe the privileges of another party may be accounted subordinate to it: which is so far from being a just inference, that in fact no good reason can be assigned, why even a superior party should not be under obligation to take such an oath to preserve the privileges of a subordinate one.

The observation that "the assize of bread, ale, and other victuals, is now abolished; *but no corresponding change has been made in this oath,*" is incorrect. Ever since the regulations respecting "the assize and price" of bread were abolished by the Act, 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 37, s. 1, the mention of bread has been omitted in the oath tendered. With respect to ale, although the setting of the "price" has been abolished by Acts of Parliament which relieve the vendor from any obligation concerning it, except that it must be "reasonable," it does not appear that "the assize," which comprehends more than the mere "price," has been abolished.

SEARCH FOR COMMON WOMEN.

The University is very far from complaining that the Magistrates of the town have under a recent local Act the power of punishing "every common prostitute or night-walker loitering and importuning passengers for the purpose of prostitution." On the contrary, it gladly accepts any aid in its endeavours to maintain order and decency: but besides that there are obvious reasons why the Police should not be the guardians of the Students in such a matter, the University by no means admits that the power granted by the said Act, together with that given by the Vagrant

Act (5 Geo. IV. c. 83, s. 3), is "sufficient to preserve decency in the streets." The combined powers of the two Acts authorise the apprehension and punishment of a prostitute only when importuning or disorderly. Now, while on the one hand the proof of importuning can scarcely be furnished except by the person actually importuned, a proof not very much to be expected; on the other hand, the power possessed by the University of apprehending persons *suspected of evil* not merely represses, but prevents such importunity; and it seems most desirable that young men, who may be passing along the streets, should not even be subject to it. With respect to the alleged possibility of occasional mistakes, the evil resulting to modest women walking out after dusk would seem, from the very rare occurrence of such interruption, to be much more than counterbalanced by the protection afforded to them by the very same authority from interruption by young men. There is good reason to apprehend that, if the power exercised by the University were wanting, many more mistakes, and those of a less excusable kind, would be committed, and that the results would be no less injurious to the Town than to the University. In this particular the expressed belief "that the true interests of the two bodies are identical" is readily admitted. And were it not that the Memorial sought to deprive the University of the privilege here treated of, it might have been thought undeniable that, under the peculiar circumstance of so many young men being congregated into one town, it was of all things most important to the morals and happiness of the inhabitants that means so efficient and preventive, as those exercised by the University, should be employed for the preservation of public decency.

It is also objected that "the general exercise of the powers in question tends to place all the unfortunate women of the class referred to on a level with the very lowest." The University is not chargeable with this imputation. It pays attention to difference of condition and demeanour, and makes arrangements accordingly; and it is also the obvious duty of the chaplain who is in attendance upon the persons imprisoned, and who is provided and paid by the University, to attend to such differences in his treatment of them, and in his endeavours to reform them. Moreover it is well known that the fear of imprisonment operates in a very great degree to deter those of better condition from walking the streets.

The statement of the Memorial, that this department of the discipline of the University is chiefly in the hands of clergymen is correct, and the like statement would apply with equal truth to the other departments of its discipline. But it does not appear that, if the discipline were in other hands, it would be more effectively or conscientiously carried out, or that the confidence, at present placed in the University by the parents of the young men consigned to its care, would be increased. On the contrary, it may very reasonably be presumed that their parents would view it as a great evil, were the clerical members of the University to shrink from the performance of their accustomed academical duties, this one especially: and it may at least be conceded in this particular case, where the officer has not only to direct the apprehension of the street-walker, but also, it may

be, to correct a Student, that the admonition and exercise of authority would not come with less propriety from one who is a clergyman than from one who is not. Neither can it be doubted that they who take upon themselves this office, look upon it as one of unbounded importance to the morals and well-being of the young men intrusted to the guardianship of the University, and exercise it under a deep sense of their responsibility both to the University, whose officers they are, and to society in general.

It ought further to be stated, that in the year 1825 an Act of Parliament was passed (6 Geo. IV. c. 97), directing that "every common prostitute and night-walker found wandering in any public walk, street, or highway, within the precincts of the University of Oxford, and not giving a satisfactory account of herself, should be deemed an idle and disorderly person, within the true intent and meaning of an Act (viz. 5 Geo. IV. c. 83), passed in the last" preceding "session of Parliament, intituled An Act for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons, and rogues, and vagabonds, in that part of Great Britain called England, and should and might be apprehended and dealt with accordingly." Two important conclusions may be drawn from this fact: first, that the University of Oxford, notwithstanding its excellent Police, which during the night-time is under the sole control and management of the University itself, felt the want of a preventive power similar to that vested in the University of Cambridge; and secondly, that the Legislature is neither insensible to the expediency and propriety of granting special powers in special cases, nor to the strong claims which the youth of the Universities have to its protection.

ALEHOUSE AND WINE LICENCES.

If, as is alleged, two concurrent jurisdictions in the licensing of ale-houses be inconvenient, the fault would seem to be, not with the University for continuing to exercise its prescriptive right to licence, but with those who interfere with it,—and who have the remedy in their own hands. The Vice-Chancellor, having the power to grant licences, has by consequence the power to revoke them; and this has been found to supply the University with a very salutary influence over publicans in general, whenever any of the lower class of them have sought to afford facilities for improper meetings, or any of the higher to afford opportunities for improvident expenditure; nor is the control over vintners less necessary or less efficacious for restraining such expenditure than that over inn-keepers. The statement in the Memorial that, "by an Act of Parliament (17 Geo. II., c. 40, s. 11), the exclusive power to grant Wine Licences in the Town of Cambridge is granted to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University," might lead to the erroneous supposition that this Act was the original grant of the privilege which it recognizes, whereas the privilege is in fact as ancient as that respecting alehouse licences.

On 20th May, 1812, the University, by a formal Act, authorized the Vice-Chancellor to grant in future the wine licences on its behalf, and to require £10. or £5. for the same at his discretion. Before that date

the number of vintners at any one time had been limited to four, each of whom paid £40. a-year for his licence. When the person applying only carries on a trade in wine to a small extent, the Vice-Chancellor requires the less sum. If he were used to exact as much from the smaller dealers as from the larger, the complaint would be more intelligible.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. MARKETS AND FAIRS.

As to the efficacy of the control exercised by the University in these matters, and vested in it with a view doubtless to the special protection of its members, it is most readily admitted that the control would be much more effectual for the general benefit, were it not for the successful efforts made by tradesmen to evade the scrutiny of the University officers. It is stated in the Memorial that "most certain it is that the names of the offenders are never known or published." This is scarcely consistent with the fact that great numbers of false weights and measures are frequently seized in the open market-place.

THEATRICAL AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Vice-Chancellor exercises a discretion as to allowing public entertainments, especially in full term. It would have seemed that the reason for the occasional withholding of his permission is as obvious as it is valid, namely, the hazard of tumult and disturbance, when a large assembly of young men is collected together at night. The inhabitants of the town cannot but be sensible of the evil, and the Council of the Borough might not unreasonably have been expected to concur in the expediency of preventing it. Nor can any one fail to perceive how certain and injurious the interruption to the proper pursuits of the Students would be, were frequent entertainments to take place. During the vacations the Vice-Chancellor rarely, if ever, interposes to prevent them.

DISCOMMUNING AND TRADE REGULATIONS.

The University is most anxious both to maintain good discipline and to "restrain habits of extravagance and facilities of credit," concerning which Her Majesty's Commissioners in their Queries to individual Colleges have made special inquiry. Yet, it need scarcely be stated, there are and ever will be persons ready to take every unfair advantage of the inexperience of young men. To control such persons, the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges are used occasionally to issue edicts, enjoining generally upon tradesmen and others the observance of certain rules, and warning them that, unless they observe those rules, they will be liable to be discommuned. In doing so the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges have no design whatever to interrupt in the slightest degree the business of the respectable part of the tradesmen in the town, carried on in a fair and open way. All tradesmen, that desire to encourage the system of credit, are of course much opposed to these edicts, and it is not unusual for a tradesman, after first evading them, to serve a writ upon the Student, who may have been led to contract a debt with him.

When it has come to the knowledge of any Tutor of a College that a tradesman has acted in contravention of any one of these edicts, he makes complaint to the Vice-Chancellor, who calls the Heads of Colleges together and institutes an inquiry. The offender is allowed to be present, and to give any explanation he may think fit. He very commonly admits the offence; but, if not, it is in most cases easily proved by the production of the bill sent in or the writ served, and the declaration of the Tutor that the required notice had not been sent to him, or other similar testimony of the simplest kind.

No specific penalty is imposed upon the offender, but he is treated as a person with whom it is not expedient that the Students should have intercourse, and accordingly a notice is sent to all the Colleges, peremptorily forbidding all persons *in statu pupillari* to deal with him. In fact the proceeding is of such a sort, that the master of a school might, and perhaps often does, carry it out; and although the proceedings are conducted with form and care, being taken down by the Registry, and serve for precedents in future, it is altogether a misrepresentation of the nature of the transaction, to describe them as those of "a secret and irresponsible tribunal." It has rarely happened that any of the more respectable class of tradesmen have been discommuned. One such case has happened, after due warning on the part of the Vice-Chancellor, and after declaration on the part of the offender of designed resistance to the edict. But it is scarcely necessary to defend such cases. That they should have occurred seems to prove no more than that equal justice is dealt out. If they had not occurred, it might have been asserted that the University acted partially, and that disregard of the edicts was visited only upon "tradesmen of inferior repute and credit, who consider discommuning as no punishment whatever." This, however, is not the question, but whether the professed object of discommuning is accomplished, which is to keep the Students from dealing with the tradesmen implicated.

If Students have been led to deal with tradesmen in London and elsewhere, it is probably owing to the increased facilities of communication and other causes, quite irrespective of the edicts complained of.

If any tradesmen here are thwarted in their desire to allow undue credit, one of the main objects of the edicts is secured. And, if the University be unable to prevent tradesmen elsewhere from granting such credit to the Students, that would hardly excuse it from not using its best endeavours to prevent tradesmen here from doing so, especially when the advantage which the latter have of ascertaining the family connexions and means of a Student is considered, as well as his proximity to the temptations, which it is in their power to offer. Neither should it be understood, because the objection adverts only to the topic of credit, that the edicts alluded to relate to no other point of discipline, in respect of which the inhabitants of the town may be said to be controlled. The Students cannot seek at a distance carriages or horses, or the more perishable luxuries.

As there is a probability that the Memorial and also these remarks will eventually obtain public circulation in conjunction with the Report of the Commissioners, it will be a satisfaction to the University that dispassionate persons should have the opportunity of weighing the respective merits of the case, and of learning to what extent and under what jealousy and reproach it exerts itself to protect the young men committed to its charge.

Allusion is made in the Memorial to the special case of a tradesman having been discommuned "for having sued in one of the superior Courts a Bachelor of Arts, who had ceased to reside in Cambridge, and was living in Yorkshire." The authority for this remark is the edict cited immediately before in the Memorial, which holds out the threat of discommuning to "any inhabitant of the town, engaged in any trade or profession," who "shall institute legal proceedings for the recovery of a debt due to him from any person *in statu pupillari*, without first giving reasonable notice of his claims to the Tutor of such person." Now the very terms of the edict point out that the tradesman alluded to was discommuned not for having sued, but for having sued without having given to the Tutor of the person sued that previous notice of the existence of the debt, which is enjoined by the edict. Moreover, the person sued, being a Bachelor of Arts, was still in the class which is designated by the expression *in statu pupillari* employed in the edict, (an expression, of which a clear explanation is appended to the edict), and therefore still under its control as well as protection; and (although this is not material to the case) the debt was incurred by him during his residence as an Undergraduate. If the edict disregarded in this instance were to have no other result than to effect a temporary postponement of law proceedings, it would not have the result contemplated and desired, which is to prevent improper credit being given, as well as unnecessary litigation.

Again, an opinion is expressed that it "cannot be right to punish a person for merely availing himself of the remedies for the recovery of his debt, which are given to him by the laws of the land." The authority for this remark is also to be found in the Memorial, viz. the preamble to the same edict, which sets forth "that it is expedient, as well as for protecting persons *in statu pupillari* against impositions or vexatious proceedings at law, as for securing the regular and prompt payment of all just and lawful debts contracted by them, that the expenses incurred by such persons should be brought, as far as is practicable, under the inspection and control of the Tutors of their respective Colleges." Here also the very terms of the preamble point out that one main object of the University authorities in issuing the edict was to "secure the regular and prompt payment of all just and lawful debts" contracted by persons *in statu pupillari*, which would in general be effected by application to their parents: and it is by no means an object of the edicts, nor the desire of those who make them, to hinder any person, who does not in this manner obtain payment, from availing himself of legal remedies for the recovery of debts, much less to punish him for doing so.

UNIVERSITY COURTS.

The exclusive jurisdiction of the Chancellor of the University, in cases where a Scholar or privileged person of the University is a party, has been impaired by the Act 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, under which Magistrates have a summary power of punishing persons for common assaults. For, although that Act contains nothing directly impairing his jurisdiction, yet it has done so indirectly, by authorizing a person to complain of an assault before the Magistrates of the Town, without at the same time reserving the privilege of the University. It is true that the authorities of the University, believing that there was nothing in the Act impugning its privilege, and not yet aware that it could be used to abridge that privilege, did endeavour to bring the matter to an amicable settlement with the Magistrates and municipal authorities of the Town.

The opinion apparently entertained by the Council, that "the time has arrived when the right to exclusive judicial power on the part of the University may be beneficially abolished," may be best met by a rejoinder, that the Legislature would do but justice to the University by restoring to it that jurisdiction, which it had immemorially enjoyed, and which, as the University is persuaded, was not taken away designedly. The attention of the University was not drawn to the Act, when under discussion in Parliament; and, in consequence, it did not apply for the introduction of a clause to save its privilege. There is no reason whatever to suppose that the Legislature would have refused what it has since so often readily acceded to in other cases.

The peculiar relations existing between the members of the University and many of the Magistrates of the Town would not appear to make the latter the most proper judges of causes, in which the former are parties. Students charged with offences are naturally anxious to avoid academic punishment, and with that view they generally make their appearance before the Magistrates without their academic dress, and are well content to escape with the payment of a fine which, being paid to the borough, does not come to the knowledge of the University authorities. The very summary course of proceeding at Petty Sessions generally prevents the authorities of the University and Colleges from obtaining any information of the offence having been committed until the case has been dealt with by the Magistrates; after which, except in flagrant cases, it is very seldom that anything transpires of such a sort as to make it appear that a Student has been implicated. It is not thought necessary to enter into any general justification of the proceedings in the Chancellor's Court, but it may be remarked that they are conducted according to the rules of the Civil Law, which do not require "a jury." Neither is there one at Petty Sessions. "The accused," it is said, "has no adequate previous notice of the charge." The answer to which is, that the charge is always stated in the Summons. He thus has at least a longer notice than if he were brought up before the Magistrates of the Town; and as to the statement that the offender "is cross-examined by the judges, who are his accusers also," it is no more correct than if the same had been said of the Judges of the land

before prisoners were by a recent law allowed to have counsel. The Chancellor is the sole judge, and there are never wanting among his assessors those, who by such cross-examination, as it is termed, carefully elicit all the circumstances favourable to the person charged. The proceedings are conducted with scarcely any expense whatever.

UNIVERSITY CONSTABLES.

The Vice-Chancellor avails himself of the power granted him by the Act specified in the Memorial of appointing constables, whenever occasion requires; but there neither is nor can be any objection to the publication of their names, and this is the first time, so far as is known, that any desire for such publication has been expressed.

LOCAL BURTHENS.

With reference to the statement that "the University and Colleges are charged to the Land-Tax £100. per annum only," it is material to observe, that the whole of this sum of £100. is at the present day charged to the University in its distinct character, and no portion of it is charged to the Colleges as being part of the University; which may be accounted for by the circumstance, that the Colleges, in respect of their sites and the buildings within the walls or limits, are, in common with some other similar institutions, wholly exempt from Land-Tax. The next sentence in the Memorial refers to an agreement of 10th April, 1723, between the University and Town, by which an arrangement was made with respect to the proportions in which the Land-Tax should be paid by them. This agreement would seem to have been the basis of the apportionment made between the University and Town by the Land-tax Act of 38 Geo. III. c. 5.

It must here be mentioned, in further explanation of this subject, that the sites of Colleges in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge were exempted from Land-Tax by the Act 4 Will. & Mary, c. 1. This exemption, in favour of the Colleges, has been continued to the present time, a clause of exemption being in the Land-Tax Act 38 Geo. III. c. 5., now in force. By this Act, the sums chargeable upon various counties and towns are definitely fixed. The proportions to be paid by the University of Cambridge and by the Town of Cambridge are thereby defined, the University being charged with the annual sum of £100., and the Town with the annual sum of £2,707. 18s. 1d. These sums, except so far as portions of the latter may have been redeemed, still continue to be paid by the University and Town respectively, notwithstanding the vast increase in the buildings of the Town. Moreover it is to be presumed that when the apportionment of the entire Land-Tax of the kingdom among the various counties, towns, and districts took place, the sum fixed upon any particular locality would be in proportion to the annual value of the chargeable property therein situate. This being the case, the sum charged upon the district of Cambridge would be smaller than that which would

have been so charged, if the sites of Colleges had not been exempted. Under the above circumstances it would seem that the inhabitants of the Town ought to be more than content with the existing apportionment.

The Council of the Borough, in stating the sums raised for Land-tax and Rates, has omitted the mention of another circumstance, which is important in reference to the preceding statement; namely, that no inconsiderable portion of those sums is levied on property, which, though not strictly Collegiate yet belongs to the University and Colleges, and for which they pay rates and taxes by themselves or by their tenants in the same manner as any other proprietors.

The University makes a voluntary contribution of £240. a-year for the poor, which the Vice-Chancellor apportions among the several parishes of the Town at his discretion: but it is not a composition as stated in the Memorial.

The University and Colleges are of opinion that, in paying two-fifths of the expenses of paving, cleansing, and lighting the Town, they contribute far more than a just and reasonable share. The tolls collected under the Cambridge Improvement Acts amount to upwards of £1800. a-year, the whole of which sum is exclusively appropriated by those Acts towards the discharge of the three-fifths payable by the Town. On an average of the last three years the sum raised by the University and Colleges for the purposes of the said Acts amounted to £1,925. 4s. 5d., while that raised by rates in the Town was £2,001. 4s. 4d., to which must be added a fixed annual payment of £10. out of the Borough Fund.

In conclusion it may be observed, that in the time of Queen Elizabeth the Legislature was of opinion that the good management of the University was a matter of concern to the whole nation, and accordingly in the 13th year of her reign an Act was passed formally ratifying all the charters that had been granted and constantly renewed by successive Sovereigns for conferring and securing those privileges, which it had seemed expedient that the University should possess. Those privileges are continually reserved to the University in Acts of Parliament, some of them very recent, which without such reservation might have the effect of abrogating, or at least impairing them; and not unfrequently they are specially recognized and confirmed. If the expediency of its retaining those privileges be duly weighed, there appears no reason to doubt that the Legislature would take the same view as heretofore, and that the community at large would concur in the propriety of preserving peculiar powers and privileges to the University, especially when it is considered how much they concern the maintenance of good order and morality among the young men entrusted to its care and superintendence.

On the 20th of February, about six in the morning, an accidental fire broke out at Trinity Hall, which nearly destroyed the whole building. The front part⁽¹⁾ was gutted by nine o'clock, by which hour

(1) The front was rebuilt, on a more extended and lofty plan, in this and the following year, from a design of A. Salvin, Esq., who also rebuilt the Master's Lodge.

all danger of the extension of the fire was over. Mr. Nunn, who was sleeping in an adjoining room to that in which the fire broke out, had a narrow escape. It was considered a somewhat singular coincidence, that Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, the Master of the College, died on the same day.

Mr. William Bennett, the occupier of a farm at Trumpington (belonging to Trinity College, but leased by that society to the Trustees of the late F. C. J. Pemberton, Esq.), erected a barrier across the western bank of the New River at the point where the Parish of Trumpington joins the Borough. The Corporation (acting under the advice of Counsel) thereupon gave him notice under their common seal, that unless such barrier were taken down they should proceed to remove the same by force, both for themselves and on behalf of the University. The University however, on the 17th of March, gave a notice under their common seal that they expressly dissented from the act intended to be done on their behalf by the Corporation, wherefore no further steps were or could be taken in the matter.⁽¹⁾

On the 20th of April, a public meeting, convened by the Mayor (who presided), was held at the Guildhall, to petition against the Militia Bill, such petition was unanimously adopted.

On the 8th of May, Dr. Okes, Vice-Chancellor, issued a precept requiring the Yeoman Bedell to summon John Death, a tradesman of the Town, to appear at King's College Lodge on the 10th of the same month, to answer a charge of having violated the Decree of 11th February 1847, by giving credit to a student for upwards of £5. without sending the required notice to the College Tutor.⁽²⁾ This precept having been delivered to Mr. Death, he at the time specified appeared at King's College Lodge with his attorney; but the Vice-Chancellor refused to allow the attorney to attend with him or to admit

(1) See Council and Assembly Book, C. 171, D. 25—30, 178—187, 207—212, 233—237, 318—328.

(2)

"To John Crouch, Yeoman Bedell.

"Cambridge University to wit.—WHEREAS the Reverend Michael Angelo Atkinson, Master of Arts and Tutor of Trinity College in this University, has made information before me that John Death, Horse Dealer and Livery Stable Keeper, of Jesus Lane, Cambridge, has allowed Courtenay John Vernon, Student of Trinity College and a person in *statu pupillari*, to contract with him the said John Death a debt exceeding the sum of five pounds without sending notice of the same at the end of every quarter to the said Michael Angelo Atkinson, in violation of a decree of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges dated February 11th, 1847; you are hereby authorized and directed to summon the said John Death before me at King's College Lodge on Monday next the tenth instant, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the said complaint.

"Given under my hand and seal the eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

(L. S.)

"RICH^d. OKES,

"Vice-Chancellor of the University."

the public, many of whom claimed a right to be present.⁽¹⁾ A scene of some confusion ensued, and Mr. Death refusing to appear unless he were allowed professional assistance, nothing was done on that day. The School-keeper, on the 21st of May, sent a note to Mr. Death informing him that the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges would meet on the 24th, to hear the complaint against him, and that he was at liberty to attend if he pleased for the purpose of giving any explanation, but that he must come alone.⁽²⁾ Mr. Death did not appear on the 24th, and was then, by a decree or edict of the Vice-Chancellor and ten other Heads of Colleges, discommuned until the end of the next term.⁽³⁾ On the 28th of May, Mr. W. H. Watson as counsel for

(1) The following handbill was circulated on the evening of the 8th of May.

"Curious Charge against a Tradesman in the Vice-Chancellor's Court."

"The Vice-Chancellor has issued a summons requiring a tradesman of this town to appear before him at King's College Lodge, on Monday next, at eleven o'clock, to answer a complaint of a College Tutor, for having allowed a person *in statu pupillari* to contract a debt exceeding £5. without sending notice of the same to the Tutor at the end of every quarter, in violation of a decree of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, dated February 11th, 1847.

"The sittings of the Vice-Chancellor's Court are usually private, but the public have a right to attend on such an occasion as the above, and it is therefore hoped that as many of the inhabitants as can conveniently do so, will attend at King's College Lodge at the time before specified, to hear this curious case.

"Cambridge, 8th May, 1852."

(2)

"May 21st, 1852."

"I am desired to inform you that there will be a meeting of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, on Monday the 24th inst., in King's College Lodge, at eleven o'clock of the forenoon, to hear the complaint made by Mr. Atkinson of Trinity College, of your not having complied with the regulation which requires tradesmen and others to give notice to Tutors of Colleges of debts incurred by their pupils, and that you are at liberty to attend if you please for the purpose of giving any explanation, but that you must come alone.

"THOS. JOHNSON,

"for the University Marshall."

"To MR. JOHN DEATH, Jesus Lane,

"Horse Dealer and Livery Stable Keeper."

(3)

"King's College Lodge, May 24th, 1852."

"WHEREAS it has been proved that John Death, Horse Dealer of Jesus Lane, has neglected to comply with an edict of the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, by which all tradesmen and dealers with whom any person *in statu pupillari* shall have contracted a debt exceeding the sum of Five Pounds, are required to send notice of the same at the end of every quarter to the College Tutor of the person so indebted, and warned that unless they do so they will be discommuned; IT IS ORDERED AND DECREED by the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges whose names are underwritten, that from the present date until the end of next Term, no person *in statu pupillari* shall either directly or indirectly contract, bargain, buy, or sell, or have any tradings or dealings with the said John Death; and that if any person *in statu pupillari* shall presume to disobey this decree, he shall for his misdemeanour and contumacy be punished by suspension, rustication, or expulsion, as the case shall appear to the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of Colleges to require.

"RICHARD OKES, Vice-Chancellor."

"GILBERT AINSLIE."

"GEO. ARCHDALL."

"R. TATHAM."

"W. WHEWELL."

"H. PHILPOTT."

"J. CARTMELL."

"G. E. CORRIE."

"J. PULLING."

"T. WORSLEY."

"T. C. GELDART."

"The description of persons *in statu pupillari* comprehends all Undergraduates and Bachelors of Arts."

Mr. Death moved the court of Queen's Bench, for a Rule calling upon the Vice-Chancellor and the ten Heads of Houses to shew cause why a Writ of Prohibition should not issue directed to them, prohibiting all proceedings under their decree or edict. The Rule was refused. Subjoined is an accurate report of the argument in support of the motion, with the remarks of the judges:—

MR. WATSON.—The decree of 1847 is void, as being beyond the power of the Vice-Chancellor and heads of houses, for it purports to authorize any mode of punishment which may seem fit to the Vice-Chancellor and heads of colleges.

LORD CAMPBELL (C. J.).—It is only enforced by way of discommuning: is it not good as to that?

MR. WATSON.—The addition vitiates the whole decree. By the statutes of the University, the power of making laws for the regulation of the University resides in the senate alone.

LORD CAMPBELL.—How then can you have a prohibition, if the proceeding is merely void?

MR. WATSON.—It is taken as a precise proceeding in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, which is a court of record in which the heads of colleges assist as assessors—*The King v. the Chancellor, &c. of Cambridge*.⁽¹⁾ The summons issued under the official seal of the Vice-Chancellor, and the applicant had a right to appear there and make his defence by counsel. If he had been allowed, it is possible that he might have shewn that he had sent in his bill to the tutor, as required by the decree.

LORD CAMPBELL.—We cannot require the forms of a judicial proceeding to be observed in carrying out such a regulation for the discipline of the University.

MR. WATSON.—But, assuming that this is not a proceeding in the Vice-Chancellor's court, then it was a penal proceeding before a body who had no authority whatever, but who have taken upon themselves to adjudicate so as to affect the rights of a tradesman in the town of Cambridge.

MR. JUSTICE COLERIDGE.—Is it anything more than forbidding persons *in statu pupillari* dealing with the tradesman? If your argument is good for the University, it must be equally good for a large school like Eton or Harrow; and if so, it would be good for a little school, and we should be called upon to inquire by prohibition into the propriety of directing that the boys should not deal with tradesmen under particular circumstances.

MR. WATSON.—It is a penal proceeding against the tradesman.

MR. JUSTICE CROMPTON.—If they had affected to fine him, perhaps you might be right, but here they only punish their pupils.

MR. WATSON.—He is indirectly affected by the decree and has a right, therefore, to a prohibition.

(1) Durnford's and East's Reports, vi. 89.

LORD CAMPBELL.—I am of opinion that to grant a prohibition in this case would be interfering most improperly with the discipline of the University. I approve most highly of the regulations of the 11th of February 1847, and I think it was within the power of the Vice-Chancellor and heads of colleges to make such a regulation, and I should be sorry if any obstacles were interposed to its being enforced. This was not a judicial proceeding before the Vice-Chancellor and heads of houses, but merely a regulation for the conduct of those entrusted to their care, that they shall not be allowed to deal with tradesmen who permit them to run up debts. When a tradesman is discommuned, the effect is merely to give a caution to those *in statu pupillari* not to deal with him. The proceedings here taken were not in the Vice-Chancellor's court, of which we take judicial notice as a court of great antiquity, and entitled to high respect, but were merely for the purpose of giving the tradesman an opportunity of shewing whether the information was true that he had violated the regulation. To say that a party is entitled to come with counsel and attorney before such a domestic forum would be perfectly monstrous. As to the decree itself, it has been said that it is void because it authorizes the infliction of other penalties besides discommuning, but no attempt has been made so to enforce it. So far as discommuning goes, that is within the power of the Vice-Chancellor and heads of colleges to impose; and it is quite clear that nothing beyond this was ever meant or ever attempted. It is a rule—and a very wholesome rule—established for the purpose of carrying out the discipline of the University.

MR. JUSTICE COLERIDGE.—I am of the same opinion, and shall add very little to what has been already said. I cannot, in the proceedings complained of, see anything like an attempt to encroach on judicial power. It is a mere sumptuary regulation, made for the sake of the young men at the different colleges; and the mode in which it operates is, by telling them that if certain tradesmen will not comply with the regulations, those *in statu pupillari* will not be allowed to deal with them. It is said that there was an attempt to proceed judicially, because there was what was called an edict, and a summons, and a complaint by a tutor; and it is argued that, in consequence of this, the party proceeded against had a right to be heard by attorney in his defence. But we must look to the substance of the matter, and not to the form. The Vice-Chancellor and heads of houses desired to proceed with due caution, and therefore issued what was in form a summons to the party to be affected; but is really nothing more than a notice that he may attend if he pleases. It is not because they have substantially sought to do justice that this is to be turned into a judicial proceeding. Dealing with such a proceeding as this is, it would be extremely mischievous to entertain any doubt, and nothing, in my mind, would be more so, than to turn this into anything like a judicial proceeding. If Mr. Death has a right to appear by counsel and attorney, the pupils must necessarily have the same privilege, and there would be no end to the interference.

MR. JUSTICE ERLE.—This motion ought to be refused. The order complained of is one made for the enforcement of discipline in the University, and in no degree resembles a judicial proceeding.

MR. JUSTICE CROMPTON.—If I thought this regulation as wrong as I think it is right and wholesome, I should be of opinion that we could not interfere. It is merely a proceeding to enforce discipline, and it is not made a judicial proceeding because there is a decree and a summons, which need not have been sent. We should do great harm if we threw any doubt on the validity of such a proceeding; and, therefore, the rule for a prohibition must be refused.⁽¹⁾

In October, the Vice-Chancellor intimated that the edict of the 24th of May would not be enforced, Mr. Death having promised compliance with the decree of 1847.

On the 28th of May the Syndicate for revision of the University Statutes, made a further Report in the following terms:—

The Syndicate, appointed by Grace of the Senate, March 7, 1849, and renewed March 15, 1850, March 19, 1851, and March 26, 1852, to revise the Statutes of the University, and to report to the Senate, having again taken the subject of the constitution and powers of the Caput into consideration, beg leave to recommend that a Grace should be offered to the Senate for the introduction of the following scheme into the proposed new body of Statutes:—

1. That the Caput, elected and constituted, as is prescribed in the draft of the revised Statutes, shall retain the powers therein assigned to it so far only as respects Graces for conferring degrees.

2. That a Council shall be formed in the following manner:

The Heads of Colleges shall appoint three members.

The Doctors in the faculties of Divinity, Law, and Physic, not being Heads of Colleges, shall appoint three members, that is to say, the Doctors of Divinity one, the Doctors in Law another, and the Doctors in Physic a third.

The Professors, not being either Heads of Colleges or Doctors in any one of the said three faculties, shall appoint three members.

And lastly, the Colleges shall appoint three Non-Regents, and three Regents.

One member of each of the five classes above mentioned shall go out in rotation every year on November 6, being however re-eligible, and on the same day the appointments by the Heads of Colleges, Doctors, and Professors shall be made in the Senate-House, the Chancellor and the Head of a College senior in Degree, the two Doctors in each faculty senior in degree, and the two Professors senior in degree standing in scrutiny. They that have most votes in the first scrutiny shall be deemed to be

(1) Law Journal Reports, xxi. Queen's Bench, 337.

appointed, and so likewise if it be necessary to resort to a second or third and last scrutiny. At the same time the names of the Non-Regent and Regent appointed by the Colleges the appointment of them resting with those Colleges whose turn it may be to appoint the Scrutators, shall be certified to the Chancellor by the Masters of those Colleges or their deputies. The names of all the persons appointed shall be immediately published to the Senate by the Senior Proctor.

The day after (Sunday not being reckoned in either case) all the five persons so appointed shall be separately proposed to the Senate for election by Grace for three years: and fifteen persons so elected shall, with the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor of the preceding year, constitute the said Council.

In case of a vacancy by death, or by any other cause which shall be deemed sufficient by the Chancellor and two Senior Doctors present in the University, the Class or College which appointed before may appoint again within a time to be prescribed by the Chancellor: every person so appointed may hold the place of a member of the Council for the same period as that during which the person, whose substitute he is, would have held it. But if the cause of vacancy be not deemed sufficient, or if any appointment, whether of an original member or of a substitute, be not duly made or certified, or if the person appointed be not elected by the Senate, then the election shall be made in the manner prescribed in cap. v. sect. 9 of the draft of the Revised Statutes.

On every occasion, when any member of the Council intends to absent himself from the University for a limited period of time not exceeding one term, he shall be at liberty to appoint a deputy during such absence, who shall be offered to the Senate for election by Grace.

If any member shall have been absent from all the meetings of the Council during two successive terms, his place shall be *ipso facto* void.

The place of a member of the Council shall not be rendered void either by his resuming his Regency, if a Non-Regent, or by his promotion to Non-Regency, if a Regent.

The duty of the Council shall be to consider and prepare all Graces to be offered to the Senate, excepting those for conferring degrees, whether proceeding from individual Members of the Senate or from Syndicates: nor shall any Grace, except for conferring a degree, be offered to the Senate without the previous sanction of the major part of those voting upon it in the Council.

No business shall be transacted in the Council, unless five members at the least be present; of whom the Chancellor shall always be one, and he shall have the casting vote, when the votes are equally divided. In case of a difference of opinion between the Chancellor and a majority of the members of the Council present, no act of the Council shall be valid without the approval of a majority of the whole number of persons constituting the Council.

Meetings of the Council shall be held at least in every alternate week during Term time, and also at such other times as to the Chancellor may seem fit.⁽¹⁾

RICHARD OKES,	J. A. JEREMIE,	W. H. THOMPSON,
<i>Vice-Chancellor,</i>	HENRY S. MAINE,	E. WARTER,
GILBERT AINSLIE,	HENRY J. H. BOND,	EDW. R. THEED.
R. TATHAM,	W. H. BATESON,	JAS. ATLAY,
W. WHEWELL,	J. J. BLUNT,	G. M. SYKES.
H. PHILPOTT,	JOSEPH ROMILLY,	E. ATKINSON,
H. W. COOKSON,	FRAS. MARTIN,	H. A. WRATISLAW,
JAMES CARTMELL,	W. H. STOKES,	W. P. ANDERSON.

By the Ely Roads Act, which received the royal assent on the 30th of June, the Mayor of this Town for the time being, and such two members of the Corporation as shall be annually nominated by the Council, are appointed (with others) Trustees of the Southern District of Roads.⁽²⁾ Shortly after this Act came into effect, the Turnpike Gate which stood at the eastern end of Chesterton Lane, and which had long been obnoxious to the inhabitants of this Town and of the Parish of Chesterton, was entirely removed by order of the Trustees.

The representation of the Town in Parliament was contested at the General Election. The candidates were Kenneth Macaulay, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel at Law; John Harvey Astell, Esq.; Robert Alexander Shafto Adair, Esq.; and Francis Mowatt, Esq. At the close of the Poll (taken on the 8th of July) the numbers were, Macaulay, 821; Astell, 803; Adair, 737; Mowatt, 672. The number of electors who recorded their votes at this election was 1545.⁽³⁾

(1) 30th Nov. 1852. The Syndicate recommended the addition of the following Proviso:—

"That when application is made to the crown for its sanction to the Revised Body of Statutes, the form of the application shall be, that when the Council is first formed, the Heads of Colleges shall nominate three Members for election, one for a year, another for two, a third for three years; that the Professors shall do the like; that at the same time one shall be nominated by the Doctors of Law to be elected for one year only, another by the Doctors of Physic to be elected for two years, a third by the Doctors in Divinity to be elected for three years; lastly, that two shall be nominated by the Colleges whose turn it was to nominate the Scrutators two years before, to be elected for one year; two others by the Colleges whose turn it was the year before, to be elected for two years; and two by the Colleges whose turn it may then be, to be elected for three years."

(2) Stat. 15 & 16 Vict. cap. cxxiv.

(3)

ANALYSIS OF THE POLL.

	<i>Plumpers.</i>	Mac.	Ast.	Adair	Mow.
9	Macaulay	9	0	0	0
1	Astell	0	1	0	0
45	Adair	0	0	45	0
2	Mowatt	0	0	0	2
<i>Split Votes.</i>					
794	Macaulay and Astell	794	794	0	0
18	Macaulay and Adair	18	0	18	0
6	Astell and Adair	0	6	6	0
668	Adair and Mowatt	0	0	668	668
2	Astell and Mowatt	0	2	0	2
1545		821	803	737	672

A petition being presented from certain electors impeaching the return on the ground of bribery &c., Messrs. Macaulay and Astell were subsequently unseated.⁽¹⁾

On the 4th of August, Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls, made an order for winding up the long pending suit in Chancery, respecting Hobson's Workhouse Charity,⁽²⁾ and sanctioning a scheme for the future application of the Spinning House, and of the rents and income of the Charity Estates⁽³⁾ and for the general management of the affairs of that charity. This order was made on petition of the relators, by consent of the Attorney General, the heir of the last surviving Trustee, the University, and the Corporation. A full abstract of the scheme is subjoined.

As to the Application of the Spinning-House and Premises in Cambridge.

1. That so much of the Spinning-House and adjacent premises, as is uncoloured in the plan thereof marked A, signed by O. Hyde and C. H. Cooper (as Solicitors for the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses respectively), shall be deemed the University portion of the Spinning-House, to be used by the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, as a House of Correction, for the reception and confinement of common women and prostitutes apprehended by the Proctors of the University, or committed thereto by the Vice-Chancellor, in exercise of the powers and according to the usage and practice now lawfully exercised, used, and practised in that behalf.

2. That the University Governors shall have the exclusive management of the University portion of the Spinning-House, and the exclusive appointment of all officers and servants to be therein employed.

3. That so much of the Spinning-House and adjacent premises, as is in the same plan coloured red and blue shall be deemed the Town portion of the Spinning-House, to be used by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, as a Lock-up House and Police Station.

4. That the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses shall (by the Watch Committee for the time being) have the exclusive management of the Town portion of the Spinning-House and the exclusive appointment of all officers and servants to be therein employed.

5. That the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses shall, at their own cost, divide the Town portion of the Spinning-House from the University portion thereof.⁽⁴⁾

6. That the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses shall not be entitled to the possession of so much of the Spinning-House and premises, as is in

(1) See under 1853.

(2) Vide vol. iii. p. 204; vol. iv. p. 609.

(3) The order sanctioned an exchange of the Charity Lands in Westwick (the boundaries of which could not be ascertained) for 25 acres of land in Rampton. See Council and Assembly Book, D. 328—333. Corporation Coucher J. 427.

(4) See Corporation Coucher J. 463.

the said plan coloured blue, until the expiration of the Lease thereof, unless they, in the meantime, at their own cost, purchase the interest of the Lessee, and procure a surrender of the lease.⁽¹⁾

7. That the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses may, at their respective costs and charges, alter and amend the internal construction and arrangement of their respective portions of the Spinning-House, so as the better to adapt them for the uses and purposes to which they are to be respectively applied, as often and in such manner as the University Governors and Town Governors shall respectively deem necessary or desirable.

8. That the University and Town portions of the Spinning-House shall at all times hereafter be severally kept in good order, condition, and repair, and also adequately insured in the names of the Trustees of the Charity against loss or damage by fire by the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses respectively, at their own costs and charges; who shall also, at their like costs and charges, bear and pay all rates, taxes, and impositions charged upon or in respect thereof, they being allowed from the income of the charity the several annual sums hereinafter mentioned, for or on account of the costs and charges to be incurred in this behalf.

As to the Trustees of the Charity.

9. That all the estates of the Charity shall be vested⁽²⁾ in twelve persons as Trustees⁽³⁾ upon trust as to the Spinning-House and adjacent premises in Cambridge, to permit and suffer the respective portions thereof to be used for the several purposes hereinbefore expressed concerning the same respectively, and as to all other the said estates upon trust to demise or let the same, to such persons, for such terms, and subject to such rents, as shall be determined upon and directed by the Governors of the Charity for the time being, the rents and income of such estates being received by the Treasurer of the Charity for the time being, to be by him applied, as hereinafter mentioned, under the direction and control of the Governors.

10. That, when the number of Trustees resident in or within seven miles of Cambridge shall be reduced to four, the Charity estates shall be conveyed upon the same trusts to twelve persons, as new Trustees, of whom six shall be appointed by Grace of the Senate, and six shall be appointed by the Council; but any of such four resident Trustees shall be eligible to be again appointed a Trustee.

11. That any Governor may also be appointed a Trustee, and any Trustee may also be appointed a Governor.

(1) See Corporation Coucher J. 441, K. 40.

(2) See Corporation Coucher J. 427, 432.

(3) The following were approved of as the twelve new Trustees:

ON THE PART OF THE UNIVERSITY: Gilbert Ainslie, D.D., Master of Pembroke College; Robert Phelps, D.D., Master of Sidney Sussex College; Henry Philpott, D.D., Master of St. Catharine's Hall; Henry Wilkinson Cookson, D.D., Master of St. Peter's College; James Cartmell, D.D., Master of Christ's College; Rev. Thomas Worsley, M.A., Master of Downing College.

ON THE PART OF THE TOWN: Elliot Smith, Esq., Mayor; Charles Finch Foster, Alderman and J.-P.; Charles Balls, Esq., J.-P.; Henry Staples Foster, Esq.; Charles Asby, Alderman; Henry Smith, Alderman.

12. That the Governors shall from time to time, out of the rents and income of the Charity estates, keep harmless and indemnify the Trustees from all costs, charges, and expenses, to which they may be subjected, as Trustees, by reason of any act done in their name, under the direction, or with the sanction and approbation of the Governors.

As to the Governors of the Charity.

13. That the general management of the affairs of the Charity shall be vested in fourteen Governors, whereof seven shall be deemed University Governors, and the other seven Town Governors.

14. That the University Governors shall be the Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and six other members of the Senate; all or any of them to be appointed and removed from time to time by Grace of the Senate.

15. That the Town Governors shall be, the Mayor for the time being and six other members of the Council, to be appointed in the first year, as soon as conveniently may be, for the residue of that year; and thereafter annually on the 1st day of January (except in any year in which that day shall happen to be Sunday, in which year such appointment shall be made on the day then next following).

16. That, if in any year any of the six members of the Council appointed Town Governors for that year shall die, or cease to be a Member of such Council, the Council may from time to time supply the vacancy so created for the residue of such year.

17. That at all meetings of the University Governors only, the Vice-Chancellor, if present, shall preside as chairman, and that any four of such Governors shall be competent to act.

18. That at all meetings of the Town Governors only, the Mayor, if present, shall preside as Chairman, and that any four of such Governors shall be competent to act.

19. That at all general meetings of the Governors in 1852, and every alternate year thereafter, the Vice-Chancellor, if present, shall preside as chairman, and that if the Vice-Chancellor be not present, the Mayor, if present, shall so preside.

20. That at all general meetings of the Governors in 1853, and every alternate year thereafter, the Mayor, if present, shall preside as chairman, and that, if the Mayor be not present, the Vice-Chancellor, if present, shall so preside.

21. That at all general meetings of the Governors nine shall be competent to act.

22. That at all meetings, whether of the University Governors only, or of the Town Governors only, and at all general meetings of the Governors, every question shall be decided by the majority of the votes of the Governors present; the Chairman, in every case in which there shall be an equality of votes, having a second or casting voice; and that, when there is no Governor present, who, according to the preceding regulations, is entitled to preside as Chairman of the Meeting, the Governors present shall appoint one of themselves to take the chair at such meeting.

As to the Clerk and Treasurer of the Charity.

23. The Governors of the Charity shall from time to time appoint a fit and proper person to be Clerk and Treasurer of the Charity, and he shall hold those offices at the pleasure of the Governors, and shall receive such salary and allowances for his services therein, as the Governors may from time to time direct, not exceeding £25. per annum.

24. That no Trustee or Governor shall be eligible as Clerk and Treasurer, and no Clerk and Treasurer shall be eligible as Trustee or Governor.

25. The Clerk and Treasurer shall give a bond, with a sufficient surety or sufficient sureties, to the Trustees in a competent penal sum, conditioned for the due performance of the duties of the said offices, and the Governors shall from time to time fix the amount of the said penal sum, and decide as to the sufficiency of the surety or sureties proposed, and they shall direct with whom such bond shall be deposited for safe custody, and such bond shall be put in suit as and when the Governors shall direct, and not otherwise.

26. That all other documents relating to the Charity and its estates and affairs shall be safely and securely kept by the Clerk and Treasurer in such place as the Governors may from time to time direct, and subject to such regulations, as the Governors may from time to time think proper to make.

As to Leases of the Estates of the Charity.

27. That no Estate of the Charity shall be demised for any life or lives, or for any term exceeding 21 years.

28. That no Lease shall be made whilst any other Lease of such Estate shall be in being, except such last mentioned Lease shall be within one year of expiration.

29. That no fine, premium, or foregift shall be taken on any Lease.

30. That in every Lease the true and fair annual money value of the Estate shall be reserved as the rent thereof (except only in those cases where the Lessee shall covenant to lay out in building upon or otherwise improving the Estate a sum sufficient to compensate for any reduction of rent below such annual value), and in all cases the rent shall be reserved half-yearly or oftener.

31. That every Lease shall be made by the Trustees and shall be prepared by the Clerk and Treasurer, who shall, without additional charge to the Charity, fairly copy the same in a Register Book to be provided for that purpose.

32. That in all cases (except those in which the Lease shall be deposited with the Clerk and Treasurer for the mutual use of the Lessors and Lessee) a counterpart of the Lease shall be executed by the Lessee and kept by the Clerk and Treasurer.

As to the application of the rents and income of the Estates of the Charity.

33. That the following sums shall be annually paid out of the rents and income of the Charity Estates, viz.

- To the University Governors towards payment of the salaries of the officers and servants employed in the University portion of the Spinning-House and the expenses of the repairs thereof, and the rates and taxes thereupon imposed and the insurance thereof, £75.
- To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses towards payment of the salaries of the officers and servants employed in the Town portion of the Spinning-House and the expenses of the repairs thereof, and the rates and taxes thereupon imposed and the insurance thereof, £75.
- To the Clerk and Treasurer for his salary and allowances such sum as the Governors shall from time to time direct not being more than £25.
- To the University Governors £15., and to the Town Governors £15., towards putting out poor boys, natives of the Town, as apprentices to some useful art thereby to enable them to gain a comfortable living (as by the Will of Mr. John Bowtell⁽¹⁾ directed) making together, £30.

34. That the residue of the Rents and Income, after payment thereof of the several annual sums hereinbefore mentioned, shall be applied in donations to Schools (including Industrial Schools) for the education of poor boys and girls within the limits of the University and Borough, or in any contiguous Parish, where children of poor persons residing within the said limits are educated, or in apprenticing poor boys and girls, children of such poor persons, to some trade or occupation, and that one half of such residue shall be so applied in such way and manner, as the University Governors only shall from time to time in that behalf direct, and the other half thereof shall be so applied in such way and manner, as the Town Governors only shall from time to time in that behalf direct, and that each of the bodies of Governors respectively shall keep minutes of the mode in which such half has been so applied by them.

As to the Treasurer's Accounts.

35. That the Treasurer shall keep just and true accounts of all his receipts and payments in respect of the Charity, and that such accounts shall be fairly entered by him in a book or books to be provided for that purpose.

36. That the Governors shall hold a General Meeting in the month of February yearly, in order that they may then audit the accounts of the Treasurer up to the 29th day of September then next preceeding, and that at such meeting the Treasurer shall produce to the Governors proper vouchers for the payments charged by him in his accounts, and all deeds and papers relative to the Charity, which the Governors may require.

37. That, within 14 days after the audit, the Treasurer shall send a Copy of his accounts so audited to the Registry of the University, and another Copy to the Town Clerk.

(1) Vide vol. iv. p. 506.

As to Apprentices.

38. That one poor boy, at least, shall be apprenticed in every year by the University Governors, and one, at least, in every year by the Town Governors, out of the annual sums to be paid to them respectively, as hereinbefore mentioned in satisfaction of the benefaction of John Bowtell.

39. That every such poor boy shall produce evidence, satisfactory to the respective Governors, of his being a native of the town.

40. That no poor boy or girl, to be apprenticed in pursuance of this scheme, shall be bound apprentice for a less term than four years.

41. That the Indenture of Apprenticeship shall be prepared by the Clerk and Treasurer at the cost of the apprenticeship fund, and shall be kept by such Clerk and Treasurer for the inspection and use, as well of the respective Governors, as of the said master and apprentice.

42. That the Trustees shall be parties to such Indenture, and that the master of such apprentice shall, in addition to the usual covenants in such cases, also covenant with the Trustees, that he will return the premium, or an adequate part thereof, in case of the nonperformance of his covenants or any of them, with a stipulation, that the decision of the respective Governors for the time being to be come to, and recorded in the usual way at some meeting thereof, shall be conclusive evidence as to the fact of nonperformance of his covenants, and as to the amount of premium, which ought to be returned, or damage sustained by such nonperformance, and such covenant shall be put in suit as and when the respective Governors shall direct, and not otherwise.

On the 30th of August⁽¹⁾ the Commissioners for enquiring into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the University and Colleges made their Report to the Queen. The recommendations, suggestions, and opinions of the Commissioners contained in this voluminous document are to the following effect:

1. That the exclusive jurisdiction of the Chancellor's Court has been materially affected by the Act 9 Geo. IV., giving Magistrates a summary power of punishing for common assaults. That so far as the exclusive jurisdiction of the University remains unimpaired, the assertion of the privilege is attended with considerable difficulty in consequence of the formalities required for establishing the claim of conusance, when the complaining party, instead of bringing his case before the University Court, has applied to the municipal Magistrates or to the superior Courts of Law. That it may not be an unfit subject for consideration, whether some greater facility might not be reasonably afforded to the University in this respect. (pp. 4, 5.)
2. That in the investigation (in the Chancellor's Court) of cases of internal and domestic discipline, publicity may not be essential to the ends of justice and correction; but that in all strictly judicial cases where the accused party is not a member of the University, it is

(1) A copy of the Report was sent to the Vice-Chancellor in October, but it was not published till after the assembly of Parliament in November.

desirable and proper that the Court should be open and the proceedings public. (p. 6.)

3. That the great assembly may be advantageously discontinued as having ceased to be productive of any good effect and being endured reluctantly by the Town. (p. 7.)
4. That the Oath of the Mayor and Bailiffs to conserve the liberties and customs of the University might without any real disadvantage be discontinued, not as being a grievance or humiliation to the Town, but as unnecessary; and from a sense of the importance of removing jealousy on the part of the Town towards the University. (p. 7.)
5. That it would be a graceful and expedient concession on the part of the University to yield up the right of granting Licenses for Ale-houses to the Borough Magistrates, but that it appears to be very important for the purposes of discipline that the Vice-Chancellor should possess the power of revoking the licence of any victualler, who shall have been proved before him to have afforded facilities for the reception of women of improper character in his house, or to have permitted students to resort to it for the practice of games disallowed by the University, or to have infringed such rules as the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Colleges may have passed for controlling the expenses of persons *in statu pupillari*. That such power to be effective should be absolute and without appeal. That it should not be competent for the Magistrates to grant a new licence, either to the offending party or to any tenant of the same house, without the formal consent of the Vice-Chancellor to that effect. (pp. 7, 8.)
6. That the reasons for preserving to the University the control over theatrical entertainments within the Town or suburbs of Cambridge, do not appear to apply to the neighbouring Towns of Newmarket, Royston, and Saint Ives. (p. 8.)
7. That the exercise of the power of discommuning, in a temperate and judicious manner, is well adapted to produce salutary effects by checking improper expenses and preventing mischievous facilities of credit. (p. 9.)
8. That the recommendation of the Statutes Syndicate that the High Steward of the University should be elected in the same way as the Chancellor is very judicious. (p. 10.)
9. That the procuratorial power as respects women of improper character (which is much more extensive than any possessed by the municipal authorities of the place for like objects) requires to be exercised with judgment and discretion. That they are disposed to think that, with few exceptions, it has been so exercised, and with results no less conducive to the comfort of the respectable inhabitants of the Town than to the decorum and morals of the University. (p. 10.)
10. That no person should be eligible to the office of Proctor who has discontinued his residence and been absent from the University for a period of two years immediately antecedent to the time of election. (p. 10.)

11. That charges against the Proctors or Pro-Proctors of having stopped or apprehended persons unlawfully, should be cognizable only in the superior Courts of Law and not before the local Magistrates in the way of summary jurisdiction. (p. 10.)
12. That in the present state of things the inspection of weights and measures would be more conveniently exercised by the municipal authorities than by the University; and that the office of Taxors might be discontinued. (p. 11.)
13. That the proposed reduction of the number of the Esquire Bedells from three to two,⁽¹⁾ might be made without any inconvenience. (pp. 11, 12.)
14. That the Esquire Bedells be not required to carry their staves in any procession through the public streets, unless when they are in attendance on the Chancellor himself, or upon the Vice-Chancellor in cases of extraordinary public solemnity; but that it still be their duty to receive the Vice-Chancellor with fit honour at the entrance of the Senate-House. (p. 12.)
15. That the proposals of the Statutes Syndicate to alter the constitution of the Caput, to limit its powers and to institute a Council of Legislation,⁽²⁾ has been framed with careful deliberation, and it is hoped may in due time receive the sanction of the Senate. (pp. 13, 14, 15.)
16. That the law relating to minors might be extended to the case of all Undergraduates in the Universities, who shall obtain from any tradesman articles, not coming under the class of necessities, without the express consent of their parents or guardians, or the Tutor of their College; provided it can be shown that the tradesman, furnishing those articles, was aware of the academical condition of the purchasers. (p. 18.)
17. That the expenses of the great majority of the Students are moderate. That the fact reflects credit both on themselves, and on the authorities of the University and the several Colleges. That the necessary expense of residence is small and that the actual average expense does not exceed a reasonable limit. (p. 18.)
18. That the system of Lodging House Licences, if carefully and vigilantly guarded, appears to be capable of securing to a great extent the substantial benefit of collegiate superintendence, and at the same time of affording free and ample admission of any number of Students desirous of the advantages of an University education. (pp. 18, 19.)
19. That a Board should be established for regulating the course of study and the process of examination in Classical studies. (pp. 23, 98, 99, 100.)
20. That the institution of Boards for various departments of academical study, and the regulation of the course of study and forms of examination for all Academical Honours and Degrees, should be left to the free judgment and discretion of the Senate. (p. 23.)

(1) Vide ante p. 39.

(2) Vide ante p. 67.

21. That the Fellowships in the Colleges by their value and credit are the great incentive to exertion. They are openly held out as prizes for eminence in academical attainments, but especially in Mathematics and Classics; they produce a spirit of generous and ardent emulation in the Student; and they are bestowed with an impartiality which, of late years at least, has never left an opening for a breath of suspicion or a murmur of complaint. (p. 24.)
22. That a course of instruction for students in Civil Engineering would easily ally itself to the study of Theoretical Mathematics, and give to them, in this particular line, a practical application. That there can scarcely be a doubt that this extension of the academical system would commend itself by its manifest utility to public approbation, and a course of study and examination in this branch of knowledge should form one of the avenues to the Degree of B.A. (pp. 26, 98.)
23. That they confidently indulge the hope that the study of modern languages will ere long be recognized by the University as worthy of being fostered by honours and rewards. (p. 26.)
24. That they concur in the proposals of the Statutes Syndicate to abridge the number of terms of necessary residence for the degree of B.A. from ten to nine, and to increase the length of residence required for that degree from half to two-thirds of each term.⁽¹⁾ (p. 27.)
25. That the Previous Examination of Students in Arts should embrace such further parts of Euclid and Algebra as are now introduced at the final examination of those who are not Candidates for Mathematical Honours. (p. 27.)
26. That after passing the said Examination, students might be allowed to select freely for themselves, with the sanction of the College Tutor, such lines of recognized Academical Study as may be best suited to their aptitudes and tastes, and professional destinations. (p. 27.)
27. That a student who had passed the Previous Examination satisfactorily, should be allowed, after a further residence of four terms, to become a Candidate for a place in any one or more of the four Triposes; (viz. Mathematical, Classical, Moral Sciences, or Natural Sciences,) or any new Triposes which might be instituted, and that corresponding to the examination for Honours in each Tripos, there should be a collateral examination at the same time and in the same subject for those Students who had adopted that particular line of study, though not seeking the distinction of an Academical Honour in it. That all Students who passed this collateral examination satisfactorily, and all Students who not having adopted the line of any of the Triposes, but having attended the lectures of the Theological Professors for the same course of time, should pass satisfactorily a Theological Examination should be entitled to the Degree of B.A. (p. 28.)
28. That power should be left to the University to modify or vary the forms for the Degree of D.D. (pp. 30, 31.)

(1) Vide ante pp. 35, 36.

29. That they look upon the proposal to abolish the privilege of taking the Degree of B.D. by ten year men⁽¹⁾ with some feelings of regret. (pp. 30, 31.)
30. That they approve of the proposal to give the title of Licentiates in Theology,⁽²⁾ but do not perceive the expediency of restricting such Licentiates from availing themselves of residence for the obtaining of any degree and recommend that such residence should be available for the Degree of B.D. (p. 31.)
31. That great advantages will result from the institution of a Board of Theological Studies. (p. 32.)
32. That they approve of the proposed revision of the Statutes respecting the faculty of law.⁽²⁾ (p. 34.)
33. That a suggestion for the establishment of a Board of Legal Studies, &c. is deserving of attention, and that it would be convenient to have a distinct career for Students in the Law faculty and to separate them from the department of Moral Sciences. (pp. 33, 34, 35.)
34. That the changes proposed respecting the faculty of physic⁽³⁾ would be advantageous. (pp. 35, 36.)
35. That a suggestion for the establishment of a Board of Medical Studies meets with their entire approbation. (p. 37.)
36. That the practice of allowing academical exercises to be commuted for a payment in money is objectionable. (p. 37.)
37. That they approve of the recommendations of the Statutes Syndicate for discontinuance of the oaths on admission to degrees and on creation.⁽³⁾ (pp. 38, 39.)
38. That they hail with sincere pleasure the proposal of the Statutes Syndicate for a relaxation of the forms of subscription in the case of all degrees except those in Theology.⁽³⁾ (pp. 40—44.)
39. That the Barnaby Lecturships cannot be made useful to the University unless adequate stipends are assigned to them, and new Statutes made for defining their duties and securing their performance. (p. 48.)
40. That it is expedient to frame a new Statute prescribing to the Regius Professors of Divinity, Hebrew, Greek, Law, and Physic, such duties as they might be reasonably expected to perform, and reserving to the official electors or others the power of making, with the sanction of the Senate, such changes in its provisions from time to time as circumstances might appear to require. (pp. 48, 49.)
41. That in the sketch of the Revised Statutes prepared by the Statutes Syndicate, those clauses of the ancient code are left out which relate to the lectures of the Regius Professors of Civil Law and Physic, without the reservation of any power to the Senate to make new regulations respecting them. That this omission probably originated in an oversight. That it seems highly inexpedient that any Professor or other officer not appointed by, and therefore not subject to the general authority of the University, should be exempted from the reasonable control of the Statutes. (pp. 52, 53.)

(1) Vide ante p. 40.

(2) Vide ante p. 37.

(3) Vide ante p. 38.

42. That it is desirable, in the case of the Craven and other University Scholarships, that the ex-officio Examiners, (with the exception of the Professor of Greek and the Public Orator,) should be relieved by competent authority from the performance of this duty, leaving to the University the appointment of proper Examiners to replace them. (pp. 53, 54.)
43. That the stipend of the Professor of the Civil Law does not afford an adequate support to a Professor, whose duties require his nearly constant residence in the University, unless he has other resources at his disposal. (p. 54.)
44. That a much wider basis should be given to the faculty of Law, so as to comprehend Students of Common as well as of Civil Law. (pp. 54, 55.)
45. That it is just and expedient to take measures for relaxing the disqualifying conditions with respect to the Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics. (p. 57.)
46. That it is desirable that the Plumian Professor should be relieved from the more oppressive of his present labours by the appointment of additional assistants and computers. (pp. 58, 59, 60.)
47. That new arrangements will be necessary in future appointments to the Professorship of Botany, and that it would be expedient to give to the Professor the general superintendence of the Botanic Garden. (p. 62.)
48. That if Students of Theology were subject to an examination in Bishop Pearson's Exposition of the Creed, a more certain criterion of their possessing a knowledge of that great work would be provided, than a mere attendance on the reading of certain portions of it would secure. (p. 64.)
49. That the science of Music possesses sufficient relations with the exact Sciences to make its theory a branch of study which the University might very properly encourage. (p. 68.)
50. That if the recommendation to transfer the instruction of the Students, after the fifth Term of residence, from the separate Colleges to the University be adopted, it would require the appointment of a considerable number of Lecturers, more especially in the department of Mathematics; and that if the Sadlerian Lecturers should occupy this new field of labour, such a change would involve the transference of the nomination of them from the several Colleges to the Board of Mathematical Studies. (pp. 68, 69.)
51. That if the sermons of the Hulsean preacher were converted into lectures, to be addressed by a Professor to a class, they would assume a form better adapted than that of sermons, as a vehicle for important trains of inquiry and argument. (p. 69.)
52. That objections have justly been made both to the name and to the office of Christian Advocate; for if the Christian religion requires defence, such defence should be a spontaneous act, not a hired service. The office itself would not appear to be popular; for though

it has been very ably filled, very few candidates now apply for it: there are not, in fact, many persons to be found who are willing to incur the responsibility of an annual publication on subjects which cannot usually be safely treated without much careful preparation and study. (p. 69.)

53. That if the Professors are to continue to form useful and essential members of the University, their duties must be completely assimilated with its system, and be modified therefore from time to time to suit the changes which it undergoes; and that it is chiefly owing to the want of necessary readjustments of the varying circumstances of the University that some of them have lost their proper influence in its public teaching. (p. 70.)
54. That for instructing Students who had passed the preliminary examination, a numerous staff of Public Lecturers should be created. That the Student should have great freedom of choice as to whose lectures he should attend. That the remuneration of the Lecturers should be partly a fixed stipend and partly the fees paid by the pupils attending their respective classes. (p. 81.)
55. That it would be difficult to defend on adequate grounds the charges made for tuition prior to residence and subsequent to the B.A. Degree, and that it would be an advantage if they were discontinued. (p. 82.)
56. That it would be a satisfactory system if the payment for tuition were divided into two parts, according to such a proportion as might be deemed fitting; one to be devoted to the remuneration of the College Tutor, and the other to be appropriated to defray the cost of the Students' instruction, being paid to the College up to the time of passing the Previous Examination, and afterwards to the University for the maintenance of the staff of Public Lecturers. (p. 82.)
57. That both these staffs of Instructors, as well the College as the Public Lecturer, should be subsidized by payments out of the corporate funds of the several Colleges, and that from the same source additional stipends might be given in aid of the existing staff of Professors and to endow such new Chairs as may appear to be necessary. (pp. 82, 85, 86.)
58. That the Boards of Studies will be the proper authority for selecting and nominating the Public Lecturers in the particular branches of study confided to their general superintendence. Such nominations to be confirmed by grace of the Senate. (p. 82.)
59. That the system of the institution of the office of Public Lecturers will probably supersede, in great measure, the necessity for the employment of Private Tutors. (p. 83.)
60. That whenever a vacancy in the Lady Margaret's Professorship shall occur, a portion of its funds, (say £500. per annum,) might be advantageously reserved for the endowment of a new Theological Professorship. (p. 87.)
61. That the income of the two offices of Christian Preacher and Christian Advocate might be applied to the establishment of a new Chair of Theology. (p. 87.)

62. That it will be proper to suppress the inconsiderable payments attached to the offices of Barnaby Lecturers and Lady Margaret's Preacher, which have ceased to be of any practical service, and therefore may be regarded as lapsed Foundations. (p. 87.)
63. That it is deserving of consideration whether the sum annually paid for the maintenance of two Travelling Bachelors on Mr. Worts's foundation might not be usefully converted, with such addition as might be deemed fitting, into a Professorship of the Law of Nations and Diplomacy. (pp. 87, 100.)
63. That the two Canonries which it is proposed to suspend in the Cathedral of Ely, when vacancies in them next occur, might be made the endowment of two new Theological Professorships. (pp. 87, 88.)
65. That a complete scheme of Theological Instruction must comprehend the critical exposition of the Holy Scriptures, both Hebrew and Greek; selected portions of the Greek and Latin Fathers; the History of the Christian Church; the Articles and Liturgy of the Church of England and Pastoral Theology. (pp. 89, 90.)
66. That the critical exposition of the New Testament and the wide province of Ecclesiastical History, which are not at present undertaken by any of the three existing Professors, will alone require the addition of two new Theological Chairs; and that adequate assistance might be obtained for supplying the further wants which would still remain, by the appointment of a sufficient number of well-qualified Public Lecturers in the several subjects. (p. 90.)
67. That it might be deemed expedient to establish an additional Professorship of General Jurisprudence. (p. 91.)
68. That one additional Professorship of Anatomy is at all events necessary to complete the Medical Staff already existing in the University. (pp. 93, 100.)
69. That it is important to the best interests of the University that the lay element in its constitution should be at all times encouraged and maintained. (p. 94.)
70. That it is desirable not merely that the period of graduation in Physic should be shortened to the full extent proposed,⁽¹⁾ but also that the examinations which Medical Students are required to undergo should be very clearly defined, and not unduly multiplied. That they should not range over every department of medical knowledge, but embrace such only as every diligent and well-educated Student may be expected to be thoroughly acquainted with. That the harassing exercises in the Schools should be abolished, or greatly modified; and lastly, that the College and University fees for Medical Degrees should be materially reduced. (p. 94.)
71. That if the appointment to the Tancred Studentships in Medicine were deferred to the second or third year after the beginning of residence, and if they were given as the rewards of a professional examination,

(1) Vide ante p. 38.

they would tend not a little to encourage the resort of Medical Students to the University; and that it is desirable that the duration of their tenure should be reduced from six years to four, so that there would be at least one vacancy every year. (p. 95.)

72. That the tenure of Medical Fellowships should be limited to seven years after the M.D. degree. (pp. 95, 96.)
73. That the institution of Medical Scholarships of such a value as would afford an effective assistance towards defraying the expenses of medical education in all Colleges where Medical Fellowships exist or are recognised, even if the endowment of them were obtained by the sacrifice of the emoluments of the whole or a considerable part of the Fellowship itself, would be now the most effectual mode of establishing a Medical School on a secure and permanent basis; and that they are disposed to think that this is the best destination which could be given to the Linacre Professorship at St. John's College. (p. 96.)
74. That Professorships of Practical Engineering and Descriptive Geometry should be established. (p. 98.)
75. That a Professorship of Latin is necessary. (p. 98.)
76. That so long as subjects are embraced whether in the Examination for the Moral Sciences and Natural Sciences Triposes, which, though grouped together for that purpose, are not dependent upon or very closely connected with each other, it would seem desirable to allow candidates to select such portions of them as they may have made the subject of special study and preparation, without requiring them to submit to the forms of examination in others which they are not qualified to pass with credit or with satisfaction to themselves. (p. 100.)
77. That as the stipend of the Professor of Modern History is not greater than is necessary to secure the services of a person of eminent literary attainments, he should be relieved from the obligation imposed by his Charter of Foundation to find out of his salary adequate stipends for two Teachers of Modern Languages. (p. 101.)
78. That a Board might be formed to preside over and direct the studies and examinations belonging to the department of Modern History. (p. 101.)
79. That a new Professorship will be required in the science of Zoology. (pp. 60, 102.)
80. That an additional Professorship of Chemistry should be established. (p. 100.)
81. That the incomes of the Professors should not be fixed as high as that which other professional employments would generally secure for them; and in mentioning incomes varying from £400. to £800. per annum, attainable at a moderately early period of life, they indicate a scale by which the University would probably be able to command the services of men of the highest order in every department of learning and science. (p. 103)

82. That the selecting of one or more candidates for Professorships founded or to be founded by the University itself, should be entrusted to a General Board or Council of Studies, to be by them nominated to the whole body of the Senate for final confirmation or election. (p. 103.)
83. That in framing the Statutes for regulating the Professorships or Lectureships to be hereafter founded, or those already in existence which receive an augmentation of income, the following conditions should be rigorously enforced. First, residence in the University for at least six months in the year. Secondly, that the whole or a considerable part of their salary should not be paid unless the required Lectures had been delivered; but that if old age or continued illness should render the effective performance of duties no longer possible or no longer profitable to the University, then some part of his stipend in proportion to the length of service should be assigned to him by way of pension, with the title of *emeritus*. (p. 103.)
84. That to the several Boards of Study should be confided the regulation of their several departments, their proceedings when not merely administrative being subject to the approbation of the Senate, and consequently to the revision of the Council of Legislation. (p. 104.)
85. That if the General Council of Studies comprised all the Professors, the Vice-Chancellor of the current and past year, the Public Orator, the Registrary, the two Proctors, the two Moderators, two Heads of Colleges appointed by their body, and eight Members of the Senate appointed by the Colleges according to a cycle, a body would be formed which would be little likely to be influenced by the personal interests and feelings of any predominant class of its members to such an extent as seriously to compromise its usefulness and impartiality. (p. 104.)
86. That they cannot participate in the sentiments of those who are disposed to deny and undervalue the decidedly mathematical tendency of the Cambridge system; but on the contrary, regard it with peculiar complacency, and earnestly desire its perpetuation. (p. 105.)
87. That in the Mathematical Examinations the viva-voce test should be applied, not generally, but only in those cases where a near equality of apparent merit in the written examination should call for the application of some powerful discriminating principle. (pp. 110, 111.)
88. That the provision of Lecture Rooms belonging to the University is insufficient even for the existing staff of Professors. (p. 115.)
89. That measures should be taken for the purpose of obtaining a site for the erection of an ample series of buildings which are greatly needed; such as Museums of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, with convenient contiguous rooms for dissections, experiments, and books of reference, a Museum of Mineralogy, with requisite rooms for experiments; and a Museum for the deposit of physical and chemical apparatus, with all possible conveniences for their ready use by Students. (p. 124.)

90. That the privilege which the Copyright Act gives to the University might be advantageously commuted for a money payment to be expended in the purchase and binding of such works recently purchased as might be deemed to be worth preserving. (p. 129.)
91. That the constitution of the Library Syndicate is objectionable; its members are not selected for their special fitness for the duty; they are not elected or changed periodically; they are much too numerous, if any considerable portion of them should attend for the transaction of business. That they are glad to observe a proposal to alter the constitution of the Library Syndicate and to entrust that body with the appointment and removal of the Library Assistants. (p. 131.)
92. That if additions should hereafter be made to the Library, it seems desirable that a Reading-room should be provided, where not only Undergraduates, but also other persons not members of the University, might be allowed to consult books under proper regulations. (p. 132.)
93. That whenever the time shall arrive, upon the completion of the internal decorations of the Fitzwilliam Museum, that the ample funds bequeathed by Lord Fitzwilliam shall be applicable to the increase of the Collections it contains, it might be desirable to devote some considerable portion of them to the purchase of richly illustrated works, and they recommend the transfer to it of all such works now in the Public Library. (pp. 132, 133.)
94. That it is only by associating printers or publishers in some species of copartnership with the University, or by leasing the Press to them, that any considerable return can hereafter be expected from the capital which has been invested in it. (p. 136.)
95. That they gladly concur in the recommendation that the Fees from Compounders should no longer be exacted. (p. 139.)
96. That the remission of the Stamp Duties upon Matriculations and Degrees and the official Certificates of Degrees, is deserving of the favourable consideration of the Legislature; but that if such remission should be made, the University should be called upon out of its own resources to provide the Stipends now paid by government to certain Professors, except the Professors of Modern History and Botany. (pp. 140, 141.)
97. That it would be highly expedient that the present practice of confining University income to strictly University purposes should be continued, and that it would be the means of protecting the University from applications which in time of excitement it is difficult to refuse, if it were declared that votes of money for other than Academical objects could not be entertained by the Senate. (p. 141.)
98. That it would tend to relieve the Vice-Chancellor in the discharge of his multifarious duties, as well as to produce continuity in the system of financial management, if he were assisted by an officer in the character of Clerk of Accounts, to be elected periodically by the Senate. (p. 142.)

99. That the adoption of the recommendation of the Statutes Syndicate as to the appointment of Auditors,⁽¹⁾ will be a satisfactory mode of securing an effective audit of the public accounts of the University. (p. 142.)
100. That they are glad to notice in the Draft of the proposed New Statutes a clause to legalize the exaction of the Library tax, and are disposed to think it would be advantageous if the University had also the power to impose contributions upon its members for general purposes of a strictly Academical character. (p. 142.)
101. That it would not be expedient to revert to the ancient practice, so far as to allow of matriculated Students of the University not attached to any College or Hall; and that the extension of the benefits of the University, so as to embrace a larger number of Students than at present exists, and more proportionate to the great increase of population and national wealth, must be sought in a corresponding growth of the Collegiate system, and in such improvements of the existing foundations as may render them more practically useful. (pp. 143, 144.)
102. That it would be very advantageous if buildings were erected for the reception of Students in immediate connection with, and under the direct control of, the Collegiate bodies. For such Affiliated Halls they apprehend no fresh powers are required. (p. 144.)
103. That it is desirable that College Servants should be paid by fixed stipends, and not by perquisites, and in particular that the system of profits on the sale of commodities, wherever it prevails, should, as far as practicable, be discontinued; and that care also should be taken, that the prices of all articles supplied for the use of Students, should be frequently revised and made known in the College, and provision made for the frequent information of the Student, as to the amount, and the several particulars, of the liabilities he has incurred. (p. 149.)
104. That a revision of the ancient Statutes of the Colleges has become a matter of urgent importance. (pp. 150, 151, 152.)
105. That the substitution of a promise to obey College Statutes for an oath to that effect might be adopted with advantage in the Collegiate Statutes. (p. 152.)
106. That it would be an improvement in the mode of election of the Master of St. Peter's College, if the Fellows were allowed to choose their own Master. (p. 153.)
107. That the restriction in the Statutes of Caius College with respect to the election of the Master should be removed. (p. 153.)
108. That the emoluments of the Master of Trinity Hall are quite inadequate to the position which a Master of a College should occupy. (p. 156.)
109. That in the revision of the Statutes and Foundations of Colleges, it would be advantageous if an income were secured to the Heads

(1) Vide ante p. 39.

of the several Colleges from the resources of the Society itself, which should render them independent of other offices and emoluments; that arrangements might be made by which livings annexed to the Mastership might fall into the ordinary channel of the ecclesiastical patronage of the College; and that a sum of money, not necessarily fixed, but varying with the financial prosperity of the College, would be preferable to emoluments in kind. (p. 156.)

110. That the perfect integrity and impartiality with which Fellowships are for the most part awarded, is one of the most valuable features of the Cambridge system. A Student, however friendless and unknown, provided he have the requisite qualifications of character and ability, is as sure of obtaining his Fellowship as another of better family or wealthier connexions. (p. 156.)
111. That it would be highly beneficial to the several Colleges if certain limitations on the election to Fellowships (excepting the case of particular schools) were entirely removed by an enactment of the Legislature; and that such limitations should be prohibited in the case of future accession of endowment. (pp. 157—168.)
112. That it would be a great benefit to those Colleges in which Bye-Fellowships exist, if gradually, and without prejudice to the interests of existing Fellows, the different benefactions were incorporated and the Fellowships made more nearly equal. (pp. 167, 168.)
113. That it would be advantageous if the election to all Fellowships and Scholarships were vested in the Master and Fellows, or in that portion of the Society to which the government of the College either is or may be entrusted by the Statutes. (pp. 168, 169.)
114. That it is desirable, at least in the three larger Colleges, that no candidate should be admissible to a Fellowship after attaining the standing required for the M.A. degree. (pp. 169, 170.)
115. That no one should be allowed to obtain a Fellowship who had not been admitted to the degree of B.A. (excepting in the cases of those Colleges which admit Law or Medical degrees as a sufficient qualification). (pp. 169, 170.)
116. That, so far as Medical Fellowships are concerned, it would be enough if the M.D. degree at the usual time were indispensable; and that as regards Legal Fellowships, a call to the bar at the proper time should at all events be demanded. (p. 170.)
117. That in the three larger Colleges there should be an annual election of Fellows at a fixed time; and that in the other Colleges it would be convenient if, upon a vacancy occurring in a Fellowship, the space of 12 months were allowed to fill it up, beyond which time it should not be in the power of the Society to keep any of their Fellowships vacant. (p. 170.)
118. That the rule in certain Colleges requiring the Fellows to proceed to the degree of B.D. should no longer be enforced, it being understood that the removal of this obligation shall in no respect affect the professional qualification of the several Fellows. (pp. 170, 171.)

119. That the law of some of the Colleges, requiring the Fellows to enter into Holy Orders, might be relaxed so as to allow of a reasonable interval of time before a newly-elected Fellow should be required to take Orders or vacate his Fellowship. (p. 171.)
120. That Fellows of Colleges should not be required to reside, due precaution being taken for the transaction of the ordinary business of the several societies. (pp. 171, 172.)
121. That in revising the Statutes of the University and of the Colleges, it will be necessary to make provision for the continuance of the rule by which the condition of celibacy is attached to the tenure of all Fellowships. (p. 172.)
122. That a new distribution should be made of the resources of King's College into three distinct classes, of Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions, all tenable by persons who have received their education at Eton College:⁽¹⁾ and that the Provost and a portion of the Fellows should be constituted a Board of Government and Election. (pp. 173—177.)
123. That it is objectionable to continue the imposition of an oath to observe the Composition between King's College and the University. (p. 177.)
124. That if the ten Fellowships at Trinity Hall now held by laymen are allowed to be so held, it would be expedient to limit their tenure to 12 years from the standing requisite for the M.A. or B.C.L. degree; and that provision should also be made that the holders of these Fellowships should pursue the profession of the Law. (pp. 178—183.)

(1) "It does not appear to us to be expedient, in the present state of our information, to lay down a precise rule for the distribution of the revenues which we have recommended. We propose generally that the Exhibitions should be merely pecuniary helps, tenable for the ordinary period of Undergraduateship, and conferring no corporate rights upon the holders of them. These we would have bestowed at Eton upon the best scholars of that foundation proceeding to King's College, as a species of commutation for their present right to become Scholars and in due time Fellows of that Society. Besides the Exhibitions we should wish to see a competent number of well-endowed Scholarships bestowed upon Undergraduate Students, after an annual examination in the College at Cambridge, and tenable for five years, to which all persons educated at Eton, whether Exhibitioners or not, might be eligible. Such Scholarships we believe would be found a most valuable means of attracting students, and of maintaining a body of studious and well-informed Undergraduates, to give tone and vigour to the whole system of the College. The Scholarship Examination, we are informed, is found at Trinity College to be a most efficient part of the Collegiate discipline. The succession to Fellowships we would entirely sever from the Scholarships as a matter of right; there should, in our opinion, be an annual Fellowship Examination, to which all Etonians, of whatever College, having taken the B.A. Degree, and below the standing required for the M.A. Degree, might be admissible as candidates to fill the vacancies that had occurred during the past twelvemonths. Regulations for carrying this scheme into effect might, we think, be made without great difficulty by a duly authorized body, after friendly communication with the school and the College.

"By such a scheme, if adopted, a succession of motives would be supplied to stimulate the Students of the College in their academical career. A large field of competitors for such prizes as the Scholarships and Fellowships would not be wanting. The school would be largely benefited by having the endowments of the College thrown open to the whole of its scholars, instead of having them confined, as at present, to about a tenth of its number; and the College would be raised to that position in the University which the magnificence of its buildings and its great endowments so well entitle it to occupy." (pp. 176, 177.)

125. That as regards existing claims of particular Schools to Fellowships and Scholarships, a principle of commutation, by which Exhibitions conferred by the authorities of the schools on Scholars proceeding to the College, should be accepted in lieu of such claims, would be found to work beneficially for both parties.⁽¹⁾ (pp. 184, 185.)
126. That it would be advantageous if it were enacted by the Legislature, that where a beneficial College Lease has been allowed to expire, no lease of such property shall be valid for which any fine or premium is accepted. (p. 199.)
127. That it would be highly desirable to make provision for periodical Visitations of the several Colleges, and that it would be expedient to remove any doubts as to where the Visitatorial authority resides in particular Colleges. (p. 199.)

With respect to the admission of Dissenters to Degrees the Commissioners make the following remarks.

Beyond this line there lies another and a larger question on which we do not enter; namely, the expediency of admitting persons to Degrees in Arts and Law and Physic, who are not Members of the Church of England. The subject would present comparatively few difficulties, if it involved only the conferring of a certificate and title of Academical proficiency. But the real difficulty lies in another point; whether the internal system of Collegiate discipline and the course of Academical administration could be so adjusted as to comprehend persons of different religious opinions without the neglect of religious ordinances, the compromise of religious consistency, or the disturbance of religious peace.

Not seeking to disguise our impression of the greatness of the difficulty, we yet desire to express our sense of the importance of the question itself.

The University is a great national institution; invested with important privileges by the favour of the Crown or the authority of the Legislature. It exercises a most extensive influence on the education of the higher and middle classes of the community, and consequently on the intellectual, moral, and social character of the nation. But its capacity of exercising this high prerogative fully and completely must depend on its keeping pace with the progress of enlightened opinion and moving in sympathy and unison with the spirit of the age. It is one of the noblest charac-

(1) "For the schools it would be advantageous if they had an indefeasible right to confer pecuniary rewards upon their best scholars proceeding to the particular College at fixed times, in place of the contingent reversion to vacant Fellowships at long and uncertain intervals. In making such a commutation, regard should be had to the number of persons likely to proceed from the school to the University; and it should also be borne in mind that the Exhibitioners would be equally eligible with other candidates to the open Fellowships and Scholarships on the Foundation of the College; and as the Scholarships would be tenable together with the Exhibitions thus commuted, it would not be reasonable that the latter should continue to be of equal value with the original Scholarship or Fellowship. In order to replace the income withdrawn by the commutation which we have indicated from the existing Fellowships and Scholarships, we should see no objection to make available the sums at present devoted to the maintenance of open Exhibitions, or such as are not restricted to particular schools. In many Colleges these are of considerable value, and we do not doubt that they would be productive of much greater good if bestowed in the way of Foundation Scholarships, according to the mode we have suggested." (p. 184.)

teristics of our times that the barriers, which long excluded so many of our fellow-subjects from the equal enjoyment of civil rights on account of differences in religious opinion, have happily been removed by the prevalence of a generous and wise policy. The University will be placed, more or less, in a false position, if it estranges itself from this great movement of liberal progress. There is a manifest and intelligible challenge to it to throw open the advantages of its system of education, under proper securities, as widely as the State has thrown open the avenues to civil rights and honours. Undoubtedly, many of the endowments of its Colleges are connected with the Church by links which it would be an injustice to sever. Its school of Theology is identified with the Church, and incapable of a separate existence. But, as a great school of liberal education for the lay professions, for the pursuits of general literature and science, for the business and offices of active and public life, it should seem to be capable of a freer range and a more extended usefulness without any compromise of duty or apostacy of principle. Were it to enter on this more open course in a spirit of generous magnanimity, it might draw to itself a yet larger measure of public sympathy, and even find increased safety in thus identifying itself with the liberal policy of the age.

What securities should accompany such a concession to public opinion; what guarantees for internal peace can be provided, either by regulations of the University or enactments of the Legislature; how much can be made matter of compact, and how much must be left to mutual confidence between the University and any new classes of Students whom it may eventually be induced to admit; these are questions on which we do not presume to express an opinion. We humbly leave them to the effect of time, to the wisdom of the Legislature, to the gracious consideration of your Majesty. (p. 44.)

The practical means by which the recommendations of the Report may be carried out are thus stated.

Having now indicated the principles upon which we think that any reform of the University and Colleges should be conducted, it remains to consider the practical means by which such principles could most satisfactorily be applied. There is no doubt much within the power of the several Colleges themselves. We believe, however, that no complete correction of the evils we have pointed out can be effected unless under the authority of the Legislature. How this is to be applied is a matter for grave consideration. The revision of Statutes, the examination of sub-foundations, the incorporation of Bye-Fellows, the adjustment of the claims of Schools, the determination of the relative numbers of Fellows and Scholars, and many other points which we have noticed, involve a multiplicity of details which demand the greatest care, diligence, and prudence for their correct and satisfactory settlement. If Parliament

should entertain the question of the reform of the University and its Colleges, it seems to us that it would be convenient to lay down, in an Act of the Legislature, the principles upon which such reforms should be conducted, and to entrust a Board with temporary powers necessary for carrying them into effect. By this means it would be possible to consider carefully the various individual and corporate interests which would be affected, and to consult the feelings and wishes of those whose active and willing co-operation is necessary for the successful accomplishment of any measure of change, however urgently demanded, and however well matured. The results of the deliberation of such a Board as we have ventured to suggest, arrived at after due consultation with the various parties interested, might properly be referred to Your Majesty in Council for final sanction.

We need scarcely add that in any proposed changes we contemplate a due regard being paid to vested interests. (pp. 199, 200.)

The Report concludes with the following remarks :

The nature of our task, which we have now brought to a close, has unavoidably led us to dwell upon points, where from the progress of that "great innovator" Time, and the operation of social causes little within her control, the University has been left out of her true position and become imperfectly adapted to the present wants of the country, so as to stand in need of external help to bring about some useful reforms and wholesome modifications of her institutions. We have discharged the duty imposed upon us according to the best of our ability, with earnestness and good will, with a loyal fidelity to the commands of Your Majesty, and with veneration and love for that University to which we belong. Had we undertaken our laborious duty in any other spirit, we should have ill interpreted the intentions of the Royal Commission by which we have been guided in our inquiries : for we have a heartfelt assurance of Your Majesty's good will towards those venerable institutions, which in times past have had a great and good effect upon the moral and intellectual character of Englishmen, and which owed their corporate life and continued power to the wisdom and munificence of Your Majesty's Royal Ancestors.

Before we conclude this Report, it is with unfeigned pleasure that we attempt another task ; that we endeavour in a few words to indicate the points wherein the University has in modern times shown in the spirit of her administration her willingness to enlarge the cycle of her Studies, and to modify her institutions so far as the rigid severity of her laws permitted. We have abundant proofs supplied by our Evidence that the University has been liberal in the general administration of her funds, not husbanding them parsimoniously, but bestowing them, to the very limits of her power, upon objects of great academical importance. Nor should we fail to notice the vote of a Committee to revise the Statutes of the University with a view to petitioning Your Majesty for Your Royal sanction to an amended Code of University Laws. This Com-

mittee was voted by the Senate some time before the issue of a Royal Commission had been by any one anticipated. That the University was ready to enlarge its cycle of Studies is proved by its instituting new Triposes of the Moral and Natural Sciences; and thus affording to most of the Professors an extended field of usefulness. A like spirit has been shown by the Colleges, which in several instances have, at a great cost and no small sacrifice of personal interests, enlarged their buildings, and in all cases shown themselves careful guardians of their corporate property, by foregoing a part of the income of the existing body with a view to the prospective benefit of the Society. Many of the Colleges also have sought wholesome modifications of their Statutes, given up valueless or injurious privileges and gone to the full extent of their powers in obtaining the removal of restrictions which prejudicially limited the free election to their Fellowships and Scholarships. All these were spontaneous acts, and in the right direction. We regard them as the marks of a wise and honourable spirit, and they have been in good part suggestive to ourselves of the reforms we have ventured to recommend.

Following rather than originating this opening source of amelioration, while fettered by no restrictions, such as have necessarily imposed a limit on internal reforms, we have, in the foregoing Report recommended a series of measures, in perfect harmony, as we conceive, with the spirit which has prompted these beginnings, though in some respects going far beyond them. We have proposed the restoration in its integrity of the ancient supervision of the University over the Studies of its Members, by the enlargement of its Professorial system—by the addition of such supplementary appliances to that system as may obviate the undue encroachments of that of private tuition—by opening avenues for acquiring Academical Honours in many new and distinct branches of knowledge and professional pursuit—by leaving to more aspiring Students ample opportunity to devote themselves to those lines of acquirement in which natural bias has given them capacity, or in which the force of circumstances has rendered it urgent upon them to obtain pre-eminence; while yet not denying to the less highly gifted the social advantage of an University Degree. Still following the same lead, though here no doubt passing beyond the immediate limits marked out by internal reformatations, we have recommended the removal of all restrictions upon election to Fellowships and Scholarships, and we have pointed out the means by which, without any real injury to the claims of particular schools, all Fellowships and Scholarships may be placed on such a footing as to be brought universally under the one good rule of unfettered and open competition. In a like spirit we have regarded the existing distribution of Collegiate emoluments. We recognise the prevailing practice by which Fellowships are looked upon as just rewards of eminent merit, and as helps and encouragements to the further prosecution of study or general advancement in life. But, at the same time, bearing in mind that the Fellows of Colleges were by the original constitution of the University in the position of Teachers, and have laborious duties assigned to them arising out of the old scheme

of Academical instruction, while in modern times the Fellowships are frequently held by Non-residents, and rarely contribute in any direct way to the course of Academical instruction, though their emoluments far exceed their original value; we have thought, that in consideration of this practical exemption from the performance of such educational duties, it is no more than reasonable and equitable in return, that an adequate contribution should be made from the Corporate Funds of the several Colleges towards rendering the course of Public Teaching, as carried on by the University itself, more efficient and complete.

In proposing reforms, we do not wish to dissociate the present from the past; neither do we recommend changes except for the purpose of removing positive evils. There are minute details,—forms, and ceremonies,—distinctions of dress and rank—and other observances—which might be retained, because they are historical; or if changed at all, it should be by internal, rather than external legislation.

The teaching of the University should be the exponent of what is highest and best in the condition of Literature and Science; and should be in part also the help and guide to her sons in their aspirations after moral and intellectual excellence. Where she has failed in this, it has been partly, we think, from the want of that legislative freedom which we would wish to give to her.

The long-continued influence of literary and philosophical examples upon the sentiments and conduct of societies is perhaps in no place better illustrated than in Cambridge. The works of Bacon and Newton are, at this moment, influencing its Studies for good. The prevalence of the Newtonian philosophy may have given a severity to a prominent part of its course which made it well fitted for the benefit of the few, but in some respects ill-fitted for the benefit of the many. Our recommendations, if acted on, would, we think, remove this objection, yet keep entire that high and honourable distinction given in Cambridge to the sciences which are of all others most exact and severe.

One happy circumstance in the position of the University is deserving of special comment. A great majority of the College Fellowships have long been open to free competition; this has given to the University a high moral elevation, and contributed in a great degree to make her the honoured instrument of public good. The same condition marks the distribution of many valued University Prizes. It is, we think, this fact which has called forth a high sentiment of honour and an unbending sense of public duty on the part of the governing powers and examiners, whether of the Colleges or of the University. That the rewards of competition be given to the most worthy is a principle now so deeply penetrating the moral life of Cambridge, that its violation seems almost beyond the region of thought.

What above all other things gives us hope for the future good of Cambridge, is the manly, free, and truth-loving character of her sons, springing in part, at least, from her Collegiate system, the character of her studies, and the uprightness of her administration, producing in return

confidence and good will on the part of those committed to her care. In all her members she believes that she possesses a body of men who, strong in their historical remembrances, cling to what is truly good, would seek for no needless change, and would admit of no change which had not the fair promise of scientific, moral, and religious benefit.

With such expressions we conclude this Report, grateful to Your Majesty for Your watchful regard to the lasting honour of the University, and anxious on our own part that what we have recommended may be among the means of contributing to that end. (pp. 201, 202, 203.)

The subjoined statistical particulars are given in the Report:

THE YEARLY INCOME OF THE UNIVERSITY APPLICABLE TO GENERAL PURPOSES, estimated on an average of the Seven Years ending at Michaelmas 1851.

	£.	s.	d.
Income arising from Land	484	0	0
“ from Houses	148	0	0
“ from Burwell Manor	6	14	4
“ from Burwell Tithe Rent-charge	1660	0	0
“ from Government Annuities	507	18	6
“ from Profits of the Press	895	0	5
“ from Dividends on Stock, deducting Income Tax	187	0	0
“ from Wine Licences	221	8	6
“ from Matriculation Fees	1874	7	1
“ from Fees for B.A. Degrees	914	1	7
“ from Fees for other Degrees	921	8	5
“ from other Fees and Fines	146	4	3
	<u>£7966</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>

THE YEARLY INCOME OF THE UNIVERSITY, APPROPRIATED TO SPECIFIC OBJECTS, estimated on an average of the Seven Years ending at Michaelmas 1851.

	£.	s.	d.
Library Subscriptions, collected from Members of the University (six shillings a-year from every Member except Sizars) and appropriated to the purchase of books and binding, to the payment of the debt on the New Library Building, and the Salaries of the two Junior Assistant Librarians	1957	5	8
Two thirds of the Library Fines, appropriated to the use of the Library	25	14	9
Interest of Money bequeathed by Rev. John Manistire for the purchase of books (deducting Income Tax)	150	0	4
From the Worts Estate, for the purchase of books and binding	684	6	6
From the Rustat Estate, for the same purposes	186	5	3

	£.	s.	d.
From the Woodwardian Estates, for the support of the Geological Museum and Salary of the Professor . . .	348	2	2
Interest of money bequeathed by Viscount Fitzwilliam for the support of the Fitzwilliam Museum (deducting Income Tax)	2621	5	0
For the support of the Botanic Garden . . .	237	3	4
From Mr. Crane's Estate, for the Relief of Sick Scholars . .	186	19	10
Interest of Government Stock, for the Ramsden Sermon, preached annually, on the subject of Colonial Church extension (deducting Income Tax) . . .	5	1	10
For Scholarships and Prizes, the Annual Income received by the Vice-Chancellor is . . .	1161	18	7
The Trustees of Lord Craven's Scholarships also pay annually to five Scholars the sum of . . .	375	0	0
The Battie's Scholar also receives an annual Income of about . . .	30	0	0
The Worts Trustees pay to two Travelling Bachelors of Arts a yearly Income of . . .	200	0	0
The two Smith's Prizemen receive . . .	50	0	0
The Norrisian Prizeman receives a Medal and Books to the value of . . .	12	0	0
Sir William Browne's Medallists receive Medals to the value of . . .	15	15	0
The Trustees of Mr. Hulse's Estates have paid an average annual income—			
To the Christian Advocate of . . .	241	10	6
To the Hulsean Lecturer . . .	381	12	4
And to the Hulse Prizeman . . .	117	1	6
The Vice-Chancellor also receives from Mr. Palmer's Legacy for the augmentation of the salary of the Arabic Professor an annual Income (deducting Income Tax) . . .	32	18	2
From Mr. Norris's Estate for the Salary of the Norrisian Professor, and a small annual donation of Books to the Prisoners in the Town and County Prison (deducting Income Tax) . . .	102	17	6
From Mr. Disney's Foundation for the Disney Professor of Archæology (deducting Income Tax) . . .	29	2	6
From the Paymaster General, a sum voted annually by Parliament for the payment of—			
The Regius Professor of Civil Law . . .	96	16	11
The Professor of Chemistry . . .	96	16	11
The Professor of Anatomy . . .	96	16	11
The Professor of Modern History . . .	359	6	8
The Queen's Reader in Botany . . .	176	5	1
The Jacksonian Professor . . .	96	16	11
The Professor of Mineralogy . . .	96	16	11
Banker's Commission and Stamps . . .	2	9	5

1022 5 9

£. s. d.

From the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests
for—

	£.	s.	d.
The Regius Professor of Civil Law .	33	15	9
The Regius Professor of Physic .	33	15	9
The Margaret Professor of Divinity .	10	17	10
The Lady Margaret's Preacher .	7	18	6
Emmanuel College .	13	14	7
The University Chest .	7	18	6
Banker's Commission and Stamps .	0	5	6

108 6 5

The University has also received from its Members, and paid
to the Government on account of the tax imposed upon
Matriculations and Degrees, an average annual income of

3051 9 7

THE YEARLY EXPENDITURE OF THE UNIVERSITY, estimated on an average
of the Seven Years ending at Michaelmas 1851.

Burwell:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The Vicar	300	0	0			
Rates and Taxes	387	7	1			
Expense of Collecting Rent Charge, and Repairs of Chancel and Vicarage .	70	8	4			
Expense of Annual Visitation and Dis- tribution of money to the Poor, &c., on Mid-lent Sunday	12	3	4			

769 18 9

Rent of Old Printing Office, paid to Queens' College .	40	11	4
Rates and Taxes	363	16	2
Stipends and Salaries	1107	17	0
Sermons and Speeches	31	10	0
Charitable Gifts and Subscriptions	47	18	6
St. Mary's Church Repairs—Salaries of Organist, Clerk, and Choristers, &c.	194	10	11
Senate-House and Schools—Ground Rent, Repairs, Salary of School-keeper, &c.	250	10	10
Anatomical Museum and Lecture Rooms adjoining the old Botanic Garden	152	7	11
Mineralogical Museum	10	12	9
Stokys' Almshouses	61	19	4
Registrary's Office	19	17	1
The Observatory—Salaries, Repairs, &c.	552	4	8
The Spinning House—Salaries of Chaplain and Surgeon, Sup- port of Prisoners, &c.	173	16	8
The Library—Salaries of Officers (excepting the two junior Assistants) Insurance, Repairs, &c. (not including the purchase of books and binding	811	7	3

	£.	s.	d.
The Botanic Garden, in addition to the funds appropriated to it	433	14	10
Stationery, Paper, and Printing for Examinations	347	2	1
The Pitt Press, for printing Reports, Notices, &c.	182	11	1
The Cambridge Improvement Commissioners for Paving, Lighting, and Cleansing, being one-eighth part of the whole sum paid by the University and Colleges	283	8	1
Miscellaneous expenses, including payments made by the Proctors, Addresses, Law Expenses, Repairs, Insurances, &c.	507	18	9
The Government Annuity (granted by Act of Parliament as a compensation for the loss of the privilege of printing almanacs) appropriated by Grace of the Senate to printing and publishing new works or new editions of old works	500	0	0

THE FOLLOWING SUMS HAVE BEEN EXPENDED OUT OF THE UNIVERSITY CHEST, during the last 30 years, in extending and improving the Buildings of the University:—

In the years	£.	s.	d.
1821—1833. For the purchase of Sites and the erection of New Buildings for the University Press	27658	12	1
1821—1826. For building the Observatory and supplying it with Instruments (£5664. 15s. having been voluntarily contributed in addition by members of the University and others)	13299	0	0
1823. For the purchase of Dr. E. D. Clarke's Collection of Minerals	1500	0	0
1830. For the purchase of ground from King's College as the site of a new Library, Museum, and Lecture Rooms	12000	0	0
1831. For the purchase of land for the new Botanic Garden, and for obtaining the Act of Parliament required	3441	3	8
1832—1833. For the purchase of Astronomical Instruments for the Observatory	1686	4	9
1834—1836. For building the Anatomical Museum and Lecture Rooms adjoining the old Botanic Garden	2200	0	0
1841—1842. For the fittings of the new Mineralogical Museum	735	11	9

In addition to the sums thus expended out of the University Chest :—

In the Years

1837—1848. The new Fitzwilliam Museum was erected at a total cost of £91550. 9s. 10d., the funds being supplied partly by the accumulated interest of the money bequeathed by Viscount Fitzwilliam, and partly by a loan of £12000. borrowed on the security of the same interest. The site of the Museum had been previously purchased at a cost of £9645. defrayed by the same fund.

1837—1842. One side of a proposed Court for a new Library, Museum, and Lecture Rooms was erected, and the fittings of the Library completed at a total cost of £31711. 12s. 7d., of which sum £22141. 10s. was contributed voluntarily by members of the University and others, and of the remainder, part has been defrayed and part is now in course of payment by the Library Subscription Fund.

1840—1843. The fittings of the new Geological Museum were completed at a cost of £4122. 5s. 1d. paid out of the funds accumulated from the income of the Woodwardian Estates.

SALARIES AND EMOLUMENTS OF PROFESSORS.

	£.	s.	d.
Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity	1854	17	10
Regius Professor of Divinity	1209	0	0
Regius Professor of Greek	640	0	0
Regius Professor of Hebrew	640	0	0
Plumian Professor	525	0	0
With a residence of which all repairs and parochial taxes are paid.			
Lowndean Professor	436	0	0
Regius Professor of Modern History	421	16	8
Jacksonian Professor	411	16	11
Regius Professor of Civil Law	319	2	8
Regius Professor of Medicine	315	5	9
Downing Professor of Law	312	10	0
With an excellent residence.			
Downing Professor of Medicine	312	10	0
With an excellent residence.			
Woodwardian Professor of Geology	280	16	5
Professor of Botany	258	15	1
Professor of Anatomy	246	16	11
Professor of Chemistry	241	16	11
Professor of Moral Philosophy	195	6	3
Professor of Mineralogy	159	6	11
Lucasian Professor of Mathematics	157	8	7

	£.	s.	d.
Norrisian Professor of Divinity	100	0	0
Professor of Arabic	72	18	2
Professor of Political Economy	62	10	0
Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic	40	10	0
Disney Professor of Archæology	30	0	0
Professor of Music	0	0	0

No endowment. Fees for musical exercises and degrees
which are of rare occurrence.

Sadlerian Lecturer at Emmanuel College	67	10	0
Fifteen other Sadlerian Lecturers each	45	0	0
Barnaby Lecturer of Mathematics	4	0	0
The three other Barnaby Lecturers each	3	4	0
Christian Preacher	318	12	4
Christian Advocate	241	10	6

SALARIES AND EMOLUMENTS OF UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

	£.	s.	d.
Vice-Chancellor (and some small fees)	400	0	0
Proctors (between them)	668	14	4
Their attendants	113	0	0
Pro-Proctors (between them)	236	0	0
Their attendants	56	10	0
Moderators (between them)	243	10	9
Scrutators (between them)	98	2	6
Public Orator	124	10	0
Three Bedells (between them)	794	15	6
Registrary	397	8	0
Librarian	210	0	0
First Library Keeper	160	0	0
Second Library Keeper	78	0	0
Third Library Keeper	73	10	0
Fourth Library Keeper	67	10	0
Schoolkeeper, Marshal, &c.	42	0	0

NUMBER OF DEGREES in the 8 years ending 1850.

Doctors in Divinity	36
Doctors of Laws	20
Doctors of Physic	16
Doctors of Music	2
Licentiates in Physic	9
Bachelors of Physic	29
Bachelors of Laws	46
Bachelors of Divinity	75
Masters of Arts	1825
Bachelors of Arts	2741

DEGREES AT EACH COLLEGE during same period.

St. Peter's	201	Jesus	147
Clare Hall	155	Christ's	264
Pembroke	126	St. John's	994
Caius	253	Magdalene	138
Trinity Hall	94	Trinity	1271
Corpus Christi	278	Emmanuel	291
King's	58	Sidney	102
Queens'	261	Downing	31
Catharine Hall	195		

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAYMENTS TO THE UNIVERSITY CHEST.

	£.	s.	d.
For Matriculations	1912	5	9
For Degrees	1953	17	0
	<u>£3866</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Printed Books about 170000.

MSS. 3163.

Received under Copyright Act annually: Books about 3000, pamphlets and periodicals about 4000, pieces of music about 500. Money value as by selling prices in the London Catalogues, about £1350 per annum. Volumes taken out in 1847, 25530.

PITT PRESS.

Frames, fittings, and appurtenances for 70 compositors.

Presses and appurtenances for 56 pressmen.

Eight printing machines requiring about 50 men and boys to manage, work, and supply them.

A 10-horse steam engine, 2 boilers, turning lathe, forge, and circular saw, occupying at present 4 hands.

One (steam power) milling machine, hydraulic and screw hot presses, at which together 100 men and boys might be employed if necessary.

Printed from 1810 to 1850 :

Bibles	868,750
Testaments	1,190,350
Prayer Books	435,900

MUNIMENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY REGISTRY.

Charters, Statutes, &c. from 1266

Wills proved in the University from 1500 to 1765.

Grace Books from 1454.

Original Graces from 1571.

Degree Books from 1454.

Supplicants for Degrees from 1569.

Autograph Subscriptions from 1613.

Matriculation Books from 1544.

Autograph Matriculations from 1724.

Mandates from 1558.

Royal Letters and Letters from Chancellors of the University, &c. &c.

Acta Curiae coram Procancellario } from 1551.
Acta Curiae coram Commissario }

Audit Books from 1545.

Vouchers of the Vice-Chancellor's Accounts from 1558.

Returns of Assize of Bread 1596 to 1836.

Returns of Burgesses in Parliament from 1614.

COLLEGES.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.—Annual value of Mastership on average of 7 years ending Michaelmas 1851, £430. 9s. 3d. (exclusive of Rectory of Glaston, Rutlandshire, returned at £200. per annum, and of the proceeds of property bequeathed by benefactors and of which the Master has the exclusive management). Annual value of Foundation Fellowships on average of the same years, £258. 0s. 5d. (exclusive of dinner commons). Gross annual income of the College £7317. 3s. Number of printed books and MSS. in the Library nearly 6000.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.—Value of the Mastership for year ending Michaelmas 1851, £982. 4s. Value of Foundation Fellowships £317. 3s. 2d. together with dinner commons. Gross annual income of the College for the year ending Lady-day, 1851, £12013. 8s. (including balance of building fund). Number of books in the Library above 10000.

CAIUS COLLEGE.—Number of printed books in the Library about 14300. MSS. about 700.

TRINITY HALL.—Annual value of the Mastership and Foundation Fellowships £150., and 2s. per diem during residence for commons. Gross annual income of the College £3917. 2s. 10d.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.—Number of printed books in the Library about 4500.

KING'S COLLEGE.—Annual value of Provostship on average of 7 years ending 1851, £1190. 0s. 3d. Annual value of Fellowships on same average; Senior Fellows £270. 8s. 3d., Junior Fellows, M.A. £175. 11s., Junior Fellows, B.A. £117. 5s., Undergraduate Fellows £78. 19s. 5d. Annual value of Scholarships on same average £27. 4s. (The value of the Fellowships and Scholarships is exclusive of commons and allowances at the butteries.) Gross annual income of the College £26,857. 7s. 11d. Number of books in the Library nearly 10000.

QUEENS' COLLEGE.—Average annual value of the Presidentship £608. 13s. 4d. Annual value of Fellowships £145. 6s. 3d (exclusive of table ex-

penses and 30s. per week during residence). Gross annual income of the College £5347. 0s. 1d. Number of books in the Library nearly 25000.

CATHARINE HALL.—Number of printed books and MSS. in the Library about 7660.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.—Annual value of Mastership on an average of 7 years £793. 9s. 7d. Value of Foundation Fellowships £330. 9s. 8d. (together with 15s. 6d. per week). Gross annual income of the College £9178. 15s. 5d. Cost of the new building £7439.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—Annual value of the Mastership upon an average of 7 years, about £1160. Annual value of the Foundation Fellowships £140., together with an allowance for room rent and a share of corn rents during residence. Gross annual income of the College £26,166. 14s. 11d. Number of books in the Library about 26000, of which about 400 are MSS.

MAGDALENE COLLEGE.—Annual value of the Mastership about £660. (exclusive of the interest of money from sale of advowson of a living formerly attached to the Mastership and of other emoluments not stated). Value of Foundation Fellowships £330. (together with £28. for commons). Gross annual income of the College £4130.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—Annual value of the Mastership about £2700. Annual value of an ordinary major Fellowship about £230. with dinner commons, 7s. per week during residence, and rooms rent free. Annual value of Scholarships about £46. 16s. 8d. Annual value of Sizarships £49. 4s. Gross annual income of the College £34,521. 19s. 10d. Number of books in the Library about 35000.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.—Annual value of the Mastership on a 7 years' average £955. 6s. 1d. Annual value of a Middle Fellowship £207. 5s. with part of dinner expenses. Annual value of Foundation Scholarships £52. 13s. 2d. Gross annual income of the College £6516. 16s. 3d. Number of books in the Library about 17000.

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE.—Annual value of the Mastership £796. Annual value of the Foundation Fellowships £178. with some allowance for commons. Value of Foundation Scholarships 7s. per week during residence. Gross annual income of the College £5392. 16s. 10d.

DOWNING COLLEGE.—Annual value of the Mastership £600. and 5s. per diem for commons. Annual value of Fellowships £100. with 2s. 6d. per diem during residence. Gross annual income of the College £7239. 17s.

This year the old Hospital of St. Anthony and St. Eligius at the southern entrance of Trumpington Street⁽¹⁾ was purchased by the Improvement Commissioners. It was taken down and its site thrown into the street. The inmates removed on Michaelmas-day to a new Hospital, erected in Henrietta Street, in the Parish of St. Andrew

(1) Vide vol. i. p. 105.

the Less (from the designs of Mr. R. R. Rowe), at the cost of the Corporation, aided by voluntary contributions, and the sum realised by the sale of the old Hospital.⁽¹⁾

(1) The cost of re-erection (including the site) was £1075. 9s. 2d., which was thus defrayed:

	£.	s.	d.
Improvement Commissioners for site of old Hospital	300	0	0
Materials of old Hospital	27	16	0
Subscription	266	0	0
The Corporation	481	13	2
	<u>£1075</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>

The balance of the subscription fund (£39. 19s.) was paid towards the augmentation of the endowment of the Hospital.

By a Deed dated 7th August, 1851, the Corporation covenant to keep the new Hospital in repair.

The following inscription is on tablets at the east end of the new Hospital:

The Hospital of Saint Anthony and Saint Eligius, founded in the Parish of Saint Benedict, in or about 1361, By Henry de Tangmer, Burgess of this Town.	Here re-erected at the charge of the Town, aided by Voluntary Contributions, in the Mayoralties of William Warren and Elliot Smith, Esquires, 1851 and 1852.
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There are also in front statues of St. Anthony and St. Eligius (given by Mr. Rowe the Architect, and Messrs. J. C. and J. Bell the builders) the Arms of the Town and De Tangmer; a Bell and Tau Cross (emblems of St. Anthony), and a Hammer and Horse-shoe (emblems of St. Eligius).

At the time the Municipal Corporations Act passed, the allowance to each inmate of the Hospital did not exceed 1s. 6d. per week. By the liberality of special benefactors and the public generally, the allowance to each has been raised to at least 5s. per week. The following is from a Report presented to the Council, 2nd March, 1854.

Augmentations of the Endowment of the Hospital.

MISS ANN TURNER (who died in or about 1843), left by will £400. sterling, in trust to invest the same and apply the dividends equally between the inmates of the Hospital in augmentation of their allowance. With this bequest £409. 1s., £3. per Cent. consolidated Bank annuities have been purchased.

In and before 1848, the sum of £308. 9s. 6d. was collected by the late WILLIAM MORTLOCK, Esq., by public subscription for the further endowment of the Hospital.

MR. SAMUEL SALMON (who died 1st January, 1848), gave by Will £400. for the endowment of the Hospital. This bequest was invested in the purchase of £437. 3s. 10d., £3. per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, subsequently sold for £419. 15s., and re-invested in the purchase of 8 acres of Land at Fulbourn.

WILLIAM ADAMS, Esq., (who died 7th August, 1849,) gave by Will £200. (free of legacy duty), for the endowment of the Hospital.

MR. ROBERT HAYLOCK, of Annesley Place, on 5th May, 1852, gave £10. to augment the income of the alms-people.

MR. GILBERT IVES (who died 16th June, 1825,) gave by Will £200. to the Literary Society at the Bull Inn, in aid of their Benevolent fund, and on the death of Mr. George Goodman the last recipient, Mr. Ives's legacy, under a clause in his Will, became applicable to the endowment of this Hospital. His Executors accordingly, in January 1851, transferred to the Trustees of this Hospital £170. 17s. 5d., New £3½. per Cent. Stock, and they subsequently paid £10. 17s. 8d. (the balance of unapplied dividends) to the Trustees of the Hospital.

In 1849, the Trustees of this Hospital purchased 9A. 2R. 20F. of Land at Fulbourn. 1A. 0R. 25F. was in 1851 taken by the Newmarket Railway Company, for which they paid the Trustees £245., and in the same year the Trustees purchased 0A. 2R. 28F. of Land at Fulbourn, of the Rev. Derisley Harding, for £33. 15s. This Land immediately adjoins the other land belonging to the Charity.

The Trustees now have

	£.	s.	d.
In the Cambridge Savings Bank.....	225	0	0
In the Bank of Messrs. Mortlock and Co.	20	18	1
Balance of Subscriptions for re-erection of the Hospital	39	19	0
	<u>£285</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1</u>

The Trustees are about to invest the above sum in a further purchase of Stock.

On the 23rd of October, died, in the 83rd year of his age, the Rev. Benedict Chapman, D.D., Master of Gonville and Caius College. By his Will he bequeathed to the University £1000., £3. per Cent. Reduced Annuities, for the augmentation of the Norrisian Professorship of Divinity,⁽¹⁾ and £2200. to his College (to which he had in his lifetime given £1000).

At the annual election of two Councillors for each Ward on the 1st of November, there were contests in four Wards. The results of the Polls were as follow:—East Barnwell Ward: Charles Wagstaff, 239; Charles Edward Brown, 227; Charles Allen, 222; William Wallis, 197. West Barnwell Ward: William Baker, 283; Thomas Anthony, 251; Benjamin Langton, 245; John Death, 193. Market Ward: John Bonnett, 161; Isaiah Deck, 152; Francis Eaden, 139; Henry Edlin, 139. Trinity Ward: Edward Rist Lawrence, 174; Henry Edward Chisholm, 170; William Cockerell, 78.

On the 9th of November the Council passed Resolutions deploring the national loss sustained by the death of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, and eulogising his fine character and great services. On the 18th the public funeral of this illustrious hero was celebrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, where seats were assigned to a Deputation from this University. On that day the shops throughout this town were shut and all business was suspended. The bells of all the Churches were tolled minute time from 10 to 4, and dumb peals were rung at Great St. Mary's at 5 and 9 P.M. Sermons were also preached in Trinity Church, in the morning by the Rev. F. Chalmers, Rector of Beckenham, Kent, from Heb. ii. 10, and in the evening by the Rev. Charles Clayton, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Caius College and Minister of the Parish, from Job. ix. 12. On Sunday the 21st of November, a Sermon on the Duke's death was preached at Great St. Mary's, before the University, by the Rev. J. J. Blunt, B.D., Margaret Professor of Divinity, from 2 Sam. iii. 38, and the Mayor and Council went in procession (with the Maces covered with crape) to Great St. Andrew's, where a Sermon, appropriate to the mournful occasion, was preached by the Rev. John Cooper, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Vicar of the Parish and Chaplain to the Mayor, from 1 Cor. iv. 2.⁽²⁾

The Statutes Syndicate, on the 30th November, made another Report containing alterations of their former recommendations (partly

(1) Accepted by Grace of the Senate, 2nd February, 1853.

(2) All the above Sermons were printed, as also two others on the Duke's death, one preached at Christ's Church on the 19th of September, by the Rev. J. H. Titcomb, M.A., and the other at St. Benedict's, on the 21st November, by the Rev. Joseph Pullen, B.D.

in conformity with the suggestions of the University Commissioners⁽¹⁾, and also the addition of new Statutes to the following effect:

TAXING.

That the power, which is recognised in the Revised Statutes as belonging to the University in respect to taxing its Members for the uses of the Library, be distinctly vested in it also in respect to taxing them generally for purposes strictly academical.

PROCTORS.

That whenever a person who has been nominated Proctor by a College is presented to the Chancellor by the Master of that College or by some one deputed by him, there shall be delivered to the Chancellor a Certificate, according to a form prescribed by the University, signed and sealed by the Master of the College to which the person nominated belongs, or by his Locum-tenens, testifying that the person so nominated has been resident in the University the major part of each of three several Terms at the least during the period of two years immediately preceding.

On the 9th of December, Mr. Pulling, Vice-Chancellor, and 10 other Heads of Colleges, promulgated a notice cautioning all persons *in statu pupillari* to abstain from being present at any exhibition of Wombwell's Collection of Wild Beasts.

On the 16th of December, the subjoined Resolutions were passed unanimously by the Council.

1. That this Council is glad to observe, from the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state, discipline, studies, and revenues of the University and Colleges, that they recommend the abolition of the Great Assembly, and of the oaths taken by the Mayor and Bailiffs for conservation of the liberties of the University; as also to transfer the supervision of weights and measures from the University to the municipal authorities.

2. That this Council cannot, however, but regard with some apprehension the suggestions of the Commissioners for limiting the jurisdiction of the local Magistracy over officers and members of the University, and facilitating claims of exclusive conusance by the Chancellor's Court.

3. That, from certain passages in the said Report, this Council feels called upon emphatically to declare its conviction that the law is administered by the Magistrates of this Borough with exemplary impartiality in those cases where officers and members of the University are concerned, as in all other cases.

(1) These alterations are stated in notes to the Reports from this Syndicate of 10th December, 1851, and 28th May, 1852.

4. That the proposal of the Commissioners that the Vice-Chancellor should possess the power of revoking the licences of Victuallers in certain cases, that such power should be absolute and without appeal, and that in case of such revocation of a licence it shall not be competent to the Borough Magistrates to grant a new one, either to the offending party or to any tenant of the same house, without the Vice-Chancellor's formal consent; appears to this Council to be uncalled for and most objectionable.

5. That although the Commissioners inferentially sanction the retention of the power of discommuning tradesmen and others, and notwithstanding a recent legal decision in favour of that power, this Council is of opinion that such power has been abused, that its abolition might be effected without any real inconvenience to the University, and that its exercise must ever be found incompatible with the existence of that cordial feeling between the members of the University and the inhabitants of the Town which it is the admitted interest of each body to excite and maintain.

6. That whilst cheerfully recognising the kind and excellent motives which evidently dictated the suggestions made by the Commissioners concerning restrictions on the contracting of unnecessary debts by Students, this Council cannot refrain from expressing its opinion that the Students in the Universities are not, on any just principle, entitled to exemption from the usual and obvious, though melancholy, effects of improvidence; unless the legislature be prepared to extend the like protection to all her Majesty's subjects wheresoever residing, who may be in a state of pupilage.

7. That this Council observes, with no little surprise, the entire silence of the Commissioners with respect to the important question of local burthens, a subject brought prominently under their notice in the Memorial presented to them by this Council, and in the remarks on that Memorial made by a Syndicate appointed by the Senate of the University.

8. That a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to the Vice-Chancellor of the University, and that the Mayor be requested to apply to the Vice-Chancellor for a conference between a Committee of this Council and a Syndicate of the University, with a view to an amicable and satisfactory arrangement of the various questions to which these Resolutions relate.

The five hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Corpus Christi College, was celebrated by a dinner in the College Hall on the 16th of December. Mr. Pulling, Master of the College and Vice-Chancellor of the University, presided. Lord Monteagle, William Parker Hamond, Esq., High Sheriff of the County, H. H. Harris, Esq., Mayor, and several of the Heads of Houses, Professors, and Officers of the University were also present. About 140 persons partook of the hospitalities of the College on this occasion.

1853.

On the 2nd of February, a Grace passed the Senate constituting a Syndicate to consider the expediency of augmenting the existing means of tuition by Public Professors and Public Lecturers, (Non-Regents: Placets 38; Non-Placets 17. Regents: Placets 25; Non-Placets 19). On the same day a Grace passed empowering a Syndicate to report as to the steps to be taken for erecting additional Lecture Rooms and Museums.

The friends of the Rev. William Carus, M.A., Canon of Winchester and late Fellow of Trinity College, gave £500. £3. per Cent. Consols for founding a yearly prize or prizes for the encouragement of the accurate study of the Greek Testament. A Grace accepting this benefaction passed the Senate on the 2nd of February. Mr. Carus afterwards gave £500. in augmentation of the endowment.

At Congregations held on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th of February, Graces were offered to the Senate for sanctioning the alteration of the Statutes of the University in conformity with the Reports of the Statutes Syndicate, dated 10th December, 1851,⁽¹⁾ 23rd March,⁽¹⁾ 28th May,⁽²⁾ and 30th November, 1852.⁽³⁾ Of these Graces the following passed (but it must be borne in mind that the changes thereby contemplated are contingent upon the sanction thereof by the Crown):

For restricting the power of the Caput to Graces for Degrees and for constituting a Council to consider and prepare all other Graces to be offered to the Senate. [In Regent House: Placets 43; Non-Placets 9.]

For fixing the day after Ash-Wednesday for inauguration of Bachelors of Arts and for perfecting of their degree.

For admitting Bachelors of Arts of three years' standing to incept in Arts on the Friday after Ash-Wednesday.

For dispensing with the personal attendance of the inceptors in Arts and Doctors at the Greater Commencement. [In Regent House: Placets 45; Non-Placets 18].

For empowering the Senate by Grace to prescribe the exercises for degrees (except those pertaining to English sermons).

For dispensing with the Theological Exercises of Masters of Arts not proceeding to degrees in Theology (except English Sermons by those in Holy Orders), and for abolishing declaration of change of line.

For empowering the Senate by Grace to regulate the morning and afternoon sermons at St. Mary's.

(1) Vide ante pp. 34—41.

(3) Vide ante pp. 104, 105.

(2) Vide ante pp. 67—69.

For allowing the Senate to intermit sermons at St. Mary's during the summer vacation (except on Michaelmas-day). [In Non-Regent House: Placets 36; Non-Placets 26. In Regent House: Placets 36; Non-Placets 20.]

For abolishing the taking the degree of B.D. by ten-year men. [In Non-Regent House: Placets 44; Non-Placets 21. In Regent House: Placets 34; Non-Placets 14.]

For discontinuance of the Clerum on the 8th of May.

For abolishing Compounders' fees. [In Non-Regent House: Placets 48; Non-Placets 10.]

For abolishing cautions for exercises.

For admitting a Student in Arts to the title of Bachelor designate in Arts, after keeping nine terms exclusive of the term in which he is first entered. [In Regent House: Placets 36; Non-Placets 8.]

For regulating the privilege of taking the degree of D.D. per saltum.

For designating the faculty of Civil Law the faculty of Law. [In Regent House: Placets 30; Non-Placet 1.]

For restraining degrees to Noblemen, to actual noblemen, to their sons, and to those who in course will become noblemen.

For granting degrees to Deans of Cathedrals, Heads of Colleges, and others distinguished by station or merit without dispensation from the Crown.

For dispensing with subscription to all degrees except those in Theology. [In Non-Regent House: Placets 31; Non-Placets 10.]

For substituting a promise of obedience to the laws and executive authority of the University on the taking of a degree for an oath.

For requiring the Proctors elect to produce certificates of residence. [In Non-Regent House: Placets 56; Non-Placets 2.]

For a new cycle for the appointment of Proctors, Taxors, Scrutators, and Auditors.⁽¹⁾

For the nomination of Auditors.

For compensating the existing Esquire Bedells in respect of the abolition of compositions.

For empowering the Senate to prescribe mulcts or fines.

For regulating the election of the Caput.

For empowering the Chancellor and Library Syndicate to appoint and dismiss the Under Library Keepers.

For empowering the Senate to tax the Members of the University for academical purposes.

(1) The new cycle for the nomination of Proctors, Taxors, and Scrutators contains 50 years, and the turns of the several Colleges are as follow:

Trinity	12
St. John's	11
King's	7
St. Peter's, Clare Hall, Pembroke, Caius, Queens', and Christ's, 6 each	36
Corpus Christi, St. Catharine Hall, Jesus, Magdalene, Emmanuel, and Sidney, 5 each	30
Trinity Hall and Downing, 2 each	4
	<u>100</u>

The cycle for the election of Auditors contains 100 years, each College having the same number of turns as in the other cycle.

For regulating the exercises and disputations for degrees in Theology, Law, Medicine, and Music.

The following Graces were rejected:

For requiring for the keeping of a term residence during two thirds thereof. [In Non-Regent House: Placets 32; Non-Placets 42.]

For abolishing the privileges of Commorantes in Villa. [In Non-Regent House: Placets 24; Non Placets 47.]

For empowering certain Students in Theology to obtain the title of Licentiates in Theology. [In Non-Regent House: Placets 15; Non-Placets 37.]

For empowering Licentiates in Theology of twelve years' standing to proceed to the degree of B.D. [In Non-Regent House: Placets 2; Non-Placets 25.]

For admitting Graduates of other Universities besides Oxford and Dublin to titular degrees. [In Non-Regent House: Placets 9; Non-Placets 53.]

For requiring renewal of subscription in certain cases. [In Non-Regent House: Placets 16; Non-Placets 43.]

For reducing the number of Esquire Bedells to two. [In Non-Regent House: Placets 21; Non-Placets 38.]

The consideration of certain Graces relative to degrees in Law and Medicine was postponed.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to determine the merits of a Petition complaining of the last election of Burgesses in Parliament for this Borough, sat on the 26th and 28th of February and 1st of March, and on the last-mentioned day unanimously came to the following Resolutions:

1. That Kenneth Macaulay and John Harvey Astell, Esquires, are not duly elected Burgesses to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of Cambridge.

2. That the last election for the said Borough is a void election.

3. That Kenneth Macaulay and John Harvey Astell, Esquires, were by their Agents guilty of bribery at the last Election.

4. That it has been proved that Charles Nurrish was bribed by the payment of £10., Joseph Dealtry by £6. 10s., Henry Mansfield by £10., George Richardson by £10., John Shareman by £10., Thomas Butcher by £5., William Baker by £4., John Hawkes by £10., Thomas Lee by £7. and £1. in furniture.

5. That Samuel Long, Joseph Stearn, William Taylor, William Peake, William Gilbert, and William Warrington were engaged in bribing at the last Election, but that it was not proved that such bribery was committed with the knowledge and consent of the sitting Members.

6. That there is reason to believe that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at the last Election for the Borough of Cambridge.

On the 1st of March, the votes of the Burgesses were taken as to the adoption by this Borough of the Act,⁽¹⁾ enabling Town Councils to establish Public Libraries and Museums; 873 votes were given for the adoption of the Act, and only 78 against such adoption.

On the 11th of March, the Senate voted a Petition to the House of Commons against a Bill for the relief of Her Majesty's Subjects professing the Jewish Religion. Non-Regents: Placets 30; Non-Placets 13. Regents: Placets 31; Non-Placets 9.

On the 12th of April, a Poll was taken for the election by the Senate of a Perpetual Curate of Allerton Mauleverer, in the County of York, the patron whereof was a Roman Catholic; 61 votes were recorded for the Rev. William Valentine, and 21 for the Rev. George Creighton. Neither candidate was a member of this University.

At a Congregation held on the 13th of April, a Grace passed to petition the House of Lords against a Bill authorising the Legislature of the Province of Canada to make provision concerning the Clergy Reserves in that Province. The votes were—Non-Regents: Placets 30; Non-Placets 11. Regents: Placets 21; Non-Placets 13.

The Norrisian Professor's Salary for the year 1850-51, having reverted to Lord Wodehouse in consequence of no Lectures having been delivered during that year, as the Professor held the office of Vice-Chancellor, his Lordship gave the amount (£102. 10s. 6d.) to the University as an addition to Dr. Chapman's bequest for the augmentation of the Professorship, and on the 13th of April a Grace passed authorising the Vice-Chancellor to communicate the thanks of the Senate to his Lordship.

On the 2nd of June, Her Majesty, in compliance with an Address from both Houses of Parliament, issued a Commission under Her Royal Sign Manual, authorising Graham Willmore, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel-at-Law, George Boden, Esq., and Thomas Tower, Esq. to make inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at elections for Members to serve in Parliament for this Borough. The Commissioners sat at the Guildhall on the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th of June, and the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th of August. They examined 298 witnesses, and on the 17th of August made a Report in the following terms:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

We, the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the provisions of stat. 15 & 16 Vict. c. 57, under Your Majesty's Royal Sign Manual,

(1) Stat. 13 & 14 Vict. c. 65.

to inquire into the existence of corrupt practices in elections of members to serve in Parliament for the borough of Cambridge, humbly submit the following Report to your Majesty.

We received Your Majesty's warrant on Saturday the 4th of June, and proceeded with all possible dispatch to begin the inquiry, which we did on Tuesday the 7th of June, at the Town Hall, Cambridge.

Our sittings were continued at that place by successive adjournments, with permission of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, until August 6th, when we adjourned, until August 13th, to the Middle Temple, in London. We wish to acknowledge the great courtesy and attention which we have uniformly received from the Mayor, the Town Clerk, and all other official persons connected with the borough. Throughout the whole progress of this inquiry they supplied to us all the information at their command, and afforded to us every possible facility in the discharge of our duties.

We cannot omit to notice the ability, discretion, and promptitude with which Gowran Charles Vernon, Esq., the Secretary to the Commission, has performed the important functions which have devolved upon him.

A period of nineteen days was occupied exclusively in the examination of the witnesses summoned before us in open court. The first matter for our inquiry was as to the existence of corrupt practices at the last election, which took place on the 8th of July 1852; and the evidence given before us clearly proved, at an early period of the inquiry, the existence of such practices, and fully confirmed the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, "That there was reason to believe that corrupt practices had extensively prevailed at the last election for the said borough." We also ascertained that an unbroken chain of corrupt practices, capable, to a certain extent, of direct proof in detail was continued upwards until the election of the year 1839 inclusive, and that a general and confident opinion also prevailed of the existence of such practices in elections anterior to that period. Two actions also were brought, and penalties recovered, for direct bribery committed in 1835, one of which in respect of bribery on behalf of James Lewis Knight, Esquire (now Lord Justice Knight Bruce), is reported in 3 Adolphus & Ellis, p. 51.

With the view of throwing light upon subsequent proceedings, we made some few general inquiries as to the nature and constitution of the borough previous to the passing of the Reform Bill. It appeared that the constituency then consisted wholly of freemen, about 160 in number, about one-half resident in Cambridge or within seven miles, the other half non-resident. The freedom was elective by the existing freemen, or transmissible by birth or apprenticeship. The borough contains fourteen parishes, and consists of Cambridge proper and a district called Barnwell. No manufactures are carried on therein.

About the year 1785, Mr. Mortlock, a banker of the town, who had acquired such influence with the then constituency as to possess absolutely the power of returning members, is said to have disposed of his influence for a large sum of money to the late Duke of Rutland, the owner of a

seat called Chevely, and other property near Cambridge. On his death the power of returning members for the borough passed, together with the title, to the present Duke. That power was continued by the election of freemen who held the same political sentiments as the Duke, and were in many instances his personal friends, tenants, and retainers; and also by bestowing patronage, both Government and personal, among some few of the constituency. Occasional entertainments were likewise given to the whole body of the freemen and some of their friends. The elections themselves were conducted in a quiet inexpensive manner, almost resembling a domestic transaction. And Mr. Pryme, who on one occasion was himself a candidate in a contested election, assured us that there was not expended on his behalf one farthing. By the passing of the Reform Bill the Rutland influence was annihilated, and never afterwards reappeared. Since then (the practice of entering into indentures of apprenticeship scarcely existing in Cambridge) the number of freemen has constantly decreased; and at the last election, with a population of about 28,000, the constituency consisted of 1,850 householders, 28 householders and freemen, and 9 pure freemen. The parties are about equally divided in Liberals and Conservatives. From 150 to 200 voters systematically abstain from voting, from fear of prejudicing their interests or displeasing others. These are principally engaged in trade, or holding situations in colleges. Since the Reform Bill sixteen candidates have offered themselves for the borough; of these, three only have been connected with Cambridge. It is generally supposed that the first election was free from any corrupt practices. The new constituency are said to have been proud and pleased with their recent acquisition of the franchise, and wholly ignorant of any means of using it for the purpose of procuring pecuniary advantages. But on that occasion a system, then unconcealed and avowed, of treating the voters prevailed on both sides. This system, varying in its modes of accomplishment, and of late more covertly done, has continued up to the present time. We had brought to our notice many instances where individuals, on a sort of speculation, without express authority, threw open their houses for the entertainment of voters. The expenses thus incurred were generally defrayed by the party, either at the time, or previous to the ensuing election. The practice also was very early commenced, and was continued without interruption until the last election inclusive, of permitting voters, after having promised their votes, to recommend to the committee conducting the election persons to act as flag-bearers, flag-protectors, messengers, watchmen, &c., with payments of 5s. and 10s. a-day. Those payments much exceeded the remuneration which such persons could obtain in their ordinary employments. Their services were unnecessary, and in most cases merely nominal. The amount of payments to such persons bore a considerable proportion to the expenses which a candidate was called on to defray for his election; and such expenses were incurred purely for the purpose of influencing the recommending voter in favour of the candidate. Refreshment tickets, varying in amount, were also issued, which appear to have been in their nature transferable.

During the whole period, from the passing of the Reform Bill down to the last election inclusive, a large expense has constantly been incurred by the candidates on both sides in matters of a decorative character, such as flags, banners, processions, &c.; in the conveyance of able-bodied voters from one part of the borough to another; in bands of music; in bell-ringing, &c. The sums paid for these things, and to the men recommended by voters, constitute about one half of the whole expenses of the elections, as is illustrated by the items of the accounts of the election in 1852, set out in the schedules of this Report. In the election of 1852 a proposal was made by the committee of the Liberal candidates to the Conservative committee to dispense with the expenses of this nature on both sides. After some discussion this was declined, on the alleged ground that the Liberal committee had no power to prevent others of their party from indulging in them.

No part of the expenses of an election being defrayed from any borough or public fund, the whole of them fall upon the candidates. We were informed that the strictly legal expenses of an election would not necessarily exceed £200. for each candidate, instead of about £600., which of late years has been estimated as the average. We give this on the information of Mr. Cooper, the town-clerk, and other witnesses familiar with elections. Mr. Pryme, however, informed us that in 1837, when he had the advantage of gratuitous professional assistance, and stipulated to pay only the strictly legal expenses, his election cost him only £100.

In that year the candidates were, the Right Honourable Thomas Spring Rice, George Pryme, Esq., James Lewis Knight, Esq. (now the Lord Justice Knight Bruce), and the Honourable John Henry Thomas Manners Sutton. Besides the ordinary practices of treating, and the appointment of flagmen, &c., direct money bribery was stated to us as having been practised by the Conservative party. We have, however, no evidence of those practices in detail, owing, probably, to the fact that the agents employed on that occasion were strangers brought in expressly for that purpose from London and other distant places. It was found, however, to be more convenient and advantageous to employ constantly a local agent; and a person named Samuel Long, who had previously acted merely as a messenger and payer of tavern bills, being discovered to possess in an eminent degree the qualifications for that appointment, he appears to have acted, firstly in 1839, and ever afterwards, as chief briber of the party. He generally received about £50. for his services each election, besides various payments for his services as registration agent. And, as a remuneration for the imprisonment which followed his conviction for bribery committed in 1839, he received, after some delay, £200. Upon no one occasion, as he stated to us, had he ever any communication with a candidate.

For the first four contested elections after the passing of the Reform Bill, namely, in 1832, 1834, 1835, 1837, Liberal candidates were returned. This state of things, however, was not destined very long to continue. Permanent bodies, under the name of registration committees, were very

early formed on either side, for the purpose of superintending the proceedings of the registration courts, and of forwarding the electioneering interests of their respective parties. The expenses of each party relative to registration are between £50. and £100. a-year, which are defrayed by leading members of the constituency, aided by the sitting members.

We examined at some length a person named Scott, who, as early as the year 1838, was employed as a paid agent of the Conservative party at a fixed weekly salary, acting under the instructions of Mr. George Fisher, William Swann, Michael Headley, and Samuel Long. He described to us minutely the nature of his occupation in that capacity. His practice was, to procure a list from the register, of all persons that he thought might be accessible to pecuniary influence. Having carefully informed himself of the character, occupation, habits, circumstances, political opinion, and connexions of each individual, he then contrived to make his acquaintance, and watched his opportunity for insinuating to him the expediency of turning his vote to some advantage. He described his first step as being uniformly to point out to the voter that it could be of no visible tangible consequence to himself personally, which of the candidates should be returned. If he succeeded in convincing him it was of no importance to him which way he voted, he found that, to use his own expression, half his work was done; because it was obvious that where both sides were indifferent, where it was immaterial to him which candidate was returned, he would prefer having £10. for voting on one side rather than nothing for voting on the other, especially if he happened to be straitened or embarrassed in his circumstances.

All this was confirmed by some of the bribed voters examined by us, who stated that they had no political opinions at all, they were no scholars, they hardly knew which was which, but voted according as they were directed by the person to whom they sold their votes; that £10. was of more service to them than the members were, and therefore that they always sold their votes if they had a chance. Many, it was stated to us by the principal bribing agent, would not take the trouble to vote at all unless paid for their votes.

Out of 111 voters bribed at the election in 1852, who received their expenses after examination before us, upwards of 30 signed their receipts with a mark from inability to write.

Having ascertained that a voter might safely be applied to as being bribeable, Scott reported his name to Swann, or Long, or some other superior, and left him to be operated upon when required. One part of the system was to ascertain what rates were in arrear, and to pay off those of the voters supposed to be favourable to the party. After a voter had once received a bribe, the proceedings became very much simplified. It was obvious that no delicacy was necessary in applying to him on future occasions. A voter once bribed might be calculated upon as bribeable ever after; and the bribed voter himself became also an agent for the procuring of other bribed voters among his friends and connexions. Confidence, moreover, was established, a natural consequence of the scrupulous fidelity with which Long on all occasions fulfilled the pro-

mises he had either directly made, or caused to be implied. A conventional language was established, in which communications passed between himself and the voters. It was the practice of Long to tell a voter to "*go and do what was right*," and he would "*do what was right*," or merely to pronounce the words "*all right*," or simply to inquire which way a voter meant to vote; by which an intimation was sufficiently conveyed that he would be paid for his vote.

This confidence and understanding at last attained such perfection that Long was able to send voters to the poll by merely looking at them with a peculiar expression of countenance, or without even seeing them, by merely leaving a message with the wife that Long had called. The presence of other persons, even though they were intelligent partizans on the opposite side, or appointed expressly to watch him, in nowise interfered with his operations. At the election of 1843, Long actually was accompanied from nine to three o'clock on the polling day, during his progress among the voters, by a man named Tempany, in order to prevent his having intercourse with them. But, as Long assured us, "it made no difference; he did just as well with him as without him, and twenty Tempany's would have made no difference, for he could bribe just as well before his face as behind his back." His custom was not to pay his men till after the election was over; and this, except under extraordinary circumstances, he uniformly observed. The money not paid by himself was generally then sent to them in parcels left without message, or in blank envelopes, sent by post. The amount appears to have been rarely fixed on beforehand; the sum most commonly paid was £10. Many of the bribed voters appear to have considered their vote as a property, which they valued only for its money worth; and accordingly they dealt with it simply as a commercial means of benefiting themselves. They generally fulfilled their engagements, except in a few instances, where, having received the money beforehand, they were, to use the expression of Long, so dishonest as not to vote at all.

With regard to the voters proved to have been bribed in 1852, which amount to 111, we have ascertained the value of the qualification of each, and also the proportions which they bear to the other voters possessing similar qualifications; this will, perhaps, be more distinctly understood by reference to the following tables:—

No. 1.

Total number of bribed Voters.	Rated (gross rental) at not exceeding 10 <i>l</i> .	Above 10 <i>l</i> . not exceeding 15 <i>l</i> .	Above 15 <i>l</i> . not exceeding 20 <i>l</i> .	Above 20 <i>l</i> . not exceeding 30 <i>l</i> .	Above 30 <i>l</i> . not exceeding 40 <i>l</i> .	Above 40 <i>l</i> .	Total.
111 3 Freemen not qualified to vote as householders.	38	36	20	11	3	0	108
108							

No. 2.

Proportion of Voters proved to be bribed to other Voters possessing similar Qualifications.

Freemen	about	1 in	7
Householders rated at not exceeding £10. (gross rental)						1 in	8
"	"	above £10. not exceeding	£15.	"	£20.	1 in	11
"	"	"	£15.	"	£20.	1 in	16
"	"	"	£20.	"	£30.	1 in	30
"	"	"	£30.	"	£40.	1 in	55
"	"	"	£40.	"		0 in	464

From the best information we were able to obtain, the number of bribed voters throughout the whole constituency never exceeded from 150 to 200; but this, in Cambridge, where the parties are nearly in a state of equipoise, of course enabled the party possessed of the bribed votes to gain the election; and the opinion, accordingly, seems to have prevailed among all well-informed persons, that it would always have been in the power of Long to secure the return of those candidates in whose behalf he might have been retained. This opinion Long himself also stated with very great confidence.

We arrived at the conclusion that the main body of the constituency were themselves not only innocent, but also ignorant, of bribery, except by general report; and that they reprobated and deplored its existence. We found, also, that those gentlemen examined before us who had represented the borough, or been candidates, not only most distinctly and solemnly disavowed all knowledge of the application of their money for the purposes of direct bribery, but had also, in most instances, strictly enjoined their friends to abstain from illegal practices, and required an account, accompanied by vouchers, of all their expenditure. From this, however, Sir Alexander Grant was an exception; as he candidly confessed that, from his knowledge, acquired during his representation of several other boroughs, and from his observations at Cambridge, he thought it safest to know nothing about the application of the money which he contributed; and he therefore gave no instructions as to its destination, nor inquired how it had been employed. It ought, in justice to those gentlemen, to be stated, that they not only denied having made contributions of money for improper purposes after their elections, but they also very frankly and emphatically disavowed any liabilities, or undertakings to make themselves liable to contributions of any kind hereafter. In all cases, therefore, where those gentlemen were examined, we have no other alternative than to assume that the money expended in bribery was furnished without their knowledge by other parties, though in the cases of the earlier elections we were unable to trace it to its original source. Unfortunately, we had not always the satisfaction of examining them, death and illness in some cases precluding us. The Lord Justice Knight Bruce declined to attend, on the ground of great personal inconvenience; but we had the advantage of being favoured with his opinion, that his examination would have been "wholly superfluous and useless."

Lord Monteagle also informed us that, under existing circumstances, it was wholly impracticable for him to absent himself from attendance on the duties of his office. In the course of our inquiries it was stated before us, that in many instances where money was paid in bribery, the vote would be given in the same way without the payment of money. This appeared on the positive statement of the voters themselves, and was also confirmed by the obvious interest in the parties employed to distribute the money, that the distribution should be as large as possible, for the purpose of increasing both their own influence and their own profit. In endeavouring to trace the course of money employed in bribery through the parties engaged in its distribution, we may observe, that we rarely found the amount alleged to be intrusted fully accounted for. This will be especially observed by comparing the evidence of Long and Austin with that of C. W. Naylor, and that of William Taylor with the contradictions which it received from various witnesses.

We thought it right to endeavour to ascertain how far the power to administer the bribery oath has operated as a check or detection of bribery. We found that since the passing of the Reform Bill two actions have been brought to recover penalties for bribery, in each of which verdicts were obtained for the plaintiffs; and two prosecutions for bribery, in which convictions were obtained, have been instituted. It appeared also, that during the time when we have conclusive proof that bribery was constantly, systematically, and largely practised, the bribery oath was administered on between twenty and thirty occasions at each election; and that only one person refused to take the oath, which he did purely on the ground of religious scruples. He was not suspected of bribery, but the oath was tendered in the expectation that his peculiar tenets would cause him to refuse it. On no occasion have any information, or any materials for a prosecution, been procured or suggested in consequence of tendering the oath. As a means of detection, therefore, it would seem to be quite useless; persons of intelligence most cognizant of election proceedings, have, on examination before us, expressed their strong opinion that the administration of the oath is perfectly futile as a means of detecting bribery. They state their practice to have been to abstain from tendering it, on the ground that the only result in cases of bribed votes has been to add the crime of perjury to that of bribery, as in their opinion the moral sense would not at all operate to prevent a voter guilty of bribery from committing perjury. It will be observed that a bribed voter has every temptation to take the oath; if he refuses, the suspicion attaching to him is immediately confirmed, while, if he consents, that suspicion possibly may be removed; and, at all events, his detection is at least as difficult after he has consented as before. Moreover, to accomplish a conviction for perjury the whole of the facts and some others must be proved which are necessary to procure a conviction for bribery; with this addition, that in the perjury prosecution most of the facts must be proved by two witnesses; whereas, in that for bribery, one witness alone would be sufficient. We may also state, that at all events, so far

as relates to bribery, and virtually, according to some of the witnesses, so far as relates to treating, the Act of 1842, for the more effectual discovery and prevention of treating and bribery, appears to have produced no result whatever; the parties engaged in bribery examined before us having never observed the slightest effect from it at any time.

We also arrived at the conclusion, that the expenses attendant upon legal proceedings, whether by action or by prosecution, against persons guilty of bribery, operate practically to prevent such proceedings from being undertaken. In both cases these expenses must, under ordinary circumstances, be incurred by individuals; the State, unless a prosecution is ordered by the House of Commons, bearing no part of the expenses. In each of the two actions it was calculated that the expenses amounted to about £150. on the part of the plaintiff only; and the defendants in both, being persons, as generally will be the case, without property, the whole of those expenses had to be borne by the plaintiffs. In one of the prosecutions the expenses amounted to upwards of £400. The expense of the other, which was ordered by the House of Commons, was certainly much more; and it appears to us that such an amount of expense is much beyond what any individual would willingly incur, whatever might be the extent either of his public virtue or his political animosity.

We now proceed to state in their order the circumstances of the elections into which we have inquired. With regard to the elections previous to 1839, although treating was carried on to a great extent on both sides, and bribery was generally believed, and indeed in the two actions before mentioned was proved, to have been practised, in most instances by strangers brought into the town for that purpose, we could not obtain any evidence in detail as to these transactions.

1839.

In 1839 the candidates were—

The Hon. John Henry T. Manners Sutton, who polled 717 votes.

Thomas Milner Gibson, Esq., who polled . . . 617 “

Number of electors polled . . . 1334

Sir John Milley Doyle came forward on the Radical interest, but finding no chance of success was induced to retire. On this occasion a Conservative candidate was, for the first time since the passing of the Reform Bill, elected. Long, who had previously been employed only as a messenger, and for the payment of some tavern bills, was entrusted by William Swann with money for the purposes of bribery. Swann had acted on the committee of Mr. Sutton, had canvassed with him; and upon a petition being presented, and proof given of an act of bribery by Long, Mr. Sutton was unseated. Long himself received a sum of money for the purpose of being distributed in bribery, furnished him by Swann and Thomas Mitchell, landlord of the Eagle Inn, who received it from the late Mr. George Fisher, a banker of Cambridge. This was stated by Swann to have been from £200. to £300., but by Long him-

self not to have exceeded £100. A man named Charles Clarke was also employed, and was entrusted with about £400., supplied, as he believed, by Mitchell; of this a small portion was devoted to paying the rates; he himself bribed directly a few voters, and handed over about £350. to a man passing under the name of Quinton, for the purpose of distribution in bribery. Quinton was fetched from Norwich by Clarke, and remained in Cambridge one day only. During the election a body of sixteen voters were offered to Mr. H. S. Foster, to vote for the Liberal candidate, at £5. a-head, being, as they said, half the price they should require from the Conservatives; they were refused, and ultimately voted on the other side. Mr. Sutton expressly stipulated that he should not contribute more than £300.; he paid that sum, and something additional for the expenses of chairing. He was not privy to any circumstances of the expenditure of the election, and has no knowledge from what quarter other money was procured. After the election a statement was furnished by Long to the professional agents of the petitioner, for the avowed purpose of being used as evidence in his behalf; this statement, however, was a complete tissue of falsehoods, mingled with a few unimportant facts, carefully prepared by Long, as he told us, for the mere purpose of delusion and mystification, he having done all he could to lead the petitioners astray from the truth. Upon being called as a witness before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, he contradicted all the statement which he had before made. He was afterwards convicted of bribery for his proceedings at that election. It appears from the report of the proceedings of the Committee, that the total expenses incurred at the election on behalf of Mr. Manners Sutton, including the chairing, amounted to £1132. 10s. 5d. Mr. Gibson informed us, that his expenses were about £600., and that he had no knowledge of any illegal expenditure.

1840.

In 1840 a single election occurred in consequence of Mr. Sutton being unseated. The candidates on that occasion were—

Sir Alexander Cray Grant, Bart., who polled	736 votes.
Thomas Starkie, Esq., who polled	651 “
Number of electors polled	<u>1387</u>

Mr. Starkie is dead. Sir Alexander was examined, and stated that he contributed the sum of £500., and some other sums under £100. to charities in lieu of being chaired. He said that he never entered his own committee-room, and carefully abstained from acquiring any knowledge as to the application of his money, being of opinion that the seat of no member for a borough is safe, if he informs himself of what is going on at his own election. Clarke and Long were both employed in bribing electors, and Clarke absconded in consequence of a transaction of this kind. During his absence he received from £200. to £300. from the Conservative committee. Long distributed between £300. and £400. in bribery, which he received from Swann and Rudd; and, according to his testimony, Clarke distributed about as much more.

1841.

In 1841 there was a general election, and the candidates were—

The Hon. John Henry T. Manners Sutton, who polled 758 votes.	
Sir Alexander Cray Grant, Bart., who polled	722 “
Richard Foster, Esq., who polled	695 “
Lord Cosmo George Russell, who polled	656 “
Number of electors polled	<u>1430</u>

Mr. Wagstaff, an inhabitant of Cambridge, also came forward, but retired on the payment of his expenses. On this occasion Mr. Sutton allowed his name to be put forward, and canvassed the borough, with the express understanding that he should not, nor did he, contribute any part of the expense; neither was he acquainted with the application of it. Sir Alexander contributed £1000., and observed the same precautions for remaining in ignorance as to what was done with it which he had adopted in 1840. Dr. Bartlett, however, who took an active part in the financial department, stated that the open and avowed expenses on the Conservative side amounted to between £1300. and £1500.; and Sir Alexander himself felt sure that £2000. would not cover them. Money appears to have been raised from local sources which we were not able to detect. Treating was carried on to a great extent at this election, and Long distributed between £500. and £600. in direct bribery, supplied to him from Swann. He appears to have been the chief bribing agent employed by the Conservative side at that election.

Lord Cosmo Russell was not examined before us, on account of ill health; but Mr. Foster stated that he paid £500. as his share of the expenses, and that a like amount was contributed by Lord Cosmo. He also stated that he had no personal knowledge whatever of the existence of illegal practices on either side. However, shortly previous to the election, an application to Mr. Coppock, the parliamentary agent, was made by Mr. Francis Gunning, now deceased, but then a solicitor residing in Cambridge, and an active partisan on the Liberal side. Mr. Coppock was requested to send down some person to assist in the election on the part of the Liberals. He stated that, wanting persons to assist in election matters, he had sent for some from Norwich, the natives of which place are celebrated for their “ingenuity” in electioneering matters.

He further said, that he perfectly understood, as any one conversant with elections would do, for what purpose this person was to be employed. He selected a man named Hart, alias Jones, who was instructed to go down to Cambridge, and to do whatever he was desired to do when there. Hart went there, and had two meetings with persons unknown to him. One of these, the witness Donkin, furnished him with £100. and a list of the names of persons who were to be bribed with that money. Donkin received the money and the list from Mr. Gunning, and had no further knowledge respecting them. Hart immediately commenced operations, but entirely without success, only one person accepted any money, and he did so merely for the purpose of having Hart appre-

hended, which was done on the third day after his arrival in Cambridge. He was subsequently convicted of bribery, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. Mr. Coppock sent down an attorney and furnished the money necessary for his defence, and afterwards presented him with £100. This money was supplied by Coppock from a fund under his control, raised by subscription among the Liberal party for general electioneering purposes. He stated that previous to a general election a large sum is always raised, both by Liberals and Conservatives, but that he provided no money for bribery in Cambridge, neither was he cognizant of the sources from which it was obtained, but he believed them to be local. We made every effort to investigate the circumstances of this, the only act of direct bribery proved before us to have been committed at any election on the Liberal side. We examined several persons who were suggested to us as having information on the subject, but they all, on their oath, denied any knowledge of it. A witness (Stearne) stated that Hart, shortly after his apprehension, told him that he had been fetched to Cambridge by Mr. Burcham, the barrister, who was then resident in that town, and who took an active part in that election. This, however, was denied altogether by Hart himself, and is also at variance with the statement of Mr. Coppock. We requested Mr. Burcham to attend and give evidence before us, he informed us that he would do so; instead of his appearance, however, we received a certificate from Mr. Welbank, the surgeon, on Saturday the 6th of August, that his health would not allow him to travel; and upon our making, on the following Thursday, a further requisition of his attendance, we learned that he had left England on that morning for the continent. We had received no notice from Mr. Burcham of his intended departure, and have not thought that we should be justified, because of his absence, in postponing the completion of our Report.⁽¹⁾

1843.

In 1843, Sir Alexander Grant having accepted office, a single election took place. The candidates were—

Fitzroy Kelly, Esq., who polled	713 votes.
Richard Foster, Esq., who polled	680 “
Number of electors polled	<u>1393</u>

Previous to his coming forward as a candidate, Mr. Kelly received several letters and had several interviews with Dr. Bartlett, now in holy orders, who at that time resided in Cambridge, and was an active partisan of the Conservative party. After Mr. Kelly consented to come forward, Dr. Bartlett was instructed by the late Mr. George Fisher before-mentioned to go to the Golden Cross Coffee House, Charing Cross, in London, and there to see a person who probably would deliver something to him. Bartlett went, and was accosted by a stranger, who delivered to him a parcel, which he said came from some friends anxious for the success

(1) The passages relative to Mr. Burcham's absence occasioned a correspondence between him and the Commissioners, which appeared in the Cambridge Independent Press, 29 Oct. & 26 Nov. 1853.

of Mr. Kelly, and which they desired should be delivered to Mr. Fisher. Dr. Bartlett took the parcel, and delivered it as requested. It contained £1000. Of this about £600. was returned to him; and he, through the medium of his brother (now in Australia), delivered it to a stranger, for the purpose, as Dr. Bartlett believed, of being employed in bribery. We examined Sir Fitzroy Kelly very minutely as to these extraordinary circumstances. He stated that he was wholly ignorant of them until he read the examination of Dr. Bartlett; that he had no knowledge or suspicion that any sum of money had been employed on his behalf other than what he himself had advanced, and which amounted to between £800. and £900. in respect of which vouchers were produced before us. That, after consenting to come forward, he most solemnly enjoined all his friends to abstain from any expense which was not strictly legal, and assured them that he should consider that man as his bitterest enemy who should act otherwise. Sir Fitzroy also assured us that he had no knowledge that any corruption had been practised at his election, either from what occurred at the time, or from what he had learned afterwards. Previous to this election, Long had been employed as a registration agent, and also for the purpose of bribing voters for the Conservative party. He received from Swann and the witness Rudd about the same amount, £500. or £600., as at the previous election. A medical man, named Southee (now in Australia), was similarly engaged, and had under his special charge the district called New Town, with which Long was not to interfere. The witness John Goldsmith received from a stranger, robed as a gowmsman, whom he was instructed to meet, and who answered to the name of "John Brown," between £200. and £300. This money was also distributed in bribery at the rate of £10. a-head. Long had by this time established so complete a confidence in the minds of the voters that he could *look* them into an understanding of what was to happen, or could intimate to a voter that he would receive a bribe by merely leaving a message that Long had called. Treating appears to have existed extensively on both sides. It was on this occasion that Long was accompanied on his bribing progress by Tempany in the manner before stated. A petition was presented to avoid Mr. Kelly's election on the ground of bribery, which however failed, notwithstanding the facts which have now been established before us.

The expenditure on the Liberal side amounted to about £600.

1845.

In 1845, on the elevation of Mr. Kelly to the office of Solicitor-General, an election again occurred. The candidates were—

Fitzroy Kelly, Esq., who polled	746 votes.
Robert Alexander Shafto Adair, Esq., who polled	729 "
Number of electors polled	<u>1475</u>

This election appears to have been most hotly contested, and up to a very late period in the polling the majority was in favour of Mr. Adair. Within the last hour a majority was suddenly obtained for the other

candidate, and Mr. Kelly was eventually returned. We were able to ascertain the means by which this change was accomplished. A number of voters were assembled at a public-house, the Star and Garter, and refused to vote unless money was paid down to them. Some time elapsed before anything was done. At last Long was dispatched to secure their votes. He took with him money, and an assistant named Stearne; this man he posted in a room where was a window with part of a pane out, and the blind down. The names of the voters were called one by one, and the assistant was supplied with a sum of money (£10. in all instances, save one, where it was £12). This he handed out to each individual as he came forward. The hand came through the hole in the window; no other part of the person was seen. Some were bribed at so late an hour, that though they ran all the way they did not arrive in time to poll. On this occasion Long spent as much as £1000., furnished to him by the late Michael Headley, the late William Mitchell, Swann, and Rudd. He stated, what no doubt was the fact, that without his intervention the election would have been lost. We called Sir Fitzroy's attention to this sudden change in his position on the poll. He said he had himself been struck by it, and required an explanation; and that the account rendered to him was, that a number of voters had been released by a body of undergraduates from some place in Barnwell, where they had been confined. He stated, that he took the same precautions as before, to prevent any illegal practices, and disavowed utterly, as in relation to the election of 1843, his own participation in, or knowledge of them. He stated his own impression to be, that his expenditure was not more than £700. or £800.; but it appears from the evidence of Mr. Ficklin, confirmed by the vouchers produced by him, that the actual expenditure was upwards of £1000. Sir Fitzroy also stated that the late Mr. Christopher Pemberton, a gentleman then residing near Cambridge, and a warm partizan on the Conservative side, had, after the election, applied to him for a sum of £800., which he stated had been spent in his election. Mr. Pemberton offered no account as to how the money had been expended, Sir Fitzroy declined to pay it, and neither he nor any one on his behalf has ever contributed any part of it whatever. After this election was over, great dissatisfaction and immediate danger of a discovery of the practices on the Conservative side existed, in consequence of some bribed voters not having been paid. The payment was ultimately accomplished by means of Long advancing upwards of £200., which he had just received as a remuneration for his imprisonment. The Liberal expenditure of this election was £1050.

1847.

In the year 1847 the candidates were—

Robert Alexander Shafto Adair, Esq., who polled	811 votes.
The Hon. William Frederick Campbell	727 "
The Hon. John Henry T. Manners Sutton	465 "
Number of electors polled	<u>1205</u>

At that time a division existed in the Conservative party, by reason of the repeal of the corn laws; and a section of the party are said to have expressed their determination to vote for the Liberals rather than support a follower of Sir Robert Peel. In consequence, one candidate only, Mr. Manners Sutton, went to the poll on the Conservative interest. The sum which he expended on that occasion was about £600., the vouchers for which were produced before us. Mr. Sutton and the members of his committee positively negated the commission of any bribery with their knowledge, and he gave strict injunctions to abstain from all other than legal expenses; a number of votes, however, were tendered to friends of Mr. Sutton as procurable for money. And by the instructions of C. W. Naylor, who stated, though without authority, that £1000. was forthcoming, Long, early on the morning of the election, saw about twenty voters, and intimated to them by words and signs that they would be paid for their votes. These persons, some of whom were examined, gave their votes under the influence of such communications. They expected to receive the money, and after the election made many fruitless applications in various quarters to obtain it. On the occasion of this election, however, success having been ascertained to be hopeless, little or no money appears to have been advanced for the purpose of bribery. We examined Mr. Adair, and several gentlemen of his committee; they negated the existence, within their knowledge, of bribery on the Liberal side; where, indeed, there could have been no temptation to employ it, their majority having been very large and very secure. The vouchers for the Liberal expenses were laid before us; they amounted to £1370., which included some small sums given to various charities.

1852.

The candidates on this occasion, which was a general election, were—

Kenneth Macaulay, Esq., Q.C., who polled	821 votes.
John Harvey Astell, Esq.	803 “
Robert Alexander Shafto Adair, Esq.	737 “
Francis Mowatt, Esq.	672 “
Number of electors polled	<u>1546</u>

Early in 1852, Mr. Astell, an East India director, was introduced by his brother-in-law, Mr. St. Quintin, a gentleman of the county, to the Conservative party. A committee was formed, who communicated to him that his election would cost £600., which they guaranteed should not be exceeded. This he agreed to pay. A like communication was made to Mr. Macaulay, to which he also assented. This sum, however, was eventually found to be insufficient, and each of the candidates contributed a further sum of £200., making in all a sum of £1600. A sum of £30. was also paid for printing. In respect of the whole amount we were furnished with vouchers of its expenditure, the items of which will be found set out in a Schedule annexed to this Report. Money was also paid in discharge of old claims for treating and such matters, relating to the previous elections. This was obtained from C. W. Naylor, and

formed part of a sum of £200. subscribed for election purposes by persons who appear to have been ignorant of the mode in which it was applied. Naylor himself also stated that he furnished £60. in addition from his own resources. An application was also made for money by Naylor to Colonel Forrester at the Carlton Club, but he, after learning who were the candidates, refused to advance any on their behalf. Mr. Adair, the previous member, and Mr. Mowatt, who had before represented the borough of Falmouth, came forward on the Liberal side. It appeared, on the canvass of Messrs. Macaulay and Astell, that they had reason to expect a majority. At this time Long had declined to act in his usual capacity for the Conservative party, in consequence of the sum of upwards of £200., which, as before stated, he had advanced in 1845, not having been repaid. A man named William Taylor, who had hitherto acted in a subordinate capacity, appears to have been anxious, and to have been intended by the party, to supersede him. Taylor had upon his own authority, as he stated, early commenced the distribution of money in bribery, partly in the beginning, from his own resources; by issuing fictitious IOU's, which he afterwards destroyed; and eventually from money supplied to him by Naylor. A few days before the election Austin, a man who had on other occasions been employed in bribery transactions, assured Naylor that the election could not be won unless some money were procured to be used in bribery. He repeated the applications, till at last Naylor communicated them to Mr. Hazard, a gentleman engaged in business in Cambridge, a member of the Conservative committee, and a very zealous partizan. Naylor pressed Hazard to furnish him with some money. After some hesitation he supplied Naylor with the sum of £250., and subsequently, upon repeated application, in the course of a few days, with various other sums, amounting in all to £1250. Hazard was aware that this money was to be employed in bribery: he received no acknowledgment for it, gave no directions, and asked no questions, as to its application. He utterly disavowed any authority from other persons to advance it, which he said was entirely furnished from his own resources. He stated also that he had no claim upon any one for any portion of it, nor any expectation again to receive it. After a very careful inquiry we found no reason to disbelieve his statement; and upon an inspection of his banker's book it appeared that he certainly was in a condition to furnish such a sum from funds under his own control. In consequence of what will be found stated hereafter, an arrangement having been made with Long, he immediately commenced operations vigorously, in his usual manner, and eventually, on the night before the election day, took up his station in a room at a public-house in Barnwell, the Butchers' Arms, where he remained during the election day, giving audience to voters, who waited upon him for the purpose of receiving an assurance that they would be paid money for their votes. No money, however, was paid till after the election, when he distributed upwards of £800., partly by personal delivery himself, partly by messengers, both male and female, and partly through the Post-office.

The case of a voter named James Allgood perhaps deserves to be specially mentioned, not only because of his own conduct, but also as showing the efforts which in some instances were made by bribery agents to cause bribes to be accepted. This man, after he had several times refused to receive any money, was nevertheless placed by Taylor on a list of bribed voters. Having seen his name there, he insisted on its being scratched out, and then accepted £7. for the purpose, as he said, of preventing Taylor from pocketing the money himself. He produced it in court, and requested the Commissioners to take charge of it. This being declined, he then desired to know how he ought to dispose of it; an intimation was made that he might very fitly place it at the disposal of the minister of his parish. With this suggestion he complied, and the £7. is now devoted to the restoration of St. Edward's Church.

We examined Mr. Macaulay and the members of the committee, who all disavowed their own participation in, or knowledge of, any illegal practices. They also all negatived any understanding, either express or implied, that they should contribute towards the repayment of the money advanced by Mr. Hazard. We did not summon Mr. Astell to give evidence, inasmuch as he appeared to have taken a less active part than his colleague, and had, moreover, been examined before the Special Committee of the House of Commons, without eliciting anything material.

We also examined Messrs. Adair and Mowatt, and the members of their committee, who disclaimed all knowledge of the application of money to the purposes of bribery on their behalf. With regard to Mr. Mowatt, a rumour appeared to have very generally prevailed, and was by several witnesses brought expressly before our notice, that he had made overtures to Long to act on his behalf for the purpose of bribing the constituency. It was reported that Mr. Mowatt had offered him "a hatful of money;" that he told Long he did not care what it would cost provided he would win the election. We thought it right to call Mr. Mowatt's attention to these statements, which, as we anticipated, he negatived most distinctly. Upon the examination of Long in the presence of Mr. Mowatt, the origin of these reports was satisfactorily explained by Long to the effect, and partly in the words following:—

"I never knew that Mr. Mowatt wanted my assistance, but I have heard a great many ridiculous tales that have been stated. I will tell you in a very few words what did occur, and what all these tales have arisen from. I have reason to believe, that up to the time of the election, the Conservative party were trying to throw me over; that was why they set Taylor to work. They did not wish to employ me, because they wanted to avoid paying me the money that they owed me, and which I advanced for the voters after Kelly's election. Mr. Mowatt really did meet me, and spoke to me. I think Mr. Apthorpe was with him. Whether he knew who I was or not, I do not know; but he spoke to me, and said, 'How do you do?' or 'It is a fine afternoon,' or something of that kind. I touched my hat and spoke to him in the same sort of way and passed on. I thought that this was a very favour-

able opportunity for me, and therefore, directly afterwards, perhaps in a quarter of an hour, I saw Austin; I said to him, 'I think I have lost a famous chance,' or words to that effect. I don't remember what I did say, but I told him I had just seen Mr. Mowatt, and he had spoken to me. Austin wanted to know what he had said; he was very anxious. I said, 'Oh, I shall not tell you what passed between us; but it was in a very few words.' Now, I knew that I need not tell Austin to repeat this; for I was quite sure that he would, whatever I said to him, and so he did. I believe he went to Mr. Charles Naylor directly, and almost within the hour he came back, and brought me £100., and a positive engagement for the election. Mr. Mowatt, I am sure, will recollect meeting me; he will speak to the occurrence being as I say, and I hope that he will excuse the use I have made of it."

The expenditure on the Liberal side amounted to a little more than £1200., the vouchers for which were produced.

We now humbly submit to Your Majesty the conclusions at which we have arrived touching the subject matters of our inquiry.

We find that at the election of 1852 an organized system of direct bribery on an extensive scale was carried on by persons employed on behalf of the Conservative party; and that the election of Kenneth Macaulay, Esq. and John H. Astell, Esq. was procured by such bribery, which, however, we find was committed without their knowledge or sanction.

We find that £1250. was supplied by Mr. Henry Hazard out of his own resources for the purpose of being employed, and was employed in such bribery; and that a further sum of £260., furnished by C. W. Naylor (and consisting of £200. raised by subscription amongst persons who were not informed of its intended application, and £60. supplied by C. W. Naylor himself), was applied by him in furtherance of the same system of bribery and corrupt practices. These sums were, in addition to the sum of £1600. contributed by Messrs. Macaulay and Astell, for the general purposes of the election.

We find that the persons whose names are inserted in the Schedule hereto annexed marked (A)⁽¹⁾ were bribed at the said election of 1852 by payment of the sums set opposite to their respective names.

(1)

SCHEDULE (A).

(An Asterisk (*) is affixed to the names of the persons who applied for and received Certificates.)

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
* Arnold, James	10	0	0	Bycroft, Thomas	10	0	0
* Archer, James	15	0	0	* Barber, William (not to vote) .	9	0	0
* Annable, Samuel	2	10	0	* Chandler, John	5	0	0
* Austin, William	7	10	0	Clee, William	10	0	0
Arnold, David	10	0	0	* Cropley, William	5	0	0
* Amey, Thomas Potter	5	0	0	* Clarke, David	5	0	0
Arber, William	12	0	0	* Curtis, Robert	10	0	0
* Butcher, Thomas	5	0	0	* Cheddington, George William .	10	0	0
Baker, John	3	5	0	* Connor, Charles	10	0	0
* Berry, William Butler	10	0	0	* Chapman, William	5	0	0
* Brown, David	5	0	0	* Codling, James	2	0	0
* Briggs, Richard	10	0	0	* Catling, Edward	7	10	0
* Bennett, John	10	0	0	* Dealtrey, Joseph	6	5	0
* Briggs, Richard Jonathan	2	10	0	* Delor, Stephen	5	0	0
* Bethell, James	10	0	0	* Earl, Thomas Giles	10	0	0
* Bailey, Henry	5	0	0	* Everitt, John	9	0	0

We find that the persons whose names are inserted in the Schedule marked (B)⁽¹⁾ gave bribes at the said election in 1852.

We find that at the election which took place in 1847, the persons whose names are inserted in the Schedule marked (C)⁽²⁾ were bribed by the promise and expectation of money to vote for the Hon. J. H. T. M. Sutton, and that such corrupt promise was made by Samuel Long, in pursuance of instructions to that effect received from the said C. W. Naylor. Treating also prevailed to a great extent at the said election.

We find that the persons whose names are inserted in the Schedule

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
* Everitt, Frederic	10	0	0	* Pope, George	10	0	0
* Fletcher, Thomas King	10	0	0	* Parmenter, Edward	9	10	0
* Fromont, Samuel	10	0	0	* Richardson, George	10	0	0
* Fulcher, Samuel	5	0	0	* Robinson, Joseph	5	0	0
* Fuller, Thomas Trock	10	0	0	* Robinson, Thomas Yorke	7	10	0
* Freeman, Robert	1	0	0	* Rogers, William	5	0	0
* Farren, William	5	0	0	* Runham, James	5	0	0
* Glover, Thomas	10	0	0	* Rutherford, Walter	10	0	0
* Greenland, Isaac	10	0	0	* Rowell, John	5	0	0
* Gallyon, William	5	0	0	* Rudd, John	10	0	0
* Gilbert, William	21	0	0	* Seabrooke, George	10	0	0
* Humm, John	9	10	0	* Shareman, John	10	0	0
* Hunt, William	10	0	0	* Smethers, William	7	10	0
* Haggis, William	3	0	0	* Spink, John	10	0	0
* Hills, John	2	0	0	* Saville, James	5	0	0
* Hoppett, Thomas	2	10	0	* Stokes, Edward	5	0	0
* Hawkes, John	10	0	0	* Shadbolt, William	10	0	0
* Juler, James	10	0	0	* Smith, Joseph Horatio	5	0	0
* Kirkup, William	5	0	0	* Stamford, Richard	10	0	0
* Kidman, William	10	0	0	* Scott, Thomas	15	0	0
* King, James	5	0	0	* Sanderson, Richard	5	0	0
* Lee, Thomas	8	0	0	* Tate, Charles	5	0	0
* Low, William, jun.	10	0	0	* Tuxford, Edward Charles	4	0	0
* Last, Bradbury	5	0	0	* Thackeray, John	10	0	0
* Low, William, sen.	10	0	0	* Trevis, John	10	0	0
* Lawn, John	5	0	0	* Thompson, James	5	0	0
* Mansfield, Henry	10	0	0	* Taylor, William	5	0	0
* Morrell, James	7	10	0	* Turner, Ezra	5	0	0
* Marfleet, Joseph George	5	0	0	* Tate, Robert	5	12	0
* Matthews, George	10	0	0	* Watson, Thomas	10	0	0
* Morley, Richard	5	0	0	* Winter, William	10	0	0
* Milburn, William	5	0	0	* Wheaton, Joseph	10	0	0
* Maling, William	10	0	0	* Wilkerson, Edward	10	0	0
* Mann, William	1	0	0	* Williams, Philip	10	0	0
* Nurrish, Charles	9	0	0	* Wood, Thomas, jun.	5	0	0
* Nunn, James	5	0	0	* Wilkinson, John	5	0	0
* Newberry, John	5	0	0	* Wesson, John	13	4	0
* Nunn, William	5	0	0	* Webb, John	5	0	0
* Preston, James	10	0	0	* Yorke, William Booth	7	10	0
* Pauley, Robert	7	10	0				

(1)

- * Austin, Samuel
- * Austin, Elizabeth
- * Hazard, Henry
- * Haylock, William
- * Long, Samuel
- * Naylor, Charles Wharton
- * Peak, William

(2)

- * Bennett, John
- * Cornwell, William
- * Everett, Frederic
- * Fromant, Samuel
- * Freeman, Robert
- * Low, William, senior

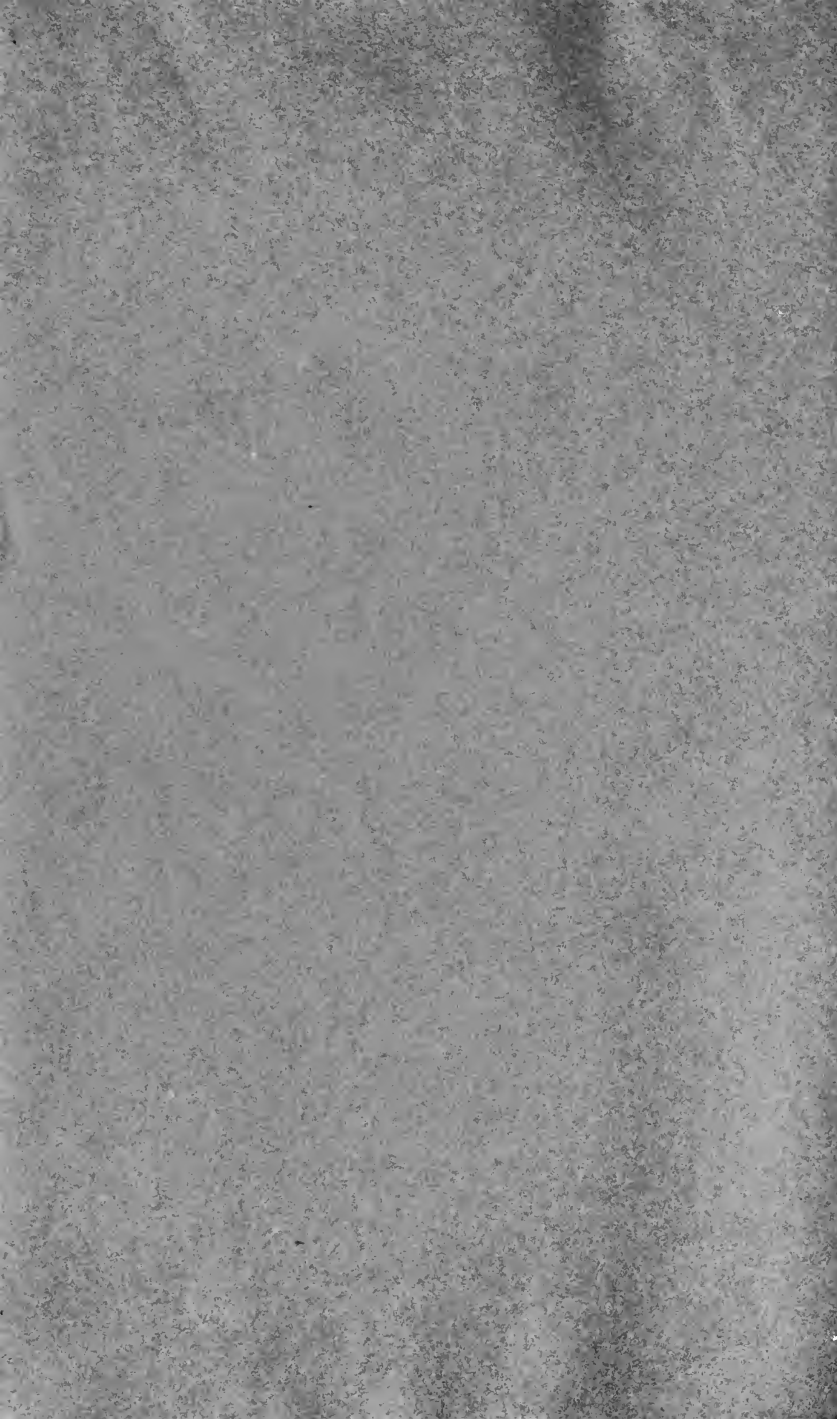
SCHEDULE (B).

- * Stearn, Joseph
- * Shareman, John
- * Sanderson, Richard
- * Taylor, William, senior (shoemaker, King-street)
- * Warrington, William
- * Wheaton, Joseph

SCHEDULE (C).

- * Morrell, James
- * Nunn, James
- * Robinson, Thomas Yorke
- * Stokes, Edward
- * Tuxford, Edward Charles
- * Thackeray, John





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